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PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Ronald Reagan

1986

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK II—JUNE 28 TO DECEMBER 31, 1986

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Foreword

The latter months of 1986 were an extremely busy time in the Presidency; a congressional session marked by important debates over tax reform, Central America, and trade legislation; an historic meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland; and off-year congressional elections. In these documents one can not only trace the positions of the administration on all of these issues but also see significant progress in furthering the administration's agenda. In Iceland, for example, I remained firm in my decision to proceed with our Strategic Defense Initiative—a decision that I believe sent an important message to the Soviet leadership and cleared the way for the hard bargaining that led to further progress on arms reductions.

These documents reflect, however, not just these specific issues I have mentioned. They also reveal the national trends of these times—trends like continued economic growth and America's increased interest in furthering democracy around the world, especially in places like Afghanistan, Nicaragua, and Angola.

Ronald Reagan

Preface

This book contains the papers and speeches of the 40th President of the United States that were issued by the Office of the Press Secretary during the period June 28–December 31, 1986. The material has been compiled and published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration.

The material is presented in chronological order, and the dates shown in the headings are the dates of the documents or events. In instances when the release date differs from the date of the document itself, that fact is shown in the textnote. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy: Remarks are checked against a tape recording, and signed documents are checked against the original. Textnotes, footnotes, and cross references have been provided by the editors for purposes of identification or clarity. Speeches were delivered in Washington, DC, unless indicated. The times noted are local times. All materials that are printed full-text in the book have been indexed in the subject and name indexes, and listed in the document categories list.

The Public Papers series was begun in 1957 in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. An extensive compilation of messages and papers of the Presidents covering the period 1789 to 1897 was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. Since then, various private compilations have been issued, but there was no uniform publication comparable to the Congressional Record or the United States Supreme Court Reports. Many Presidential papers could be found only in the form of mimeographed White House releases or as reported in the press. The Commission therefore recommended the establishment of an official series in which Presidential writings, addresses, and remarks of a public nature could be made available.

The Commission's recommendation was incorporated in regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1506), which may be found in title I, part 10, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

A companion publication to the Public Papers series, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, was begun in 1965 to provide a broader range of Presidential materials on a more timely basis to meet the needs of the contemporary reader. Beginning with the administration of Jimmy Carter, the Public Papers series expanded its coverage to include all material as printed in the Weekly Compilation. That coverage provides a listing of the President's daily schedule and meetings, when announced, and other items of general interest issued by the Office of the Press Secretary. Also included are lists of the President's nominations submitted to the Senate, materials released by the Office of the Press Secretary that are not printed full-text in the book, and acts approved by the President. This information appears in the appendixes at the end of the book.

Volumes covering the administrations of Presidents Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, and Carter are also available.

The Chief Editor of this book was William King Banks, assisted by Gary L. Posselt and E.B. Swidal.

White House liaison was provided by Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the President for Press Relations. The frontispiece and photographs used in the portfolio were supplied by the White House Photo Office.

Martha L. Girard
Acting Director of the Federal Register

Don W. Wilson
Archivist of the United States

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Administration of Ronald Reagan

1986

Radio Address to the Nation on International Trade
June 28, 1986

My fellow Americans:

This coming week we'll celebrate the Fourth of July and the birthday of the Statue of Liberty, dedicated one century ago this year. Nancy and I will be in New York Harbor for the event, watching fireworks light the sky over the grand old lady who welcomes so many millions of immigrants to our shores. But I've often thought that Lady Liberty also represents another symbol of our openness to the rest of the world. With the ships plying the waters of New York Harbor beneath her, she reminds us of the enormous extent of our trade with other nations of the world.

Now, I know that if I were to ask most of you how you like to spend your Saturdays in the summertime, sitting down for a nice, long discussion of international trade wouldn't be at the top of the list. But believe me, none of us can or should be bored with this issue. Our nation's economic health, your well-being and that of your family's really is at stake. That's because international trade is one of those issues that politicians find an unending source of temptation. Like a 5-cent cigar or a chicken in every pot, demanding high tariffs or import restrictions is a familiar bit of flimflammery in American politics. But cliches and demagoguery aside, the truth is these trade restrictions badly hurt economic growth. You see, trade barriers and protectionism only put off the inevitable. Sooner or later, economic reality intrudes, and industries protected by the Government face a new and unexpected form of competition. It may be a better product, a more efficient manufacturing technique, or a new foreign or domestic competitor.

By this time, of course, the protected industry is so listless and its competitive instincts so atrophied that it can't stand up to the competition. And that, my friends, is when the factories shut down and the unemployment lines start. We had an excellent example of this in our own history during the Great Depression. Most of you are too young to remember this, but not long after the stock market crash of 1929, the Congress passed something called the Smoot-Hawley tariff. Many economists believe it was one of the worst blows ever to our economy. By crippling free and fair trade with other nations, it internationalized the Depression. It also helped shut off America's export market, eliminating many jobs here at home and driving the Depression even deeper.

Well, since World War II, the nations of the world showed they learned at least part of their lesson. They organized the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, to promote free trade. It hasn't all been easy going, however. Sometimes foreign governments adopt unfair tariffs or quotas and subsidize their own industries or take other actions that give firms an unfair competitive edge over our own businesses. On those occasions, it's been very important for the United States to respond effectively, and our administration hasn't hesitated to act quickly and decisively.

And in September, with more GATT talks coming up once again, it's going to be very important for the United States to make clear our commitment that unfair foreign competition cannot be allowed to put American workers in businesses at an unfair disadvantage. But I think you all know the inherent danger here. A foreign government raises an unfair barrier; the United States Government is forced to respond. Then the foreign government retaliates; then we respond, and so on. The pattern is exactly the one you see in those pie fights in the old Hollywood comedies: Everything and everybody just gets messier and messier. The difference here is that it's not funny. It's tragic. Protectionism becomes destructionism, it costs jobs.

And that's why I wanted to talk with you today about some legislation that the Congress now has before it that is a throwback to the old protectionist days. It greatly cuts down my flexibility as President to bargain with and pressure foreign governments into reducing trade barriers. While this legislation is still pending before the Senate, it has already passed the House of Representatives. So, the danger is approaching. Should this bill become law, foreign governments would respond, and soon a vicious cycle of trade barriers would be jeopardizing our hard-won economic prosperity. Yes, the politicians are back at it in Washington. And should this unacceptable legislation continue to move through the Congress, I'll need your help in sending them a message. So, please consider our talk today an early warning signal on free and fair trade, a jobs and growth alert. And stand by, I may need your help in resisting protectionist barriers that would hinder economic growth and cost America jobs.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

Statement on the Death of Senator John P. East of North Carolina
June 29, 1986

John East was a true patriot. He loved his country and was motivated by a deep sense of duty to his fellow man. A United States Marine, an attorney, an instructor of college-level English, and a United States Senator, John East dedicated his life to serving his fellow citizen. Never flamboyant or interested in personal acclaim, he was a quiet and effective legislator who never wavered in his belief in principle and in his determination to keep our country strong. He cared about the people of North Carolina in a special way and was immensely proud of being chosen to represent them in Washington. Even in the face of adversity, John East put his duty and his constituents ahead of his personal comfort, earning him the respect of his colleagues on both sides of the aisle. The people have lost a great Senator, and Nancy and I have lost a valued and trusted friend. We extend our deep sympathy to Priscilla and the East family.

Remarks in an Interview Together With Written Responses to Questions Submitted by Le Point of France
June 23, 1986

Hostages in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, just a few words. Have you heard about the two French hostages which were released last week in Beirut through negotiations? Does that mean that the free world has to bargain with terrorists or terrorist countries to get back the hostages, like the American hostages?

The President. Well, no, I was delighted when they were released. I hope you get the others that are still being held, also. I think with regard to our hostages—and we've been trying continuously to get them out—I think we were dealing with two different groups. Those who were holding your people hostage is a different group than the Hezbollah, the Iranian group, that is holding ours. But, no, I'm delighted to see that they're——

Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting

Q. Mr. President, you will have a meeting with the new Soviet Ambassador in a few minutes. Are you more optimistic about your meeting with Mr. Gorbachev this year?

The President. I really believe that he does want a meeting, and I certainly want one. And it's just a case now of getting together on a date.

Q. Mr. President, if Mr. Gorbachev doesn't want to come to Washington, do you think that Paris would be a good place?

The President. Anytime would be a good place—[*laughter*]—no one turns down a trip there. Except that in this case, I think that having gone to a neutral country, which was what they preferred in the first summit meeting, and having agreed unequivocally that the second meeting would be held here and the third meeting would be held in Moscow, I think that that's—we should hold to that.

France-U.S. Relations

Q. Is France still a reliable ally even after the story of the raid over Libya?

The President. I think the friendship between our two countries is sound enough to survive any little difference of that kind. We've—we will be celebrating a symbol of that friendship very shortly, in a few days, here in our country. And I just saw something I didn't know on television. I saw that, in a way, we have returned the gift, not in the complete size, but that——

Q. Yes, it's a shorter one.

The President. ——you now have a replica, a smaller replica of the statue [of Liberty] in Paris.

Q. That's right.

The President. But, no, I think our friendship is solid and sound, and I think that was evident in Tokyo at the—with the President and the Prime Minister, when we met in addition to the summit meetings—when we met just ourselves.

International Trade

Q. Are you going to launch a real commercial war against Europe like some people see it?

The President. No, not at all. As a matter of fact, one of the things that came out of Tokyo was the agreement now to have a round of international trade talks between us and our trading partners to see if we can't make trade more free and more fair and eliminate some of the obstacles to free trade that exist between all the nations.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

Responses by the President to Questions Submitted by Le Point

Democratic Values

Q. Do you believe that the Statue of Liberty, whose bicentennial you will be celebrating this Fourth of July in the company of the French President, remains for the rest of the world the symbol it was in earlier days for the immigrants who arrived in the United States as though arriving in the promised land? In other words, in the year 1986, is the United States, as a country, still the beacon of liberty?

The President. The answer is positively yes. Liberty remains a powerful symbol. One hundred years ago the statue represented hope and promise of freedom. For millions of Americans that hope has been realized and the promise fulfilled. In a wonderful way the Statue of Liberty has been the inspiration to millions of people from completely different walks of life. She will go on lighting the way for generations to come, giving hope where tyranny and repression reign. So, yes, the statue is still a powerful symbol, partly for the promise she makes, but more importantly, because she keeps that promise.

Is America still the beacon of liberty? Yes, I believe it is. One of your countrymen, Alexis de Tocqueville, visited our young Republic in its infancy and observed our democracy. He was a truly insightful observer of America's destiny. De Tocqueville said that while some nations struggle with arms against other nations, America struggles against nature's obstacles. Our conquests, he wrote, will be gained by the plowshare, not by the sword. Our citizens will rely on personal interest to accomplish their goals. And our nation will give free scope to the unguarded strength and common sense of the people. Our principal instrument will be freedom. De Tocqueville's prophecy has become reality, and we are very proud of our democratic traditions.

Q. Isn't it true that bringing back and maintaining older traditions and values, which is one of your objectives, is incompatible with the fact that liberty is won every single day through movement, evolution, and adaptation?

The President. We see no opposition between tradition and liberty. We are a dynamic nation politically, socially, and economically. The freedom that makes that dynamism possible is the same freedom that protects the customs and traditions of all Americans from the threat of government interference. So, tradition and social change, far from contradicting one another, are rooted in the same principle: the protection of individual rights.

Q. What is the greatest threat to liberty in 1986?

The President. The greatest threat comes from the self-proclaimed enemies of our freedoms and civilization, a group that includes, but is not limited to, the Communist bloc. Communists and other radical forces oppose us because they are wedded to violent means of obtaining power, to rule by dictatorship once that power has been obtained, and the unrelenting opposition to the very idea of fundamental human rights. All of these beliefs continue to be inimical to everything that free governments represent. And they continue to threaten the gains of freedom-loving peoples throughout the world.

France-U.S. Relations

Q. For France and the United States, Bartholdi's monument is also a symbol of a privileged relationship, dating back to your War of Independence, which has endured the test of time, particularly through the two World Wars. Nonetheless, at times there is strain on the relationship, especially when it seems to us that you do not respect our liberty of choice. The most recent example is your decision to bomb Libya and to request permission to fly over France without even consulting us on the advisability of such an action.

The President. The relationship between France and the United States is one whose bonds were forged in our initial fight for freedom and have been inexorably linked throughout history. Americans and Frenchmen have fought side by side in defense of freedom, and we continue to stand together to uphold the common values of democracy and liberty, which we hold dear. During times of troubles we have stood together. You have sent to us your heroes—like Lafayette—during our hour of need, and we have sent you ours when you were threatened.

But there are bound to be some differences between free and freedom-loving peoples. It is precisely because we respect each other's freedom of choice that disagreements develop over the best way to achieve our shared goals. Sometimes nations must take actions even their best friends do not agree with entirely. When that happens, it is important for both the United States and France to remember the fundamental values that bind us together in the first place and to work to overcome our differences so we can continue to promote these values. For the record, we did consult the French Government before we acted in self-defense against Libya.

Arms Control

Q. You also give us the impression that you do not respect our liberty when you make decisions which involve us in an important way—even without asking our opinion—as in the case of calling into question, once again, the SALT II agreements.

The President. We consulted very closely and on numerous occasions with the governments of our allies and friends in Europe and Asia and have taken their views into account. We believe United States and allied security to be indivisible. Since U.S. strategic forces are an essential part of the Western deterrent capability, Soviet noncompliance affects the security of our alliance as a whole. In that regard, many of our allies have expressed concern about Soviet violations of existing agreements and understand the rationale for the May 27 decision regarding SALT.

International Trade

Q. One of the principal liberties at the foundation of the international network of democratic countries is the liberty to conduct free trade among these countries.

Aren't you attacking this liberty by adopting protectionist measures which serve to limit the entry of certain European products into the United States?

The President. I am firmly committed to a free, open, and fair international trading system. We have done our best to keep our markets open to foreign suppliers, and we hope and expect that other nations will do the same. Our efforts in support of a new trade round are a further indication of our commitment to increased international trade. It is clear, however, that we cannot accept unfair practices by other trading nations which damage our commerce. Indeed, where necessary, we have taken strong measures to discourage such practices.

South Africa

Q. In South Africa, how is it possible, in the name of liberty, to reconcile the struggle against apartheid and the struggle against communism or anarchy?

The President. The world agreed that apartheid is an assault on liberty, on social and economic justice, and on basic human rights. Apartheid is repugnant. As Martin Luther King said: "So long as there is injustice anywhere in the world, it threatens justice everywhere." We are calling upon the South African Government to end apartheid quickly and get on with the business of setting up a new social and political order that has the consent of the majority of the South African people. The sooner apartheid is ended, the better the chances that the twin pillars of political and economic freedoms will foster an economic system which benefits the majority of the people in that country. We want a transition in South Africa that will bring a nonracial democracy in which human rights and free enterprise prosper. I believe that this is in the best interest of the South African people, as well as people in southern Africa, indeed in all of Africa and the entire world.

The situation in South Africa is both volatile and fluid. The violence expresses the frustration of the oppressed and reveals the tragic consequences of the divisive policy of apartheid. The South African Government has made some important changes in recent years, but far more needs to be done. I believe that the United States and its allies in the industrialized democracies have encouraged progress toward the end of apartheid by the steady application of pressure and our continued support for reform by governments, corporations, universities, and churches. To reach an end to apartheid without invoking anarchy requires careful moves which avoid polarization of attitudes and heightened intransigence. The seven countries which met at the Tokyo summit last month have unique histories and individualized social and economic systems. We must encourage South Africa to develop its own systems based on a respect for human rights, a respect for private property, and economic and social justice for all. Only through persistent pressure and encouragement of those who have dedicated their lives to ending apartheid can this oppressive system be dismantled in a manner that preserves basic human rights.

U.S. Support of Resistance Forces

Q. The United States supports those whom you have referred to as freedom fighters in Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, and Afghanistan. Do you think that a return to peace in these countries can only be achieved through armed struggle, or through global negotiations with the Soviet Union?

The President. We seek to give effective support to those who have taken the initiative to resist Marxist-Leninist dictatorships so they can struggle for freedom. Also, it is justified because of the threat that these regimes pose to their neighbors, our allies and friends, and our own national security. Support to resistance forces does not undermine our commitment to negotiated settlements. On the contrary, strong resistance movements can only increase the likelihood of bringing Communist rulers to the bargaining table. The Nicaraguan Communists have so far delayed the negotiation process because they believe that their military power, supported by the Soviets, will allow them to crush the resistance. We want to convince them that a military approach to stabilizing their dictatorship cannot succeed. By strengthening the Nicaraguan resistance, we are giving the Communist regime an incentive to come to the bargaining table.

Democratic Values

Q. In the name of liberty, the United States helped restore democracy in Haiti and the Philippines. Why not take similar action in the case of other dictatorships, for example the regime which has governed Chile for 13 years?

The President. The advances made toward the establishment of democratic self-government in Haiti and the Philippines are heartening, but it is the unfortunate case that too many nations today do not enjoy the benefits of representative democracy, which are so important in ensuring respect for basic human rights. The United States has been and will remain in the forefront of efforts to promote human rights and democratic freedoms. We oppose tyranny, whether of the right or left. We have committed our resources and our influence to efforts aimed at extending throughout the world the rights we enjoy, rights which we firmly believe are the prerogative of all. At the same time, we recognize fully that there are great differences among the countries which lack freedom. While we will continue to provide encouragement and use our influence to promote democratic development, ultimately, only the people of a nation can determine their future. We have supported democratic yearnings against Communist dictatorships, such as Nicaragua, and we've supported the restoration of established democratic traditions in Chile. There can be no doubt about the strong support of the United States for Chile's peaceful transition to democracy just as quickly as the Chileans themselves can achieve it.

Freedom of the Press

Q. On several occasions your administration has been in conflict with the press, most recently over a case of espionage. Do you think that the liberty of the press is one liberty which should be limited, as many Third World countries would like?

The President. Freedom of the press is one of the basic guarantors of political liberty. We strongly oppose efforts to limit such freedom in the name of a so-called new world information order or for any other reason. At the same time, all democratic governments seek to protect essential military, diplomatic, and intelligence secrets, because sometimes the survival or welfare of our societies, or the success of important diplomatic enterprises, can depend on maintaining such secrecy.

A government, in the first instance, must maintain its own self-discipline. As far as the press is concerned, in the United States there are some legal sanctions available for extreme cases involving, for example, sensitive intelligence information. We all recognize the fundamental importance of the Constitution's first amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech. But we, including the press, recognize also that with rights come responsibilities, including safeguarding the national security interests of the United States.

Administration Accomplishments

Q. Finally, since becoming President of the United States, what is the most outstanding and effective action you have undertaken on behalf of liberty?

The President. Rather than single out any lone example, I'd like to emphasize how much our policies in many different areas fit together as a defense of liberty. Rebuilding Western strength helps keep the peace. Keeping the peace strengthens freedom. Reviving economic growth strengthens freedom. And we contribute to the same cause through our support for the forces of freedom worldwide. In the past 6 years we have achieved or contributed to extraordinary successes: the expansion of democracy throughout Latin America, the restoration to democracy in Grenada, the transition to democracy in Haiti and the Philippines. And our policy of support for freedom fighters is increasing the chances for democratic outcomes even in the face of Communist aggression or repression.

Note:** **The interview took place in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of the oral portion of this interview, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 30.

Nomination of Herbert E. Horowitz To Be United States Ambassador to The Gambia

July 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Herbert E. Horowitz, of Florida, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of The Gambia. He succeeds Robert Thomas Hennemeyer.

Mr. Horowitz entered the Foreign Service in 1956 and served as an economic officer at our Embassy in Taipei, Taiwan, from 1957 to 1962. He then returned to the Department as an economic officer in East Asian/China affairs until 1964 when he became a student at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy for a year. From 1965 to 1969, he served as chief, China Economic Unit, at the American consulate general in Hong Kong. In 1969 he returned to the Department to serve as Deputy Chief of the Negotiations Division of the Office of Aviation. From 1971 to 1972, he attended the National War College. In 1972 Mr. Horowitz became Deputy Director, Taiwan relations, in the Bureau of East Asian Affairs, and then in 1973 went to Beijing, China, as Chief of the Commercial/Economic Section, U.S. Liaison Office. In 1975 he returned to Washington as Director of the Office of Research for East Asia in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research (1975–1978); Director, Office of Regional Affairs, East Asian Bureau (1978–1979); and Director, Office of East/West Economic Policy, Treasury Department (1979–1980). Mr. Horowitz was named consul general at the American consulate in Sydney, Australia, in 1981, and in 1984 to present, deputy chief of mission at our Embassy in Beijing, China.

Mr. Horowitz was born July 10, 1930, in Brooklyn, NY. He received his B.A. in 1952 from Brooklyn College; M.A. in 1964 from Columbia University; and M.A. in 1965 from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. He served in the United States Army from 1953 to 1955. He is fluent in Mandarin Chinese. Mr. Horowitz is married and has two children.

Appointment of Guy Rice Doud as a Member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars

July 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Guy Rice Doud to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars during his tenure as National Teacher of the Year. He would succeed Therese Dozier.

Since 1975 Mr. Doud has been an English teacher at Brainerd Senior High School in Brainerd, MN. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, Mr. Doud also serves on the adjunct faculty of Brainerd Community College and is a frequent speaker on the subject of teaching philosophies. On April 14, 1986, Mr. Doud was selected as the 1986 Teacher of the Year.

Mr. Doud graduated from Brainerd Community College (A.A., 1973) and Concordia College (B.A., 1975). He is married, has two children, and resides in Brainerd. He was born October 28, 1953, in Wadena, MN.

Appointment of Vernon L. Grose as a Member of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee
July 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Vernon L. Grose to be a member of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee for a term expiring March 15, 1989. He would succeed William A. Roper.

Dr. Grose is chairman and president of Omega Universal, Inc., in Woodland Hills, CA, and he was vice president of Tustin Institute of Technology in Santa Barbara, CA, 1966–1982. Previously he was affiliated with Litton Industries as director of reliability and as program manager for project SPARR, an Air Force program on space systems, 1959–1962. In 1962 he joined Northrop Ventura as director of applied technology, and he also served as chief of reliability at Rocketdyne, a division of Rockwell Corp. From 1967 to 1969, he was a faculty staff member of the Institute of Aerospace Management at the University of Southern California, where he taught graduate courses in space technology. Since 1969 he has been teaching system engineering and management courses in the School of Engineering and Applied Science at the George Washington University in Washington, DC.

He graduated from Whitworth College (B.S., 1950), the University of Southern California (M.S., 1967), and received his doctor of science degree from Southern California College. Dr. Grose is married, has six children, and resides in Arlington, VA. He was born June 27, 1928, in Spokane, WA.

Message to the Congress Transmitting an Extension to the Soviet-United States Fishery Agreement
July 1, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), (the Act), I transmit herewith an exchange of notes extending the Governing International Fishery Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed at Washington on November 26, 1976, for the period of one year from December 31, 1986, until December 31, 1987.

This Agreement is one of a series negotiated in accordance with the Act. We have not sought to renegotiate the agreement for a number of reasons, and it has been extended for periods of one year to eighteen months since July 1982. The extension of this Agreement will permit U.S. fishermen to continue cooperative fisheries arrangements with Soviet fishermen. Unless the Agreement is extended these operations will cease, causing significant financial hardship to U.S. fishermen.

I recommend that the Congress give favorable consideration to this extension at an early date.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 1, 1986.

Proclamation 5507—National Literacy Day, 1986
July 1, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Literacy is not only necessary for making one's way in our complex society but also a necessary skill for citizens who wish to participate fully in our democratic society. A recent study indicates that as many as one in every eight American adults may be "functionally illiterate." In light of the billions of dollars spent on private and public education, this is a disturbing fact.

Shortly after taking office, I created the Adult Literacy Initiative to address the growing urgency of this issue. Since then, we have seen a tremendous outpouring of support from the American people. The number of volunteer literacy tutors has increased dramatically, more public-private partnerships are being forged, and illiteracy has become a key concern at all levels of State and local government. Still, many people who need help in developing literacy skills are unaware of the services available to them. National Literacy Day provides an opportunity to alert every American to this problem and to the resources available to the dedicated men and women who so selflessly devote their energies to helping other people improve their reading and writing skills.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 429, has designated July 2, 1986, as "National Literacy Day," and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 2, 1986, as National Literacy Day. I invite the Governors of every State, local officials, and all Americans to observe this day with appropriate activities that show our support for efforts to help make new opportunities available to people who wish to improve their proficiency in reading and writing the English language.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:51 p.m., July 1, 1986]

Proclamation 5508—Minority Enterprise Development Week, 1986
July 1, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America is a land of expanding economic opportunity in which each and every person can play a part based on talent and initiative. The openness and flexibility of our free market economy makes it unique among the countries of the world.

The spirit of our democracy affirms that unhindered opportunity for all Americans is essential to our economic well-being. That our citizens should be judged on the content of their character and be able to advance according to merit and achievement is an economic as well as a moral imperative.

To remain the leader in bringing new products and services to the marketplace, and to successfully compete with products made abroad, we must do everything in our power to continue providing the widest possible economic opportunity for all Americans. We must also continue expanding opportunities to ensure strong growth for minority businesses. These businesses are adding jobs to industries that only a few years ago barely existed. The many contributions made by these companies will help generate the managerial and technological developments and the skilled and experienced work force necessary to strengthen and build the American economy in an era of vigorous international competition.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of October 5 through October 11, 1986, as Minority Enterprise Development Week, and I call upon all Americans to join together with minority business enterprises across the country in appropriate observances.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:52 p.m., July 1, 1986*]

Executive Order 12561—Delegating Certain Functions of the President Relating to Federal Civilian Employee and Contractor Travel Expenses

July 1, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 102(a) of the Federal Civilian Employee and Contractor Travel Expenses Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–234) ("the Act") and Section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Section 1 of Executive Order No. 10621 of July 1, 1955, as amended, is further amended by redesignating the current subsection (i) as subsection (g); by revoking the current subsection (o); and by adding the following new subsection (h):

"(h) The authority vested in the President by Section 102(a) of the Federal Civilian Employee and Contractor Travel Expenses Act of 1985, 5 U.S.C. 5702(a), to establish maximum rates of per diem allowances and reimbursements for the actual and necessary expenses of official travel for employees of the Government to the extent that such authority pertains to travel status in localities in Alaska, Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and possessions of the United States."

Sec. 2. There is hereby delegated to the Secretary of State the authority vested in the President by Section 102(a) of the Act (5 U.S.C. 5702(a)) to establish maximum rates of per diem allowances and reimbursements for the actual and necessary expenses of official travel for employees of the Government to the extent that such authority pertains to travel status in localities (including the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands) in any area situated outside the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States.

Sec. 3. Executive Order No. 11294 of August 4, 1966, is revoked.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 1, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:10 a.m., July 2, 1986*]

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict

July 1, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95–384, I am submitting to you a bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

In my last report, I noted that on March 29 the United Nations Secretary General gave Greek and Turkish Cypriot representatives a draft framework agreement. That draft agreement contained an outline for an overall settlement and a specified process with summit meetings and working groups for reaching that desirable goal. Acceptance of the agreement would have led to immediate negotiations on all the outstanding issues, including such key questions as troop withdrawal, guarantees, and the "three freedoms" (freedom of settlement, freedom of movement, and the right to property).

During the period since my last report, American officials have continued their active efforts in support of the Secretary General's approach. It remains our view that his initiative presents the leaders of the two Cypriot communities with an historic opportunity to begin a process toward peace and reconciliation. We have continued to express our hope that they would embark on this path. We also stated our view that the Secretary General's "integrated-whole" concept, under which "nothing is final until everything is final," would protect the interests of the parties throughout the negotiating process envisioned in the recent framework agreement.

The Turkish Cypriots have accepted the March 29 draft framework agreement. The Greek Cypriots have not accepted the document and instead have proposed the convening of an international conference or a high-level meeting between the leaders of the two Cypriot communities. The Secretary General summarized his view of the current situation in a June 11 report to the Security Council, which I have attached. He stated that since one side is not yet in a position to accept the March 29 draft framework agreement, the way is not yet open to proceed with the negotiations he has proposed for an overall solution. He added that, under the circumstances, the way forward will require careful reflection by all concerned.

We continue to believe that the Secretary General's effort offers the best prospect for achieving progress toward a just and lasting Cyprus settlement. The Secretary General will have our full confidence and support as he proceeds with his good offices mission. We urge the parties to work constructively with him in order to move forward toward a negotiated solution.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Nomination of Peter L. Boynton To Be a Member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council

July 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Peter L. Boynton to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring November 29, 1987. This is a new position.

Since 1985 Mr. Boynton has been director for management development programs and director for the Pakistan development support training project since 1984. Since 1979, he has also been serving as a senior program officer with the Academy for Educational Development. Mr. Boynton first became affiliated with the academy in 1976 when he served as director for communication planning programs, and since that time he has developed and directed projects to assist less-developed countries in communications, education, and population studies funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development. The programs that he has supervised have aided Indonesia, Egypt, Peru, Honduras, Bahrain, and Bolivia. From 1970 to 1975, he was an education adviser with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Mr. Boynton graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1965) and Columbia University (M.A., 1969). He also attended the Peace Corps training program in public health and community development at Marquette University and the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, DC, for Latin American studies and language training. He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA. Mr. Boynton was born January 13, 1943, in Evanston, IL.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Agricultural Exports to the European Community

July 2, 1986

The President announced today that a provisional agreement has been reached to keep European Community agricultural markets open to U.S. exports. The agreement was reached after the United States threatened retaliation in the face of proposed EC tariffs in connection with the expansion of the EC to include Spain and Portugal. This agreement is important for American farmers in that it will allow U.S. exports of corn and sorghum to Spain to continue while further negotiations are conducted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The President applauds the EC's flexibility in helping to avert a confrontation on this issue. He also congratulates U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng for skillfully negotiating this interim solution. He believes this arrangement will enhance the administration's policy of expanding trade through reduced protectionist barriers and increased fairness for U.S. exporters.

The dispute arose over new EC measures which took effect March 1, which had the potential of restricting over $600 million in U.S. farm exports to Spain. On March 31 the President announced his intention to take action against the new restrictions absent progress with the EC in resolving the dispute.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 10:30 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House prior to a briefing by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

Appointment of Wilhelm C. Kast as a Delegate to the National White House Conference on Small Business

July 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Wilhelm C. Kast to be a delegate to the National White House Conference on Small Business. This is a new position.

Mr. Kast is the chairman of the executive committee of DP Corporate Services, Inc., a computer services company in Livonia, MI. He is also serving as a management and marketing consultant to small and emerging businesses.

Mr. Kast resides in Bloomfield Hills, MI, and he was born July 7, 1939, in Schweinfurt, Germany.

Appointment of Two Members of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States

July 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States for terms of 3 years:

Arnold I. Burns, Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice, and Deputy Attorney General-designate. He would succeed Daniel Oliver. Mr. Burns has been an Associate Attorney General since January of this year. Previously he was a practicing attorney and chairman of the management committee of Burns, Summit, Rovins & Feldesman, 1960–1985. He graduated from Union College (A.B., 1950) and Cornell Law School (J.D., 1953). Mr. Burns is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC. He was born April 14, 1930, in New York City.

Mark Sullivan III, Associate Director for Legal and Financial Affairs, Office of Presidential Personnel. He would succeed Linda Chavez Gersten. Mr. Sullivan has been in the Office of Presidential Personnel since 1985. Previously he was a partner with the law firm of Baker & Hostetler, 1984–1985. He graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1964) and the University of Virginia (LL.B., 1967). Mr. Sullivan is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD. He was born December 18, 1941, in Washington, DC.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Convention on International Wills

July 2, 1986

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Convention Providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will. I also transmit for the information of the Senate the report of the Department of State with respect to this Convention.

The purpose of the Convention is to enable testators to make wills in a form that will be self-proving in all countries where the Convention is in force. The Convention does not abolish or modify existing laws on testamentary succession, nor does it attempt to unify the formal requirements for executing a will that already exist in the various systems of national law. Rather, it provides, alongside and in addition to the traditional forms, another new form that testators may use—the "international will."

With the increasing mobility of persons and goods, there has been a growing awareness of the need for a form of will that will be widely accepted, regardless of where the testator may be domiciled or residing or where his property may be located at the time of his death. American probate law experts participated actively in the preparatory studies for the Convention, which was adopted at a diplomatic conference hosted by the United States at Washington in 1973. Ratification of the Convention by the United States has been recommended by the American College of Probate Counsel and the American Bar Association, as well as by the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Private International Law, on which leading national legal organizations are represented.

Countries ratifying or acceding to the Convention are required to introduce into their domestic law the rules regarding an international will that are set forth in an annex to the Convention. To give full effect to the Convention in the United States, implementing legislation will be required at the Federal level. Legislation will also be required in those States of the United States that wish to make it possible for testators to execute international wills in their jurisdiction. The distinctions between the two types of legislation are described in the accompanying report from the Department of State. As noted in that report, four States have already adopted the Uniform International Wills Act, in anticipation of United States ratification of the Convention, and it is expected that many more States will do so once ratification is assured. The United States instrument of ratification of the Convention will be deposited only after the necessary Federal legislation is enacted.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 2, 1986.

Statement on Signing the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1986

July 2, 1986

I have today signed H.R. 4515, the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1986. The act provides urgently needed funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Internal Revenue Service, Federal courts, disaster relief, and a number of other domestic programs, and for the enhancement of embassy security, as well as assistance for the Philippines and Ireland. The act also increases the mortgage loan insurance commitment limitation to accommodate the increased demand for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance.

Two aspects of the act are particularly gratifying:

—It is the last supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1986 that I expect to be asked to sign.

—By the standards of past supplemental bills, H.R. 4515 is notably restrained. The restraint it reflects is attributable in large part to the efforts of the leadership of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

H.R. 4515 specifies that certain loans held by the Federal Financing Bank and guaranteed by the Rural Electrification Administration could be prepaid without payment of the normal premium charged by the Federal Financing Bank. This provision was substantially improved in conference and later on the House and Senate floors by significantly reducing the number of utilities that can qualify for prepayment without the normal premium.

In signing this bill, I am assured that the prepayment provision is intended to be targeted carefully to assist only those REA guaranteed borrowers most in need of this form of financial assistance. It is my further understanding that regulations will be issued to establish conditions and criteria that will be formulated to ensure that such prepayment benefits have no adverse effect on the Federal Financing Bank and are extended only to the most financially troubled borrowers.

Without the important changes that were made in the conference and on the House and Senate floors that limited the application of this provision, I would not have signed this bill into law. However, there are several provisions in the bill that continue to be objectionable and that infringe on the executive branch's ability to administer and regulate Federal programs, particularly:

—Section 208 prohibits the Federal Government from soliciting or studying any proposals to sell the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Federal Power Marketing Administrations (PMA) without specific congressional authorization. This ban on studying a valid proposal is an unreasonable restriction on the executive branch and closes off a major recommendation of the Grace commission. I continue to believe that the proposal to sell the PMA's should be pursued.

—Section 206 bans for 1 year replacing the open-ended inflationary system for paying Medicare hospital capital with a prospective, fixed-price system. Without reform, this ban would increase outlays by at least $1 billion in FY's 1987–89 and continue to distort incentives for efficient hospital operation.

I am signing this bill into law with the further understanding that section 204 of title II restricts the use of appropriated funds only in connection with the preparation, promulgation, or implementation of new regulations of the type described in that section and in no other way restricts the ability of the executive branch to administer the program referred to therein, by Executive order, by implementation of existing regulations, or otherwise.

Note: H.R. 4515, approved July 2, was assigned Public Law No. 99–349.

Nomination of Lynn Marvin Hansen To Be an Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

July 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lynn Marvin Hansen to be an Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Multilateral Affairs). He would succeed Thomas H. Etzold.

Since 1984 Dr. Hansen has been serving as an Alternate U.S. Representative to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) in Stockholm, Sweden. Previously, he was associate research scientist in Soviet military-political affairs, Center for Strategic Technology, at Texas A&M University, 1983–1985; chief, regional division, Multilateral Affairs Bureau, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; chief, MBFR Task Force, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy (OSD); member of the U.S. delegation, MBFR talks in Vienna, Austria; member of the U.S. delegation, CSCE Review Conference in Madrid, Spain; liaison officer to the commander, Soviet Forces in East Germany; and chief, technical translation division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH.

Dr. Hansen graduated from Utah State University (B.S., 1960), the University of Utah (M.A., 1966; Ph.D., 1970), and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, 1978. He is married, has seven children, and resides in Haymarket, VA. Dr. Hansen was born December 27, 1935, in Idaho Falls, ID.

Proclamation 5509—Let Freedom Ring Day, 1986
July 2, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

For centuries, great occasions have been marked by the ringing of bells. When America's Independence was proclaimed in Philadelphia more than two centuries ago, the Liberty Bell announced the glad news—those joyful and triumphant words of Leviticus graven on the bell itself:

> "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

On July 3, the eve of the 210th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the torch of the newly restored Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor will be lit again. Its radiant beams held high above the dark waters will once again signal freedom's light and freedom's welcome.

What could be more fitting than to celebrate this moment with the joyful clamor of bells. Let every spire and belfry in the land ring out the glad tidings of liberty once again. Let every American rejoice in the blessings of freedom as they hear the jubilant music of carillons carried on the night air. As the golden glow of the Statue of Liberty's rekindled torch calls forth the pealing of thousands of bells in every city, village, and hamlet throughout our land, let every American take it as a summons to rededication, recalling those words we sang as children:

> "Our father's God, to Thee, Author of Liberty, To Thee we sing,
> Long may our land be bright With Freedom's Holy Light.
> Protect us by Thy might, Great God, Our King."

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 664, has designated July 3, 1986, as "Let Freedom Ring Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 3, 1986, as Let Freedom Ring Day, and I encourage the people of the United States to ring bells immediately following the relighting of the torch of the Statue of Liberty, which is scheduled to occur at approximately 10:53 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time on that day. I call upon all Americans to remember how fortunate we are as a people and on this day and each day to follow to open your hearts to those who may one day share in the joy and satisfaction that freedom brings.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:19 a.m., July 3, 1986*]

Proclamation 5510—National Immigrants Day, 1986
July 2, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since 1820, more than 52 million immigrants have come to the United States from all over the world. They have sought and found a new and better life for themselves and their children in this land of liberty and opportunity. The magnet that draws them is freedom and the beacon that guides them is hope. America offers liberty for all, encourages hope for betterment, and nurtures great expectations. In this free land a person can realize his dreams—going as far as talent and drive can carry him. In return America asks each of us to do our best, to work hard, to respect the law, to cherish human rights, and to strive for the common good.

The immigrants who have so enriched America include people from every race, creed, and ethnic background. Yet all have been drawn here by shared values and a deep love of freedom. Most brought with them few material goods. But with their hearts and minds and toil they have contributed mightily to the building of this great Nation and endowed us with the riches of their achievements. Their spirit continues to nourish our own love of freedom and opportunity.

For more than three centuries, a human tide of men, women, and children have become new Americans. They have brought to us strength and moral fiber developed in civilizations centuries old, but fired anew by the dream of a better life in America. They have brought to us in this young country the treasure of a hundred ancient cultures. Their dreams gave them the courage to strike out for themselves, to leave behind familiar scenes, to part with friends and relatives, and to start a new life in a new land. The record of their success in every field of human endeavor is one of our proudest boasts. They have helped to make us the great Nation we are today.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 290, has designated July 4, 1986, as "National Immigrants Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 4, 1986, as National Immigrants Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:20 a.m., July 3, 1986*]

Interview With Johanna Neuman and Karen DeWitt of USA Today

July 2, 1986

Q. Mr. President, I wanted to open by asking you a question that one of my editors wanted us to ask you, but it may require some participation on your part. I mean, you may even have to stand up or something.

The President. What's that?

Q. You ready?

The President. Yes.

Q. How much cash have you got on you?

The President. How much cash do I have on me? Not a dime.

Q. You never carry money?

The President. Very rarely. It just seems no way to do it. It doesn't mean that I travel free. [*Laughter*] I mean, I get bills for things, but, no, there's no opportunity. I can't go shopping or anything like that so——

Q. Do you miss it at all—the feel of coin in your pocket?

The President. I make up for it, because every once in a while people will give me something like a good luck piece or something of that kind, and I put those in my pocket.

Immigration Bills

Q. Oh, okay. We wanted to ask you on the eve of this Liberty Weekend and your trip to New York to celebrate the Statue—a couple of questions about that. Do you think it's time for Lady Liberty to put up her hand and say "Stop" to immigration at the Mexican border?

The President. No. I think that—well, at any border. I mean, I just make it specific. I think that something very definite would go out of America if we ever forgot our heritage. That's sort of like—all of us came here from someplace else or by way of our ancestors—our parents, grandparents, and so forth—and that's a little like getting on board and once we're on board let's pull up the gangplank and not let anyone else on. So——

Q. Does that mean you wouldn't support the immigration bill that's now——

The President. Oh, I'm supporting the immigration bill because I think we have to have rules and regulations, and I think what that bill is meant to correct is some loss of control at our borders, where illegal immigration is threatening us now. No, we have to have control and have had; it's been traditional in our country for many years. And I agree with that, and I agree with the part of the legislation which says that some people—even if they did illegally enter the country in times past—have established themselves, have been law-abiding, raised children, and so forth here—that there should be a provision whereby their status can be made legal and permanent.

South Africa

Q. This weekend, which is a celebration of liberty and our 100th anniversary of our lady in the harbor, do you feel that South African blacks should have that same kind of liberation?

The President. Yes. And I've never yielded on that point. I know that it is a difficult situation, and we want to remain in contact and be able to help bring about a change. I don't think anyone can support the policy of apartheid morally. And I know that the present government has taken steps, wants to find a solution to this problem, is opposed by another faction that does not want to change, just as sometimes we're opposed here in our own country with political factions.

Q. What things do you point to that they—you say they want to find a solution and that they've arrested 3,000 people—leaders, black leaders, put them in jail; they've got a state of emergency. How does this balance out? I mean, what kind of things have they done?

The President. Well, we have expressed our displeasure with the state of emergency. What we believe is that there must come a meeting and negotiations between leaders of the various black elements and the present government as to the formation of a government. Now, they've taken such steps as single citizenship already. They've done some things about the onerous pass laws and all of that—the right of labor unions and so forth.

Q. They've arrested all the labor union leaders though, sir.

The President. I know, and this was part of, again, this emergency thing that we think should be done away with. But I think the complication that is overlooked too often is that it is not solidly a racial division between the white minority and the black majority. The black majority itself is divided, and there are tribal divisions that have a long time heritage there in Africa. And we've seen that in the violence between those groups now. So, what is really needed is a bringing together of the leaders of those factions to make sure that they recognize the responsibility that this must be worked out between all divisions and——

Q. Is there something the United States can do to bring that about?

The President. Well, we're continuing to try, and I think that we have a better chance by remaining in contact with that government than following the lead that's been suggested up on the Hill with some legislation in which we would walk totally away and then be on the outside with no contact at all. I think that we have a long history, a relationship between the two countries, and that this is what has enabled us to keep a hand in so far.

Drug Abuse and Trafficking

Q. Mr. President, may I switch subjects on you? Vice President Bush said a couple of weeks ago that the administration was considering use of the military on drug smuggling. In light of the recent deaths of some famous athletes, I wonder what thoughts you have, whether you've made a decision?

The President. Well, remember, right now we have some participation by military, and I don't think that he was talking about making policemen out of soldiers at all. We had a task force that we set up down when Florida was the great entry point. And it was probably the first, most successful working together of levels of law enforcement at local, State, and Federal, and the various agencies of all of those working together, plus help from the military with radar, Coast Guard—things of that kind. And it was so successful that we now have 12 of those task forces working because of the extensive borders and coastlines that we have. And we're always watching; if there are more opportunities for increasing that kind of cooperation, to deal with the problem of drugs coming into the country. Again, as I say, we want to draw the line at not saying that we're suddenly going to make our military have a police capability.

Q. But might you allow the military to use some of its assets, like radar——

The President. Well, yes, and, as I say, if increasing that will help, because we already have that at work. I might also add that the military, like every other facet of our society, had its own problem with drugs internally. And they have done a magnificent job. They have virtually reduced it almost to zero in the military. I think what we have to face is there is a limit to what success we can have with simply trying to shut off the inflow of drugs, to take the drugs away from the users.

I know that what Nancy's been engaged in is, I think, what ultimately must be the answer, and that is to take the user away from the drugs, to turn the users off. And I think the terrible tragedy of these two young men and what has happened to them—that maybe their lives would have had and will have a real meaning if we will, from them, move on to utilize all the resources we have.

Now, I know that Nancy has participated in movements all over the country that are showing remarkable success—the "Just Say No" movement among children is having a great effect and the way parents have suddenly moved forward to enter into this battle. But that's going to be the only way, eventually, that we'll resolve it—is when we, the people and as individuals and as groups, say we've had enough of this, and we're going to stop feeding the monsters money so they can continue their living in style at the cost of health and the life of our young people.

I would think that these two athletes, also—this could be a great example to the athletes in our country, the professionals who are such heroes to our young people and to children—for them to recognize their responsibility and for them to organize and take a position in this fight.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. New subject: Soviet dancing of late seems that you are a madly-in-love suitor courting this coy woman over in the Kremlin sometimes. You two seem to be in your own little dance. Are you planning to write to him soon?

The President. Yes. We have an answer in which he has made additional proposals with regard to not only the subject of arms control but the other things we discussed at Geneva, which had to do with the regional conflicts going on in the world, had to do with human rights and emigration and so forth. And we have that letter in our possession, and we're putting together our own reply because, again, I think it opened additional doors that make me optimistic that we're not only going to have a summit but that we're going to have a summit where we can reach agreement on some of the things that we obviously—or the goals that we share. We have said from the very beginning that we would like a reduction of nuclear weapons, leading to the ultimate elimination of such weapons. Well, now they have said the same thing. And if we both want the same thing, we ought to be able to find a way to reach that goal.

Q. What will you tell him in this new letter?

The President. Well, as I say, this was quite an extensive letter that he sent.

Q. The one that you just got back?

The President. Yes.

Q. How long was it?

The President. I can't remember the exact number of pages, but it was quite a packet—and worthwhile. And so, we're studying that and our own reply, and, as I say, I hope that this will all become part of the agenda of a summit meeting.

Q. You don't have a Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting date, do you?

The President. No. That, as you know, they had called off earlier on when we thought it was going to be held in July. We believe that there was some reason for that because this is a new administration there, and maybe we had been overly optimistic as to how quickly they could get together and move forward. But now we have reason to believe that such a meeting is possible.

Q. This year?

The President. Yes.

Q. In November, you think?

The President. It could begin then as far as we're concerned, but no dates have been set.

President's Close Friends

Q. Besides your good lady, Mr. President, who is a good friend of yours; who is someone that you call up to talk about—those deep nights of the soul, when you have those kinds of questions? Or do you ever have those?

The President. What?

Q. When you have sort of questions or when you feel introspective—or perhaps you never do feel introspective. Who do you talk to besides Mrs. Reagan?

The President. Oh, my. Well, first of all, I'm surrounded here by some very remarkable people who made great sacrifices in order to come into government.

Q. Yes, but I mean your best friend. I mean one always has a best friend.

The President. Well, I have to say I'm very blessed with a number of friends, and I'm in frequent contact with many of them. And I don't know if I should go—if I start throwing names around, then I'm apt to miss one. But, no, I've been very blessed with a circle of friends that are very dear to me, and, as I say, we stay in contact.

Contact With Former Presidents

Q. On that line, how frequently do you talk to President Nixon, to Mr. Nixon?

The President. Well, as you know, we try to keep all former Presidents informed of things that are going on—check with them, get their thinking, and so forth. And he is one of those—and particularly has he been helpful in foreign affairs.

Q. Do you mean to suggest that you talk to President Carter as well?

The President. Yes, and——

Q. Personally?

The President. I have personally, but mainly this is carried on by others in our NSC [National Security Council] group who keep them informed and——

Q. But our impression was that your relationship with Nixon was more in the manner of picking up the phone.

The President. I have done that, because he and I had a long friendship that, as fellow Californians, went back many years—long before either one of us, I think, ever thought we would be in the present position. And so there is, I think, a closer bond. My acquaintanceship with the most recent is very slight. I knew him slightly, or for a short time, when we were Governors together. And then my relationship with President Ford was much more recent than that.

Q. Has Nixon given you any advice during this recent Soviet dancing?

The President. No, no, there haven't been any——

American Hostages in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, we had good news this morning in the release of an American in Beirut, not usually counted among the Americans held there. I wondered what your view is about whether that will improve the chances of the others.

The President. Well, I hope so. I didn't know about this. I've been in meetings all morning, so I haven't been informed of that. You're giving me the news now for the first time.

But, yes, that would—the only problem is there is such a variety of groups that what one group may do may not have an effect on the other. Now, we know, with those hostages that we've been working so long and so hard at, the four or five that are still there—we know that that particular group is the one known as the Hizballah. And there has never been a minute—contrary to what some people think—that we have not been working and following every lead we can that could lead to their release. And we've had some sharp disappointments when we thought maybe we were making some progress. But those disappointments don't stop us from continuing to try. So, I'll have to wait until I find out who this individual is and what group held him.

Mr. Speakes. It's an individual that was not a hostage, because he was not politically held. He was—something to do with drugs and——

The President. Oh.

Mr. Speakes. ——I think he got involved there with a faction of something. He had been held since the fall. We hadn't been directly involved in it except to pass along the message that, to whoever we could, that we would like him freed.

The President. Well, that doesn't sound——

Q. In any event, do you have any news or hope on the other five?

The President. As I say, there isn't anything I can talk about except that we continue following every lead, every channel, that seems to offer an opening.

President Kurt Waldheim of Austria

Q. I wanted to ask you about Mr. Waldheim and whether you think he did anything wrong during World War II?

The President. Well, the evidence certainly has been inconclusive, and we know that he was a member of the military, but then so were a great many people. But so far, there seems to be great controversy over to what extent he might have participated in the terrible deeds that made up the Holocaust, and until we do know, why I think that we should hold our fire.

Q. So you would have no objection to meeting with him either there or abroad?

The President. Well, I have no plans for such a thing, but we continue to, again, listen. And I think some investigation is going forward in our own Justice Department to see if we can find out, because we do have some laws that are based on war crimes. And so we are trying to find out for ourselves legally what his position is.

Q. I——

The President. May I just top that with one thing, though? We must remember our relationship with Austria is a relationship between two nations, and Austria and the United States have had a friendly relationship and one which we hope will be maintained.

Space Shuttle Program

Q. The shuttle—any thought of—have you made a decision on whether to replace the shuttle and build a fourth orbiter?

The President. Well, my own personal desire would be that we can go forward with what had been a tremendously successful program. No decision has been made. We've turned over the Rogers report [on the *Challenger* accident] to NASA, to Jim Fletcher there for him to take action on the things that are called for in that. One of our problems is that this tragedy has brought about a backlog of satellites for transport into space, and this may call, in an effort to reduce that backlog, may call for some immediate emphasis on unmanned launchers. And all of this is in the mill right now, and no final decision has been made.

Q. Do you worry that the recent space disasters could impact the SDI program? Does it trouble you that there are articles being written, America can't get anything into the sky—how could we possibly have a defense shield?

The President. Well, I think before we get around to anything of that kind, we are still in such a state of research, although great progress is being made. I am amazed. But we still have some years of research ahead of us on this before—and I think the other problem will be taken care of long before there is any need for testing.

Views on the Presidency

Q. We also wanted to ask you some personal questions. You've been an actor and a President. Is there anything that you wish you had been that you haven't been?

The President. Well, maybe better at all of them.

Q. But is there any other profession that you would like?

The President. No, I'll tell you again. The Lord has been very good to me. When I was a sports announcer, I loved that, and I believed that that would probably be my career on out and was very happy with it. And then the opportunity came to switch to what originally had been a love of mine—acting—and I enjoyed that very much. I was a reluctant entrant into public life. I never believed for one minute that I would ever be tempted to want to serve in public office. As I say, I was so happy in what I was doing. And I was really kind of dragged kicking and screaming into seeking the governorship and thought that what I was doing was kind of a very temporary thing, because it was put to me on the basis that, with our party very divided after the '64 campaign, at odds that I might be able to help bring the party together, and that I offered a chance for victory in that gubernatorial race. And I've often said that I think when I finally, grudgingly, said yes that I really thought no farther than the election. They kept stressing that so much that it wasn't until after I had said yes that I said, hey, if I win this it goes on beyond November.

But, again, we were blessed because it was only after a few months of the governorship that Nancy and I, one night sitting in the living room in Sacramento, looked at each other and decided what we were doing made everything else we'd been doing look dull as dishwater. [*Laughter*]

Q. Okay, now you're in the White House. How does that, you know, with the whir of choppers, the "Ruffles and Flourishes"—how does that make the governorship look and all the things in the past?

The President. Well, I'll tell you, I'm very grateful for that period there, because I think the closest thing to the Presidency in line of a job is being a Governor. There you sit at a desk in which the buck does stop when it gets there, and there's a great similarity. We are a federation of sovereign States, and so, the Governor sits closest to the salt in his State, above anyone except the President.

Q. Karen mentioned the whir of helicopters. I've often wondered how you feel when you come back from Camp David and the helicopter lands and the noise is horrendous and reporters are shouting questions at you—what goes through your mind when that happens?

The President. Of course, there is a difference in size and opulence and so forth of this office. But, as I say, you're prepared for some of the things. It wasn't the great surprise that it must be to some other people who had not previously sat there and known that every day someone was going to put a schedule in front of them of what they were going to be doing every 15 minutes. I will say this, however, it took me quite a while to not turn around and look behind me when they played "Ruffles and Flourishes"—[*laughter*]—I was still wondering who they were doing that for. And it, well, I guess I can only tell you that the way I accept this is that maybe some people become President—I don't know. I think the Presidency is an institution over which you have temporary custody.

Q. Speaking of that temporary custody, how would you like to be assessed, say, in 2050?

The President. How would I like to be assessed?

Q. Yes.

The President. I don't let myself think about that much. I just hope they spell my name right. [*Laughter*]

Q. How do you feel about your son going around in underwear? [Laughter]

The President. Well, now, you have to remember his earlier training as a dancer. He was pretty fully dressed in his viewpoint. But he also was doing a takeoff on a current movie.

Q. So, it's show business, huh?

The President. Yes. And I thought he did quite well. I was, as a matter of fact, a little surprised.

Q. Surprised——

The President. At that particular—the way he carried off that takeoff on the movie.

Q. Mrs. Reagan said, when I was with her in the Far East, that she travels with a photograph of you always. Do you travel with a photograph of her when you're away?

The President. No, because I don't carry a billfold and—[*laughter*]——

Q. Yes, we went over that. [*Laughter*]

The President. She does carry a purse. But I'll tell you, anytime I travel I wear a particular pair of cufflinks. They were given to me by Nancy, and they are made in the image of a page of a calendar in the month of March with a little stone on the 4th of March, which is our wedding anniversary.

Q. What is the stone?

The President. Amethyst, which is my birthstone. So, anytime that I'm getting aboard Air Force One now, I—and before, long before that, ever since I received them, my travels—I've always worn those.

Q. Did she give them to you?

The President. Yes.

Mr. Speakes. Mr. President, you're about out of time here.

Q. Okay.

The President. Oh.

Q. Well, I hear you bought a house in L.A. Is it near the old one?

The President. No, we're still looking.

Q. Oh, you are?

The President. Yes.

Q. False rumor, huh?

The President. Yes.

Note: The interview began at 11:37 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The President's son, Ron, had recently hosted the NBC television show "Saturday Night Live." On the comedy show he did a take-off of the film "Risky Business." Larry M. Speakes was Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President. The interview was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 3.

Message on the Observance of Independence Day, 1986
July 3, 1986

Like all great holidays, the Fourth of July brings to mind the traditional ways we celebrate: dazzling fireworks displays light the skies; march music fills the air; parades with flags and floats and blaring bands brighten the broad avenues of our cities and the main streets of our small towns; families get together with friends and neighbors for picnics and barbecues; patriotic songs stir the heart. These are the images—glad, bright, and touching—that we have come to associate with the Fourth of July from the time we were children.

It is altogether fitting that we should celebrate this day with great joy, because it is the birthday of our beloved country. It is especially fitting that it should be celebrated as a family holiday and a community holiday, because it commemorates our solemn bonding together as a new nation—the American Family.

It is a day not only for celebration but also for reflection—a day to ponder what it was that forged 13 diverse colonies into an unbreakable union that has endured and grown and prospered for more than two centuries. What was the secret that emboldened a loose confederation of some two and a half million settlers on the Eastern rimland of the New World to challenge the might of the most powerful colonial empire on earth?

Quite simply, it was the courage and the vision of our Founding Fathers. They seized the unique historical moment Providence had placed within their grasp. Determined to protect and guarantee fundamental human rights, they felt called upon to bring our nation into being.

In order to give that new nation shape and direction they drew freely on the riches of the Judeo-Christian tradition with its central affirmation that God, not chance, rules in the affairs of men, and that each of us has an inviolable dignity because we have been fashioned in the image and likeness of our Creator. The Founding Fathers established a nation under God, ruled not by arbitrary decrees of kings or the whims of entrenched elites but by the consent of the governed. Theirs was the vision of a striving, God-fearing, self-reliant people living in the sunlight of justice and breathing the bracing air of liberty.

As the years unrolled, generations of Americans painted that vision across the broad canvass of the continent. It has always been the secret of our progress, our power, and our prosperity. Whenever we have allowed it to fade we have done so at our peril. Whenever it has burned bright we have amazed the world with our inventiveness, our daring, our achievements, and our magnanimity.

Through the years, America's promise of liberty and justice for all served as a magnet, drawing to our shores millions of people yearning to breathe the heady air of freedom. They flocked here from every continent, bringing with them the riches of their customs and their cultures; precious strands of every color, tone, and texture, to be woven into the rich tapestry of America.

And still they come, drawn by the promise of liberty under law, guided still by the beacon light of liberty whose most majestic symbol—newly refurbished this year—is the Lady with the Lamp who stands in New York harbor. Her high-held torch beams forth the same message that the Liberty bell rang out more than 200 years ago, the message of Leviticus:

> "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

As we celebrate this day, let us draw closer to all of our fellow citizens in common purpose guided by a common vision. Let all Americans like one grateful family honor our Founding Fathers and all who have worked and fought and died to keep their dream alive. Let us renew our commitment to the message and the meaning of the Declaration of Independence:

> "That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. . . "

Let us sing again the great patriotic songs:

God bless America, land that I love
Stand beside her, and guide her,
Through the night, with a light from above.

Let the words ring out loud with conviction and with joy:

America! America!
God shed His grace on thee
And crown thy good with brotherhood
From sea to shining sea!

To all my fellow Americans—Happy Fourth of July!

RONALD REAGAN

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Negotiations

July 3, 1986

The most recent round of the mutual and balanced force reduction talks (MBFR) has just concluded in Vienna. Regrettably, the Warsaw Pact participants continued to display a disinclination to respond constructively to the far-reaching NATO offer of December 5, 1985.

In order to make headway toward our goal of reducing conventional forces in Europe in an equitable manner, the Western proposal of last December accepted the East's own framework for a first-phase agreement of limited duration. Under such an approach, there would be initial United States and Soviet reductions followed by a no-increase commitment on the forces in the area of all of the participants to the agreement. Most significantly, in the interest of meeting stated Eastern concerns, the West offered to set aside its longstanding requirement that East and West reach prior agreement on the levels of the forces which would be subject to an agreement. Unfortunately, the draft agreement which the East introduced on February 20, 1986, was woefully inadequate, particularly with respect to the vital issue of verification. Despite the recent assertions of Eastern leaders that their governments were willing to agree to reasonable verification measures, the East fell back on old proposals which had previously been rejected by the West as incapable of ensuring compliance with treaty obligations. Indeed, the East even backtracked from its earlier position on certain verification measures.

The United States and its allies will continue to make every effort to reach an equitable agreement in MBFR, as well as in other arms control areas. A significant move by the Warsaw Pact in the direction of the West in the Vienna negotiations would be an excellent first step in demonstrating whether the Warsaw Pact is indeed seriously interested in strengthening European security.

Proclamation 5511—National Air Traffic Control Day, 1986

July 3, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

July 6, 1986, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of an airways traffic control system by the United States Bureau of Air Commerce. In that fifty-year period, the Nation's air traffic control system has evolved from reliance on relatively simple, unsophisticated equipment and procedures to today's highly sophisticated automated system, which safely and efficiently handles millions of flights each year and serves as a model for the world aviation community.

With the commitment and skill of thousands of Federal Aviation Administration employees, including air traffic controllers, electronic technicians, and engineers, the national air traffic control system offers a high level of safety and efficiency that has been its proud hallmark. Thus, as we celebrate National Air Traffic Control Day, let us remember with gratitude those who have dedicated themselves to making the system what it is today, and let us thank those who are working to make it even better for tomorrow.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 188, has designated July 6, 1986, as "National Air Traffic Control Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim July 6, 1986, as National Air Traffic Control Day. I call upon the people of this Nation and their Federal, State, and local governmental officials to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the United States air traffic control system.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 3rd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and tenth.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:55 p.m., July 3, 1986*]

Remarks at the Opening Ceremonies of the Statue of Liberty Centennial Celebration in New York, New York

July 3, 1986

Thank you. And Lee Iacocca, thank you on behalf of all of America. President and Madame Mitterrand, my fellow Americans: The iron workers from New York and New Jersey who came here to begin restoration work were at first puzzled and a bit put off to see foreign workers, craftsmen from France, arrive. Jean Wiart, the leader of the French workers, said his countrymen understood. After all, he asked, how would Frenchmen feel if Americans showed up to help restore the Eiffel Tower? But as they came to know each other—these Frenchmen and Americans—affections grew; and so, too, did perspectives.

The Americans were reminded that Miss Liberty, like the many millions she's welcomed to these shores, is of foreign birth, the gift of workers, farmers, and shopkeepers and children who donated hundreds of thousands of francs to send her here. They were the ordinary people of France. This statue came from their pockets and from their hearts. The French workers, too, made discoveries. Monsieur Wiart, for example, normally lives in a 150-year-old cottage in a small French town, but for the last year he's been riding the subway through Brooklyn. "A study in contrasts," he said—contrasts indeed. But he has also told the newspapers that he and his countrymen learned something else at Liberty Island. For the first time, they worked in proximity with Americans of Jewish, black, Italian, Irish, Russian, Polish, and Indian backgrounds. "Fascinating," he said, "to see different ethnic and national types work and live so well together." Well, it's how we like to think of America. And it's good to know that Miss Liberty is still giving life to the dream of a new world where old antagonisms could be cast aside and people of every nation could live together as one.

It's especially fitting that this lesson should be relived and relearned here by Americans and Frenchmen. President Mitterrand, the French and American people have forged a special friendship over the course of two centuries. Yes, in the 1700's, France was the midwife of our liberty. In two World Wars, America stood with France as she fought for her life and for civilization. And today, Mr. President, with infinite gentleness, your countrymen tend the final resting places, marked now by rows of white crosses and stars, of more than 60,000 Americans who remain on French soil, a reminder since the days of Lafayette of our mutual struggles and sacrifices for freedom. So, tonight, as we celebrate the friendship of our two nations, we also pray: May it ever be so. God bless America, and vive la France!

And yet, my fellow Americans, it is not only the friendship of two peoples but the friendship of all peoples that brings us here tonight. We celebrate something more than the restoration of this statue's physical grandeur. Another worker here, Scott Aronsen, a marble restorer, has put it well: "I grew up in Brooklyn and never went to the Statue of Liberty. But when I first walked in there to work, I thought about my grandfathers coming through here." And which of us does not think of other grandfathers and grandmothers, from so many places around the globe, for whom this statue was the first glimpse of America?

"She was silhouetted very clear," one of them wrote about standing on deck as their ship entered New York Harbor. "We passed her very slowly. Of course we had to look up. She was beautiful." Another talked of how all the passengers rushed to one side of the boat for a fast look at their new home and at her. "Everybody was crying. The whole boat bent toward her. She was beautiful with the early morning light." To millions returning home, especially from foreign wars, she was also special. A young World War I captain of artillery described how, on a troopship returning from France, even the most hard-bitten veteran had trouble blinking back the tears. "I've never seen anything that looked so good," that doughboy, Harry Truman, wrote to his fiance, Bess, back in Independence, Missouri, "as the Liberty Lady in New York Harbor."

And that is why tonight we celebrate this mother of exiles who lifts her light beside the golden door. Many of us have seen the picture of another worker here, a tool belt around his waist, balanced on a narrow metal rod of scaffolding, leaning over to place a kiss on the forehead of Miss Liberty. Tony Soraci, the grandson of immigrant Italians, said it was something he was proud to do, "something to tell my grandchildren." Robert Kearney feels the same way. At work on the statue after a serious illness, he gave $10,000 worth of commemorative pins to those who visited here. Part of the reason, he says, was an earlier construction job over in Hoboken and his friend named Blackie. They could see the harbor from the building they were working on, and every morning Blackie would look over the water, give a salute, and say, "That's my gal!"

Well, the truth is, she's everybody's gal. We sometimes forget that even those who came here first to settle the new land were also strangers. I've spoken before of the tiny *Arabella*, a ship at anchor just off the Massachusetts coast. A little group of Puritans huddled on the deck. And then John Winthrop, who would later become the first Governor of Massachusetts, reminded his fellow Puritans there on that tiny deck that they must keep faith with their God, that the eyes of all the world were upon them, and that they must not forsake the mission that God had sent them on, and they must be a light unto the nations of all the world—a shining city upon a hill.

Call it mysticism if you will, I have always believed there was some divine providence that placed this great land here between the two great oceans, to be found by a special kind of people from every corner of the world, who had a special love for freedom and a special courage that enabled them to leave their own land, leave their friends and their countrymen, and come to this new and strange land to build a New World of peace and freedom and hope. Lincoln spoke about hope as he left the hometown he would never see again to take up the duties of the Presidency and bring America through a terrible Civil War. At each stop on his long train ride to Washington, the news grew worse: The Nation was dividing; his own life was in peril. On he pushed, undaunted. In Philadelphia he spoke in Independence Hall, where 85 years earlier the Declaration of Independence had been signed. He noted that much more had been achieved there than just independence from Great Britain. It was, he said, "hope to the world, future for all time."

Well, that is the common thread that binds us to those Quakers [Puritans] on the tiny deck of the *Arabella*, to the beleaguered farmers and landowners signing the Declaration in Philadelphia in that hot Philadelphia hall, to Lincoln on a train ready to guide his people through the conflagration, to all the millions crowded in the steerage who passed this lady and wept at the sight of her, and those who've worked here in the scaffolding with their hands and with their love—Jean Wiart, Scott Aronsen, Tony Soraci, Robert Kearney, and so many others.

We're bound together because, like them, we too dare to hope—hope that our children will always find here the land of liberty in a land that is free. We dare to hope too that we'll understand our work can never be truly done until every man, woman, and child shares in our gift, in our hope, and stands with us in the light of liberty—the light that, tonight, will shortly cast its glow upon her, as it has upon us for two centuries, keeping faith with a dream of long ago and guiding millions still to a future of peace and freedom.

And now we will unveil that gallant lady. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 9:28 p.m. on Governors Island. Following his remarks, the Statue of Liberty was illuminated. He then presented Medals of Liberty to Henry A. Kissinger, Franklin R. Chang-Diaz, I.M. Pei, Itzhak Perlman, James B. Reston, Kenneth Clark, Albert B. Sabin, An Wang, Elie Wiesel, Bob Hope, and Hanna Holburn Gray. Lee Iacocca was chairman of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Foundation, which raised the funds for the restoration of the statue.

Remarks on the Lighting of the Torch of the Statue of Liberty in New York, New York
July 3, 1986

While we applaud those immigrants who stand out, whose contributions are easily discerned, we know that America's heroes are also those whose names are remembered by only a few. Many of them passed through this harbor, went by this lady, looked up at her torch, which we light tonight in their honor.

They were the men and women who labored all their lives so that their children would be well fed, clothed, and educated, the families that went through great hardship yet kept their honor, their dignity, and their faith in God. They passed on to their children those values, values that define civilization and are the prerequisites of human progress. They worked in our factories, on ships and railroads, in stores, and on road construction crews. They were teachers, lumberjacks, seamstresses, and journalists. They came from every land.

What was it that tied these profoundly different people together? What was it that made them not a gathering of individuals, but a nation? That bond that held them together, as it holds us together tonight, that bond that has stood every test and travail, is found deep in our national consciousness: an abiding love of liberty. For love of liberty, our forebears—colonists, few in number and with little to defend themselves—fought a war for independence with what was then the world's most powerful empire. For love of liberty, those who came before us tamed a vast wilderness and braved hardships which, at times, were beyond the limits of human endurance. For love of liberty, a bloody and heart-wrenching civil war was fought. And for love of liberty, Americans championed and still champion, even in times of peril, the cause of human freedom in far-off lands.

"The God who gave us life," Thomas Jefferson once proclaimed, "gave us liberty at the same time." But like all of God's precious gifts, liberty must never be taken for granted. Tonight we thank God for the many blessings He has bestowed on our land; we affirm our faithfulness to His rule and to our own ideals; and we pledge to keep alive the dream that brought our forefathers and mothers to this brave new land.

On this theme the poet Emma Lazarus, moved by this unique symbol of the love of liberty, wrote a very special dedication 100 years ago. The last few lines are ones we know so well; set to the music of Irving Berlin, they take on tonight a special meaning.

[*At this point, a choir sang the last few lines from the poem "The New Colossus."*]

We are the keepers of the flame of liberty. We hold it high tonight for the world to see, a beacon of hope, a light unto the nations. And so with joy and celebration and with a prayer that this lamp shall never be extinguished, I ask that you all join me in this symbolic act of faith, this lighting of Miss Liberty's torch.

Note: The President spoke at 11:04 p.m. on Governors Island. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, he went to the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills, NY, where he stayed overnight.

Remarks During Operation Sail in New York, New York
July 4, 1986

Thank you, Lee, and thank you all. It's been said that we Americans count our blessings too seldom. But not this weekend. This weekend we celebrate, my friends, we cut loose! The procession that we are about to witness will be as colorful as fireworks, as majestic as Lady Liberty herself. I hear you [referring to the sound of a ship's horn]. [*Laughter*]

It will speak to us of the past, of the days when great ships like these dropped anchor in our harbors to unload tea from China, whale oil from open seas, and, yes, immigrants from around the world. It will speak to us of present and future amity between our nation and the many nations that have sent ships here today to lend their beauty—the curve of their hulls, the lines of their masts and rigging as they stand out against the sea, the sky—to our rejoicing. Passing in review today we see more than 20 of the 30 or so tall ships that are left in the world. The U.S. Coast Guard bark *Eagle* will lead the procession. Schooners, barks, brigantines, and ketches from more than 30 countries are entering the harbor.

Somehow, men have always found moving the sight of these vessels of wood and metal and canvas. Indeed, some centuries ago one writer of proverbs described as "wonderful the way of a ship in the midst of a sea." Perhaps it has something to do with the knowledge that nothing binds sailing ships, nothing holds them back, that they can travel anywhere across the vast and trackless sea. Perhaps, indeed, these vessels embody our conception of liberty itself: to have before one no impediments, only open spaces: to chart one's own course and take the adventure of life as it comes; to be free as the wind—as free as the tall ships themselves. It's fitting, then, that this procession should take place in honor of Lady Liberty. And as the wind swells the sails, so too may our hearts swell with pride that all that Liberty's sons and daughters have accomplished in this the land of the free. This spectacle has been literally years in the planning.

On behalf of the American people I want to thank Ambassador Bus Mosbacher and his entire Operation Sail staff for making this international celebration, this stately salute to Liberty. And now, Bus, where are you? Come forward.

Note: The President spoke at 10:59 a.m. on Governors Island. He was introduced by Lee Iacocca, chairman of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island Foundation. Emil Mosbacher, Jr., was the chairman of Operation Sail. Prior to President Reagan's remarks, he and President Mitterrand were presented first day issue stamps commemorating the Statue of Liberty by French Director of Posts Alain Madelin and U.S. Postmaster General Albert V. Casey. Earlier in the morning, the President watched the International Naval Review aboard the "U.S.S. Iowa" in New York Harbor.

Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With President François Mitterrand of France

July 4, 1986

Q. Mr. President, are you going to send a message to Mr. Gorbachev with French President Mitterrand?

President Reagan. I don't think that would be appropriate to impose on him. He has his own matters—other countries——

Q. What would you like him to say, though?

Q. Will you discuss with him today the East-West relationship?

President Reagan. Oh, I think we'll talk about things like that, yes.

Q. What would you like him to express to Mr. Gorbachev about your view toward a summit and an arms control agreement?

President Reagan. As I say, we each have our own relationships with our countries and——

Q. Are you concerned that he is not more supportive of strategic defense than he is—President Mitterrand?

President Reagan. We have a very happy relationship.

Q. Mr. Gorbachev, in his latest speech, said that you are still—the United States—still not serious about arms control.

President Reagan. Well, then he's just misinformed.

Q. Mr. Reagan, do you know——

Q. When will you send your own message to Mr. Gorbachev? When will you respond to his letter?

President Reagan. We're meeting and talking about that right now.

Q. Are you going to resolve the differences between Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger on how to respond to Mr. Gorbachev? [*Laughter*]

President Reagan. You see them here. My right and my left hand. [*Laughter*] I would be lost without either one of them. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. President, why aren't you letting the boxing team go to the Soviet Union?

Mr. Speakes. Okay, that's it. That's all. Sorry. Open the door and go.

Q. Mr. President, why aren't you letting the boxing team go to the Soviet Union?

President Reagan. I think I can answer that very easily. That happens to be a commercial undertaking, and it is a military team. And we cannot use the military in that sense in a commercial undertaking.

Q. The Fourth of July celebration last night, sir—a commercial undertaking.

Q. Why is it different?

Q. ABC—Wolper sold it—

President Reagan. Coverage of that kind—but the ceremony would have gone on if there was no coverage.

Q. President Mitterrand, what would you like to tell General Secretary Gorbachev?

Mr. Speakes. We've ended the photo op, Andrea [Andrea Mitchell, NBC News], I'm sorry. Go. Out.

Q. I've seen enough.

Mr. Speakes. Leave. Let's go.

Q. President Mitterrand is trying to answer.

President Mitterrand. When I get back, I will explain the answer to your question.

Q. Merci.

Note: The exchange began at 12:30 p.m. at the Admiral's Residence on Governors Island in New York, NY. President Reagan and President Mitterrand attended a working luncheon at the residence. During their meeting, President Mitterrand presented President Reagan with the deed to the Statue of Liberty, reenacting the presentation which took place between representatives of France and the United States 100 years ago. Larry M. Speakes was Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President.

Address to the Nation on Independence Day
July 4, 1986

My fellow Americans:

In a few moments the celebration will begin here in New York Harbor. It's going to be quite a show. I was just looking over the preparations and thinking about a saying that we had back in Hollywood about never doing a scene with kids or animals because they'd steal the scene every time. So, you can rest assured I wouldn't even think about trying to compete with a fireworks display, especially on the Fourth of July.

My remarks tonight will be brief, but it's worth remembering that all the celebration of this day is rooted in history. It's recorded that shortly after the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia celebrations took place throughout the land, and many of the former Colonists—they were just starting to call themselves Americans—set off cannons and marched in fife and drum parades.

What a contrast with the sober scene that had taken place a short time earlier in Independence Hall. Fifty-six men came forward to sign the parchment. It was noted at the time that they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors. And that was more than rhetoric; each of those men knew the penalty for high treason to the Crown. "We must all hang together," Benjamin Franklin said, "or, assuredly, we will all hang separately." And John Hancock, it is said, wrote his signature in large script so King George could see it without his spectacles. They were brave. They stayed brave through all the bloodshed of the coming years. Their courage created a nation built on a universal claim to human dignity, on the proposition that every man, woman, and child had a right to a future of freedom.

For just a moment, let us listen to the words again: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness." Last night when we rededicated Miss Liberty and relit her torch, we reflected on all the millions who came here in search of the dream of freedom inaugurated in Independence Hall. We reflected, too, on their courage in coming great distances and settling in a foreign land and then passing on to their children and their children's children the hope symbolized in this statue here just behind us: the hope that is America. It is a hope that someday every people and every nation of the world will know the blessings of liberty.

And it's the hope of millions all around the world. In the last few years, I've spoken at Westminster to the mother of Parliaments; at Versailles, where French kings and world leaders have made war and peace. I've been to the Vatican in Rome, the Imperial Palace in Japan, and the ancient city of Beijing. I've seen the beaches of Normandy and stood again with those boys of Pointe du Hoc, who long ago scaled the heights, and with, at that time, Lisa Zanatta Henn, who was at Omaha Beach for the father she loved, the father who had once dreamed of seeing again the place where he and so many brave others had landed on D-day. But he had died before he could make that trip, and she made it for him. "And, Dad," she had said, "I'll always be proud."

And I've seen the successors to these brave men, the young Americans in uniform all over the world, young Americans like you here tonight who man the mighty U.S.S. *Kennedy* and the *Iowa* and other ships of the line. I can assure you, you out there who are listening, that these young are like their fathers and their grandfathers, just as willing, just as brave. And we can be just as proud. But our prayer tonight is that the call for their courage will never come. And that it's important for us, too, to be brave; not so much the bravery of the battlefield, I mean the bravery of brotherhood.

All through our history, our Presidents and leaders have spoken of national unity and warned us that the real obstacle to moving forward the boundaries of freedom, the only permanent danger to the hope that is America, comes from within. It's easy enough to dismiss this as a kind of familiar exhortation. Yet the truth is that even two of our greatest Founding Fathers, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, once learned this lesson late in life. They'd worked so closely together in Philadelphia for independence. But once that was gained and a government was formed, something called partisan politics began to get in the way. After a bitter and divisive campaign, Jefferson defeated Adams for the Presidency in 1800. And the night before Jefferson's inauguration, Adams slipped away to Boston, disappointed, brokenhearted, and bitter.

For years their estrangement lasted. But then when both had retired, Jefferson at 68 to Monticello and Adams at 76 to Quincy, they began through their letters to speak again to each other. Letters that discussed almost every conceivable subject: gardening, horseback riding, even sneezing as a cure for hiccups; but other subjects as well: the loss of loved ones, the mystery of grief and sorrow, the importance of religion, and of course the last thoughts, the final hopes of two old men, two great patriarchs, for the country that they had helped to found and loved so deeply. "It carries me back," Jefferson wrote about correspondence with his cosigner of the Declaration of Independence, "to the times when, beset with difficulties and dangers, we were fellow laborers in the same cause, struggling for what is most valuable to man, his right to self-government. Laboring always at the same oar, with some wave ever ahead threatening to overwhelm us and yet passing harmless . . . we rowed through the storm with heart and hand . . . ." It was their last gift to us, this lesson in brotherhood, in tolerance for each other, this insight into America's strength as a nation. And when both died on the same day within hours of each other, that date was July 4th, 50 years exactly after that first gift to us, the Declaration of Independence.

My fellow Americans, it falls to us to keep faith with them and all the great Americans of our past. Believe me, if there's one impression I carry with me after the privilege of holding for 5½ years the office held by Adams and Jefferson and Lincoln, it is this: that the things that unite us—America's past of which we're so proud, our hopes and aspirations for the future of the world and this much-loved country—these things far outweigh what little divides us. And so tonight we reaffirm that Jew and gentile, we are one nation under God; that black and white, we are one nation indivisible; that Republican and Democrat, we are all Americans. Tonight, with heart and hand, through whatever trial and travail, we pledge ourselves to each other and to the cause of human freedom, the cause that has given light to this land and hope to the world.

My fellow Americans, we're known around the world as a confident and a happy people. Tonight there's much to celebrate and many blessings to be grateful for. So while it's good to talk about serious things, it's just as important and just as American to have some fun. Now, let's have some fun—let the celebration begin!

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. from the U.S.S. "John F. Kennedy" in New York Harbor. Earlier, on board the ship, he attended a USO show and a reenlistment and promotion ceremony for members of the crew. Following the fireworks display, the President went to the Rockefeller estate in Pocantico Hills, NY, where he stayed overnight.

Statement on the Death of Rudy Vallee

July 4, 1986

Rudy Vallee was an American institution. A talented and creative pioneer in music, he delighted us all with his trademark raccoon coat and megaphone. His presence on the American music scene will always be remembered, and no one who saw Rudy on stage will ever forget the special magic he brought to his audiences. He was a dedicated patriot who interrupted his career to serve in the U.S. Coast Guard, and it was appropriate that Rudy's last moments were spent watching the illumination of the Statue of Liberty.

The music of Rudy Vallee will be a part of American culture for generations to come. Nancy and I will miss him and extend our deep sympathy to Eleanor and their family.

Radio Address to the Nation on Independence Day and the Centennial of the Statue of Liberty

July 5, 1986

My fellow Americans:

We've had an exciting Fourth of July, celebrating that beautiful lady, who for a hundred years now has stood watch over New York Harbor and this blessed and free land of ours. Newspaper accounts of that first celebration in 1886 tell of city streets spilling over with crowds, the harbor packed with vessels, great and small. "It seemed to have rained brass bands during the night," they said. "It was like a hundred Fourths of July broke loose to exalt her name, Liberty."

Well, I dare say we outdid them this time. In celebrating the statue, we're celebrating a great gift, the gift of one man with a vision, Frédéric Bartholdi, who dedicated more than 20 years of his life to its realization. It was also the gift of one people who loved liberty to their brothers across the ocean, because all people who love liberty are truly brothers. Most of all, it was a gift not of governments, but of people, donating from their private savings, a gift of free people, giving freely. And isn't that appropriate for a statue dedicated to individual liberty? In this era of big government, we sometimes forget that many of our proudest achievements as a nation came not through government, but through private citizens, individuals whose genius and generosity flourished in this climate of freedom.

Some people look to the source of the American miracle in our abundant natural resources, others in the accident of history. But if you want to know the secret, you don't have to look any farther than that grand lady standing in New York Harbor. Freedom is the key. Freedom is what allowed individuals to make America great. Between the second and fourth of July, some 27,000 new Americans were sworn in across this country. Many of you saw the televised ceremony on Ellis Island. In these events, America makes a solemn bond with its new citizens and renews the promise to all that here is a refuge from oppression, here is a place where freedom and opportunity reign. The immigrant story has been repeated millions of times, stories such as that of one man who passed through Ellis Island years ago. A 15-year-old Italian immigrant who spoke not a word of English. Little did he imagine that his son, Antonin Scalia, would be appointed to the highest court in the land, there to uphold and protect our Constitution, the guardian of all our freedoms. Just one of many stories that shows us that every time we swear in a new citizen, America is rededicating herself to the cause of human liberty.

In these last couple of weeks we have rededicated ourselves to liberty in other important ways, too. Recently, the Congress has passed two landmark pieces of legislation that I'm sure put a smile on the face of our Statue of Liberty. The first was our historic effort to reform our nation's tax code, to make it simpler and fairer, to bring tax rates down, and to give families a long-overdue break. Throughout human history, taxes have been one of the foremost ways that governments intrude on the rights of citizens. In fact, as we all learned in school, our democratic American Revolution began with a tax revolt. Our forefathers knew that if you bind up a man's economic life with taxes, tariffs, and regulations, you deprive him of some of his most basic civil rights. They have a wonderful phrase describing economic liberty in the Declaration of Independence. They call it "the pursuit of happiness." Well, with tax reform, we're going to make that pursuit a lot easier for all Americans.

The other landmark legislation was the vote in the House to join the Senate in approving aid to the prodemocratic freedom fighters in Nicaragua. I feel proud that on this Independence Day weekend, America has embraced these brave men and their independent struggle. Just as the French came to the aid of our revolution, so today we're extending a helping hand to those who fight against tyranny and for democracy. You know, during the inaugural celebration of the Statue of Liberty, Grover Cleveland, standing before the statue, made a solemn pledge for America: "We will not forget that liberty has here made her home," he said. America will keep her flame alive, and it will become "a stream of light that shall pierce the darkness of man's oppression until liberty enlightens the world." After the events of these last few days, you just have to believe that her flame burns even brighter, a comfort, hope, and inspiration to all those the world over who still suffer oppression—in the beautiful words of the poem inscribed on the statue's base: "All those still yearning to breathe free."

Till next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President's address was recorded on Thursday, July 3, in the Oval Office at the White House for broadcast on Saturday, July 5.

Nomination of Lorain Miller To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation

July 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lorain Miller to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989. This is a reappointment.

Since 1978 Mrs. Miller has been serving on the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation. Previously, she was supervisor, director of foster day care, youth lobby, and senior citizen program, YMCA, in Detroit, MI, 1972–1980, and she has been serving on the program committee, YMCA, in Detroit, since 1978.

Mrs. Miller has eight children and resides in Detroit, MI. She attended Wayne County Community College. She was born December 15, 1934, in Hazard, KY.

Nomination of John M. Finch To Be a Member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council

July 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate John M. Finch to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring November 29, 1987. This is a new position.

Since 1978 Mr. Finch has been a partner in the office of the chairman of Arthur Young & Co. in Washington, DC. Previously, he served in a number of positions with the National Association of Manufacturers as international counsel, assistant general counsel, and associate or deputy general counsel, 1974–1978; was an associate with the law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt, 1971–1974; and served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Costa Rica, at which time he also was a visiting professor of law at the University of Costa Rica, 1966–1968.

Mr. Finch graduated from Georgetown University (B.A., 1966) and the University of Michigan Law School (J.D., 1971). He is married, has one child, and resides in McLean, VA. Mr. Finch was born March 14, 1944, in Caripito, Venezuela

Appointment of John N. Lemasters as a Member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee

July 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint John N. Lemasters to be a member of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee. He would succeed Robert M. Flanagan.

Since February of 1985, Mr. Lemasters has been the president and the chief executive officer of Continental Telecom, Inc. Previously, he was the president and the chief executive officer of the American Satellite Co., 1984–1985; and senior vice president of the Harris Corp., a company he had been with since 1959.

Mr. Lemasters graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology (B.S., 1958). He is married, has two children, and resides in Stone Mountain, GA. Mr. Lemasters was born August 3, 1933, in Akron, OH.

Statement on the United States Supreme Court Decision on the Constitutionality of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985

July 7, 1986

The Supreme Court's decision today brings the focus of compliance with the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction targets back to where it belongs: on the Congress. In holding that the Comptroller General's role in the act's sequester process was unconstitutional, the Court has cleared the way for Congress itself to make the decisions necessary to achieve the deficit reduction targets for FY 1986 and FY 1987 and a balanced budget in FY 1991.

I believe the deficit targets of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings were and are a promise to the American people by their government—a promise made only months ago—to bring down the budget deficit over a period of years, starting with FY 1986. After the Supreme Court's decision today, I urge Congress to act promptly in order to make good on that pledge. Congress may do this for FY 1986 by acting immediately to ratify the February sequestrations of $11.7 billion. Since those cuts have already been absorbed, there is no reason for delay. For FY 1987 Congress must enact spending legislation that meets the $144 billion deficit target required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, without sacrificing our national defense or raising taxes.

The elimination of the Comptroller General's role in the sequester process should change little, except that now Congress must make the difficult choices. We were both elected by the American people to make these choices, and I call upon Congress to discharge its responsibilities and redeem its pledge.

Note: Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President, read the statement to reporters at 1:20 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to J. Douglas Holladay While Serving as Director of the South African Working Group for Public Diplomacy

July 7, 1986

The President today accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to J. Douglas Holladay, of Virginia, in his capacity as Director of the South African Working Group for Public Diplomacy.

In 1971 Mr. Holladay worked on the East Africa Project in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. He then became director, Young Life International, in Richmond, VA, 1972–1975. In 1975 he was European director and southeastern U.S. coordinator to the Fellowship Foundation in Washington, DC, where he served until 1980 when he became assistant managing director, Oxford Analytica, Ltd., Oxford, England. In 1983 he was adjunct professor at the University of Virginia. He has served with the U.S. Government as Associate Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Education, 1982–1984; Associate Director, Office of Public Liaison, the White House, 1984–1985; and Director, South African Working Group for Public Diplomacy, Department of State, since early this year.

Mr. Holladay graduated from the University of North Carolina (B.A., 1969) and Princeton Theological Seminary (M.A., 1979). In 1981 he attended Boston University, where his Ph.D. is currently pending. He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA. Mr. Holladay was born January 31, 1947.

Nomination of Two Members of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

July 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

James T. Hackett, of Virginia. He would succeed George M. Seignious II. Mr. Hackett is currently editor of the National Security Record at the Heritage Foundation. Previously, he was Associate Director, U.S. Information Agency, 1981–1983; and he was with the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as Acting Director, 1981, and as Administrative Director, 1973–1981. He attended the University of Southern California, with a major in international relations (1955–1959). Mr. Hackett is married, has two children, and resides in Sterling, VA. He was born March 26, 1931, in Boston, MA.

Richard Salisbury Williamson, of Illinois. He would succeed Douglas A. Fraser. Mr. Williamson is a partner with the law firm of Mayer, Brown & Platt in Chicago, a position he has held since early this year. Previously, he was senior vice president for corporate and international affairs with Beatrice Companies, 1984–1986; Representative of the U.S. to the Vienna Office of the United Nations and Deputy Representative of the U.S. to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria, 1983–1984; Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs, the White House, 1981–1983; and Special Assistant to the President and Deputy to the Chief of Staff, the White House, 1981. Mr. Williamson is married, has three children, and resides in Chicago. He graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1971) and the University of Virginia (J.D., 1974). Mr. Williamson was born May 9, 1949, in Evanston, IL.

Appointment of Two Members of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports

July 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports:

George W. Armstrong, of Virginia. This is a new position. Mr. Armstrong is currently vice president for the western region of Communications International, a position he has held since early this year. Previously, he was Associate Director in the Office of Presidential Personnel in the White House, 1983–1985; and Director, State and Local Unit, Intergovernmental Affairs at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1981–1983. He graduated from California State University (B.A., 1977). Mr. Armstrong is married, has two children, and resides in Alexandria, VA. He was born January 28, 1952, in Arkansas.

Pam Shriver, of Maryland. She would succeed Ronald H. Walker. Ms. Shriver is a professional tennis player who resides in Lutherville, MD. She was born July 4, 1962, in Baltimore, MD.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Reports on Highway Safety, Traffic, and Motor Vehicle Safety Programs

July 8, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

The Highway Safety Act and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act, both enacted in 1966, initiated a national effort to reduce traffic deaths and injuries and require annual reports on the administration of the Acts. This is the 18th year that these reports have been prepared for your review.

The report on motor vehicle safety includes the annual reporting requirement in Title 1 of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (bumper standards).

In the Highway Safety Acts of 1973, 1976, and 1978, the Congress expressed its special interest in certain aspects of traffic safety that are addressed in the volume on highway safety.

Although the 44,241 fatalities recorded in 1984 represent a 4 percent increase from the preceding year, the death toll is 13 percent below 1980 when 51,091 Americans lost their lives in traffic accidents. There was also a significant 24 percent decline in drunk driver fatalities between 1980 and 1984, and an increase in the number of Americans who are protecting themselves with safety belts.

In addition, despite large increases in the number of drivers and vehicles, the Federal standards and programs for motor vehicle and highway safety instituted since 1966 have contributed to a significant reduction in the fatality rate per 100 million miles of travel. The fatality rate is a measure of the risk of death that a person is exposed to when travelling. The rate has decreased from 5.5 in the mid-sixties to the present level of 2.58.

I am especially proud that in 1984 we had the safest Christmas holiday season since the late 1940's. The national outrage over drunk driving, combined with tougher State laws, stepped-up enforcement, and private sector interest in the issue, have brought about a change in America's attitude about the use of alcohol and its consequences. I expect to see even more safety improvements in the years ahead.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 8, 1986.

Appointment of C. Dean McGrath, Jr., as Associate Counsel to the President

July 8, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of C. Dean McGrath, Jr., to be Associate Counsel to the President.

Since 1979 Mr. McGrath has been an attorney-adviser, Office of the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury. In 1981 he served as a Special Assistant United States Attorney (Civil Division), United States Attorney's Office, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. McGrath graduated from Duke University (B.A., 1975), the University of Nebraska College of Law (J.D., 1978), and the National War College (1985). He was born May 27, 1953, in Chicago, IL, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Appointment of J. Michael Shepherd as Associate Counsel to the President

July 8, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of J. Michael Shepherd to be Associate Counsel to the President.

Since 1984 Mr. Shepherd has been a Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Policy, United States Department of Justice. He was a special assistant to the Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Policy, Department of Justice, 1982–1984; associate, McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen, San Francisco, CA, 1980–1982; and assistant director, policy coordination, Reagan-Bush Presidential transition team, 1980–1981.

Mr. Shepherd graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1977) and the University of Michigan School of Law (J.D., 1980). He is married, has one child, and resides in Bethesda, MD. Mr. Shepherd was born August 1, 1955, in St. Louis, MO.

Appointment of Two Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations

July 8, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for terms of 2 years:

Roger J. Baccigaluppi, of California. Mr. Baccigaluppi is president and chief executive officer of the California Almond Growers Exchange in Sacramento. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (B.S., 1956) and Columbia University (M.S., 1957). Mr. Baccigaluppi is married, has four children, and resides in Sacramento. He was born March 17, 1934, in New York City.

Owen Bieber, of Michigan. Mr. Bieber is president of the International Union of the United Auto Workers in Detroit, a position he has held since 1983. He is married, has five children, and resides in Southfield. Mr. Bieber was born December 28, 1929, in North Dorr, MI.

Statement on the Death of Admiral Hyman G. Rickover

July 8, 1986

Admiral Hyman G. Rickover was the father of the nuclear-powered Navy. His commitment to excellence and uncompromising devotion to duty were an integral part of American life for a generation. The nuclear-powered submarines, cruisers, and aircraft carriers deployed throughout the world today in defense of liberty are a major part of Admiral Rickover's legacy.

He was also a revered teacher who instilled in his pupils a desire to strive for the highest achievements. Countless thousands of sailors benefited from the skill and expertise of this talented public servant. Though he worked on tools of defense, he was a man of peace.

It is particularly poignant that his death should occur immediately following a weekend in which we celebrated the achievements of those Americans who came to our shores as immigrants. Few among them have had as distinguished a career as Admiral Rickover or contributed more to the maintenance of our freedom. We have lost a great American, and Nancy and I extend our deep sympathy to the Rickover family.

Interview With Bruce Drake of the New York Daily News

July 8, 1986

Former Philippine President Marcos

Mr. Drake. The first question I wanted to ask you, Mr. President, was about Ferdinand Marcos. And I wonder whether you feel, in the light of the events of the past months, whether he's abused the hospitality that you offered to him?

The President. No, I don't think so. And I can't put out of my mind the fact that—and nor should any of us, I think—that his leaving the islands was preceded by his denial of permission to the military, in that time of turbulence and street fighting and so forth, to take action, because the one thing he did not want was bloodshed or civil strife of that kind. And so, he left rather than permit that. And so, it still holds that he's welcome here as long as he wants to stay and can move on if he prefers.

Mr. Drake. Well, is he welcome here if we see that he's continuing to involve himself in the politics back in the Philippines?

The President. Well, now, we'd face that if it comes. So far, no evidence has been shown to me that he has done anything of that kind.

Mr. Drake. Well, as I recall, at about the time that you met him in Hawaii and you spoke to him by phone that very same weekend——

The President. Yes.

Mr. Drake. ——he had placed a phone call back to a rally in the Philippines, and said what some people considered to be inflammatory statements. But you don't feel that he's——

The President. Well, at that time, and when I talked to him, he feels that he was elected President under their Constitution. The election was then certified by the legislature—as I say, as their law called for. And he was talking in terms of hoping that there could be another test of this, another election in which he felt that he would be reestablished then as having been elected the President.

Mr. Drake. You don't believe that, in view of contributing to the stability of the Philippines, that he should absent himself from involvement there, or a long distance?

The President. Well, as I say, I don't know to what extent—I haven't seen evidence to any extent that he's doing anything that has brought forth the little abortive coup that took place the other day.

Mr. Drake. Well, one final question on that. The statement that was officially issued by the White House yesterday seemed to be critical of him—that what he had been doing in the past was inconsistent with the way he should be comporting himself in the country——

The President. Well, I think the State Department made a statement that was more to that effect. And, as I say, that was one of the reasons why we tried to be helpful at the time when he left. We don't want the Philippines to descend into civil strife.

Arms Control

Mr. Drake. Let me switch to developments with the Soviet Union and the arms talks. In the last few weeks, ever since your SALT II decision, you and other White House officials have been fairly upbeat about what you consider to be the Soviets' attitude—that they were being more serious and so forth.

The President. Yes.

Mr. Drake. And yet there doesn't seem to be any instances where you or officials have cited specifics. Can you share any specifics, either from Gorbachev's letter or from some of the specific proposals that we've seen from them recently, that gives some basis to this optimism?

The President. Well, yes. The very fact that here is, to my knowledge, the first Russian leader who has actually proposed reducing the number of weapons and who has also voiced the opinion that our goal should be the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Well, that's been our goal for years. In fact, I was campaigning on that in 1980—that I supported and would support and hoped that we could see the end of nuclear weapons—total elimination. So, obviously there's more reason for optimism in this.

Now, as to specifics, let me point something out. The mix of weapons and all is such that you can have an agreement on an ultimate goal, like, for example, the proposal to cut the weapons by 50 percent. But then you can have disagreement on how do you best keep both sides equal while you're arriving at this with regard to the different mix. It isn't as if you're just talking about one specific kind of weapon. And let me point out that when we, in November, proposed an arms plan in response to some of his statements about the overall decrease in weapons, it took them until May to come back with their specific answer. Well, now, it's May, and—no, it's only July yet, and we are working very hard on our response to his latest arms proposal. And we're very hopeful that we're coming closer to eliminating some of the differences under which we can say it's time now to come together on this.

Mr. Drake. Well, you've been making the point about Gorbachev being the first leader to express his desire for some time, and even prior to May when you announced the SALT decision. Is there anything in the last few weeks in the offers that they reportedly tabled? Is there anything that really stood out to you in the letter that you received from Gorbachev that gives a more concrete basis to this hope, rather than a general——

The President. Well, yes, in that they are actually talking specific percentages and so forth of weapons. And this is unusual. This has not taken place before. And certainly we're going to give them the benefit of any doubt that they wouldn't be saying these things if they were not expecting us to come back with—meeting that, as to whether we saw eye to eye with them on numbers and so forth. And, as I say, we're in the spirit of negotiation. That's what we're doing is framing our answer now.

Mr. Drake. Well, for instance, one of their reported offers—in what some people seem to think is a fundamental change—would permit research on SDI. Is that one of the things that we find promising, or is there a feeling here that that really isn't offering us a great deal?

The President. Well, we know that there are probably several years to go in the research that's carried on, and that is within the framework of present day treaties—to conduct that kind of research. They have been doing that for much longer than we have, and we're aware of that.

Mr. Drake. So, you don't consider that much of a concession?

The President. Well, it is a concession to the extent that it is a step forward from just their one-time, flat declaration that we must give up that research.

Mr. Drake. What about the other proposal, that to some people stood out, as far as the Soviets' latest offer, was their proposal concerning forward-base systems and forward-base weapons—the bombers and fighters on carriers within range of the Soviet Union and not counting them. Is that something that you consider an important departure for them?

The President. Well, yes. But this is what I mean about that mix of weapons that we all have. And we have felt—now, maybe we'll have to change our mind on this—we had felt for a time that the most destabilizing weapons were the intercontinental ballistic missiles—that this is the one thing that when we say destabilizing, that when people think of nuclear war, they think of a button being pushed and 30 minutes later their world blows up. And so, we had thought if the approach could be to try and get at those weapons and arrive at some agreements and then take up the others—because they have the other kind, too, just as we do. It's true they have placed greater reliance on the ballistic missile and we have placed more of ours on a triad, of having the submarine-launched, airborne, and the ballistic missile.

One of the reasons why the others are not as destabilizing is we are accustomed in the recent wars of weapons carrying—or, I mean, submarines, ships, airplanes, carrying weapons that they can then launch or drop at the enemy place. And we know that there are defenses against those craft, that antiaircraft can shoot down an airplane or fighter planes, interceptors, can bring them down and so forth—antisubmarine warfare.

I am very happy to be able to talk about that for this few seconds here, because for several years now every once in awhile I am hung out to dry by some critic who still says that the first time I ever talked about that particular subject—some of you in the media misinterpreted and have declared that I claimed that you could call back a bomb or a submarine missile once it had been fired and never did I ever——

Mr. Drake. Oh, I think that's an old story.

The President. Oh, just recently somebody voiced this in a criticism of the whole thing in talking—and, no, it never was. I was saying that the same destabilizing fear that people have of the, as I say, push the button and something blows up, does not apply to weapons carried by conventional craft. That's, in effect, what I was saying.

Mr. Drake. Well, I was curious whether in the letter you got from Chairman Gorbachev whether it was pretty much a formal document outlining their latest offers or whether there was anything of a personal nature that spoke to you?

The President. Well, no. All I can say is it was a very extensive letter and went into great detail, and we're treating it in that way.

Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting

Mr. Drake. One of the things I was curious about with the timing of the summit, if one happens, is that if it slips into 1987, as there has been some speculation, whether you would still be committed to going to Moscow in the same year?

The President. If it timed out that way. I am hoping, still, that the meeting will be held in '86. That was what we agreed to—that an '86 meeting here and an '87 meeting in Moscow. If there are things that come up that make it impossible to have the meeting earlier than 1987, well, then, I think that the third meeting for Moscow would sort of have to be based on whatever the time spread was necessary to prepare for a third meeting.

Mr. Drake. How does the second meeting have to differ from the first meeting in terms of expectations, in terms of the necessity to arrive at some agreement by that point that's a little bit more concrete in the past?

The President. Well, I think, first of all, now we know each other. We have met. There have been discussions on these subjects. Remember that in that first meeting, for example, arms control or arms reductions—this was just a subject in which there had been no real communication on details. At least now we would be sitting down, facing each other, with quite an experience between us of concrete offers and counteroffers to work on.

Mr. Drake. Do you think at the next summit there has to be some concrete arms control agreement?

The President. Or if you could have one before that, it's all right with me. But I would hope that we could perhaps agree upon something that then, from maybe details, we would turn over to our negotiators in Geneva that we both have there.

Arms Control

Mr. Drake. One final question on the subject of the Soviets. There's some talk that your response to the Chairman is already drafted. Is there any way you could give some idea of how you're responding to him?

The President. No, you've got to remember this is a part of negotiations. And I've never believed, in 25 years of labor-management negotiations——

Mr. Drake. I'm willing to help.

The President. ——I have never believed that you negotiate beforehand in public, because that's part of the business of negotiating is to deal with the other individual.

South Africa

Mr. Drake. On turning to South Africa, there are a lot of people, including Republicans, who have been saying that we have not done enough to open ties with leaders of the black opposition there. And if the Botha government should not be able to hang on, that we would be faced with another hostile state in a strategic location. Do you think that there's any substance to that concern, and if so, what are we going to do about that?

The President. Well, no, it isn't so. And we do feel that there's a great need for communication with responsible black leaders there and have tried to bring it about. As a matter of fact, both Buthelezi, the Chief of the Zulus, the largest black group in South Africa, and Bishop Tutu—they've both been here, and I've met with them.

Mr. Drake. What about leaders of the ANC [African National Congress]? Would you favor open dealings between U.S. diplomats and leaders of the ANC?

The President. This is all right with me, on the recognition that the ANC, there is no question, has a Communist influence. But at the same time, I realize that there must be many of that organization that are not Communist. And so, it would have to be with the recognition that there is a radical element there that by its own statement and declaration wants only a violent settlement. And as long as they know that we're aware of that, yes, we could talk and express ourselves to them about how wrong we think that is. And perhaps the other elements of the ANC that don't support such radicalism would take a position themselves.

Mr. Drake. President Botha was pretty blunt when he rejected your appeal to allow public commemoration of the anniversary of the Soweto riots. What was your reaction to that? He did not really mince his words when he said that they would not accede to that.

The President. Well, there are some times when you give advice and the advice isn't taken. And from our vantage point over here, it seemed to us we were inviting more bloodshed and violence—or, to do that was inviting more bloodshed and violence.

Mr. Drake. Does the tone of his response support a contention that we're not having the influence there that your administration says we're staying to our policy to continue having?

The President. Well, at least we want to stay to our policy so that we can continue contact. Yes, there are going to be times when, and are times when, there is disagreement. We've made suggestions that we thought might be profitable. He's there dealing with the problem, and he has factions behind him on both sides—support for what he's trying to do. Because I believe he honestly is trying to take steps that will bring them closer to the end of apartheid. But he then has political elements in his government that don't want an end to apartheid. And so, he's got some tough judgments to make.

Mr. Drake. We know you've ruled out economic sanctions in dealing with South Africa. There's a lot of speculation about lesser steps. Are those a distinct possibility if we feel that the Botha regime——

The President. Well, we have taken lesser steps. There are certain sanctions——

Mr. Drake. Well, additional——

The President. But the things that are being proposed by too many people, we think, would only be hurtful to the people we're trying to help, that they would cause great economic hardship, not only to the blacks and the black workers in South Africa, but you have to remember that the frontline States, many of those solidly black governments surrounding them, their economies are actually dependent on the economy of South Africa. And we could wind up doing things that would be very hurtful to these other African States.

Mr. Drake. One last question on South Africa. When we were talking about black leaders in the country and the necessity of dealing with them, what do you think the role of Nelson Mandela should be?

The President. Well, he's sort of an enigma right now. He undoubtedly is a leader in ANC, and he was incarcerated because he openly advocated violence. Now there seems to be some word that he has indicated that he may be stepping back from that position. So, I think it would be worth talking to him, that——

Mr. Drake. Well, do you think he should be freed immediately?

The President. Well, I don't know that that's a decision for us to make. It seems from our viewpoint over here that this could, if it is true that he is advocating negotiations rather than just outright violence, that then this could be most helpful.

Libya and Terrorism

Mr. Drake. I'd like to ask you a quick question on Qadhafi, who we haven't heard from for some while. Do you believe—to use the phrase that Secretary [of State] Shultz once used—that all the actions we've taken have "put him back in his box"?

The President. Well, I don't know. But he has stepped back and sort of disappeared from, you might say, public life. And you have to depend on just some observations in trying to get intelligence on that. There is an impression that the Government is more of a collective now, that there are other leaders of prominence surrounding him and having more of a voice in government than they previously had; although there's no evidence that he's been removed from the top spot in government. But there is no question he has not been active.

Mr. Drake. What evidence have you seen about his state of mind? There's been a lot of speculation about that.

The President. Well, I don't think we have anything more than the things that have been visible in his appearances, where he has seemed to be somewhat changed from his previous bravado.

Mr. Drake. What is your feeling about the extent to which this threat seems to have subsided? It is——

The President. Well, we can't help but recognize that it has and that the original fears that there would be an immediate outbreak of widespread terrorism has not taken place. But at the same time, we're not going to sit back and get overconfident. Terrorism is still present. Terrorism is still there and must be dealt with. I do think that we made some progress in Tokyo at the economic summit, where all of us agreed that we were going to work closer together on this matter.

Religious Fundamentalists in Politics

Mr. Drake. I wanted to turn to domestic politics for a minute. This year, more than previous years, the religious right is making its presence felt in the Republican Party. And there's even a possibility that a television evangelist might be a Presidential candidate. As a practiced politician, do you have any fears that other voters who do not share fundamentalist taste might be turned off by this if this wing becomes a dominant element of the party?

The President. Well, I would hope not. And I haven't seen any efforts they've tried to dominate our party in any way. But I just have to go back to a time when there were people that felt that there was something wrong with an actor seeking public office. And my answer then and my answer now is that I don't think that any legitimate trades or professions should be barred from participation in public life. That's the meaning of democracy. You shouldn't judge someone by how they make their living.

Mr. Drake. Well, just as a practical vote-getting matter, though, wouldn't it be a concern that mainstream voters, for lack of a better word, for whom religion is not the prime motivation, would be uncomfortable with, for instance, an active candidacy if Robertson should win the Republican nomination?

The President. Well, let's go back to another time when religion was an issue. There was a man running for President, nominated by his party, no member of his religion had ever served in the office of the Presidency. And he took his case directly to the other religions and spoke to them in their meetings and their gatherings and opened himself up to their questions and all. And he was elected President.

Mr. Drake. Do you really think that's comparable—somebody for whom it just became an issue as opposed to somebody who's——

The President. No, but I think it's indicative of the American people and their broadmindedness when they're faced with the problem. And suddenly religious prejudice disappeared as an issue in that campaign. And I think the same thing is true today. I have confidence and trust in the people. They're the ones who will make the decision.

Plans for the Future

Mr. Drake. Well, speaking of 1988, I was curious as to whether you've done much thinking or whether you do much thinking about how you're going to spend your time. You're 2 years away from that date. Have you decided what it is you're going to do with yourself when you're out of this office?

The President. Oh, there are all the usual things. But, no, I don't think that I'll have any problem of having nothing to do.

Mr. Drake. Well, I mean, do you see yourself in the model of former President Nixon, who has become very active in speaking out on political matters, or sort of, Eisenhower, who retired and wasn't heard from all that much?

The President. No, but Ike had a health problem. I would think that once having done this you'd be active to the extent that you can be legitimately helpful. And I think you have an obligation to the things you believe in and to the party to not just withdraw and say, "I'm not going to lift a finger." Now, I will remain neutral in primaries. I think as titular head of the party that's required, but I'm going to be very active and do everything I can for candidates that I believe in and causes that I believe in as long as I'm able.

Mr. Drake. Well, now I notice that the First Lady has a contract to write a book. I notice that Mike Deaver has a contract to write a book about you and the First Lady and the Presidency. Are you going to write a book?

The President. There are people talking to me about that.

Mr. Drake. Are you holding out for a big advance?

The President. No, I haven't even discussed that. Having done a book once, I know something of what a chore it is. So, I can't say that I'm bubbling over with the delight at the prospect. But at the same time I suppose there is a responsibility to seriously consider such a thing as—there'll be so many others that are writing about that and always are writing about their view. Maybe it is proper that the person they're writing about has a say.

Mr. Drake. What kind of book were you thinking of? More of a personal reminiscence or would it——

The President. I haven't let my mind dwell on that.

Mr. Drake. But you have talked to publishers about that?

The President. No, I haven't talked to publishers, no.

Mr. Drake. You've talked to someone.

The President. No, I mean that people who surround me here—other people of that kind that have thought that it was an obligation for me to write a book and have talked to me about it.

New York Gubernatorial Election

Mr. Drake. Let me turn to some matters of interest in New York. When you were in New York on Saturday, you told Andrew O'Rourke, the man who's running against Governor Cuomo—at least according to him—that you were going to make a point of coming up to campaign for him. Do you think, considering what Governor Cuomo represents, is in your mind a high priority in beating him in '88—excuse me, this year?

The President. Well, having been a Governor myself, I have very strong feelings about the importance of the governorship. We are a federation of sovereign States. We have been through a half a century or so in which there was prevalent a widespread movement in Washington to try and minimize the States and reduce them to administrative districts of the Federal Government. I think that that movement has been halted, at least for a while. And, no, so, as I say, I feel the statehouse is a very important part of our democratic process, and, yes, I would like to be helpful if I can.

Mr. Drake. Well, does the fact that the resident is Mario Cuomo make any extra difference or——

The President. Well, I think that in our basically two-party system there is a difference in the philosophy of the two candidates. And I support the philosophy that is carried by Mr. O'Rourke, which is one of, as I say, the sovereignty of the States, the reduction of government and impact on the people and its intrusiveness and all. These are things I believe in, so——

Mr. Drake. I guess I can't make you rise to the bait.

The President. What?

Judicial Nominations

Mr. Drake. I can't make you rise to the bait of Governor Cuomo, so—let me, on one thing that relates to something another New York politician said, in your radio address a few weeks ago you said that the people in the Senate who are opposing the [Daniel A.] Manion nomination were mostly doing it because they were liberals who couldn't swallow his philosophy as a conservative. And last week Senator D'Amato, who is basically one of your own, said that he, too, thought that Manion did not have the highest legal qualifications and that he would hope that you would not press it. Does that sort of undercut the argument you made?

The President. Well, I'll have to have a talk with him because maybe he's heard some of the things that are being noised around about my nominee. I will never send a name up there that I do not believe is fully qualified for the position. And I will send names up there of people that I believe look upon the judicial process as one of interpreting the law, not writing it, and not trying to impose their social views on the people. We've had too much of that on the part of too many judges over recent years. And I think the attack against Manion is unfounded. As a matter of fact, it's been based on a number of outright falsehoods.

And this making something of the fact that the bar association only rated him as "qualified"—there have been a couple of Presidents in fairly recent years who actually nominated people who were reported as "unqualified" by that bar association. And their judges were approved—or their nominations approved. They say that it was because it was only "qualified." Well, the last two Presidents before me—between them there were a total of 282 judges that were appointed who were rated "qualified" by the bar association. I believe that the attack on Manion is nothing other than a disagreement with his political philosophy. And one of the most outspoken opponents in the Senate told him that to his face—now is seeking to back away from that, but said that he had no quarrel with his qualifications or his character or integrity or anything of that kind—he just disagreed with him politically.

Aid to the Contras

Mr. Drake. Let me wrap up with a pair of questions on Central America. Now that you have won the aid that you wanted to send to the *contras*, and it's not only our prestige behind them but our money, what happens now if they get beaten or defeated by the Sandinistas? What is the next step?

The President. Well, that next step would be based on what the followup would be. And if the Sandinistas are unchecked, that would be another Cuba. That would be a totalitarian, Communist State intent on spreading its revolution across other borders to other countries. And I think whoever was in this chair here would have to take appropriate action. And whatever that might be, you can't predict.

But I just believe that by giving the freedom fighters the tools they need to become a force—this will provide the leverage that hopefully can bring the Sandinistas to the negotiating table to then discuss the democratization of their country and the goals which they, themselves, pledged to support in the revolution against Somoza: that they were supportive of the idea of a pluralistic, democratic society with freedom of speech and press and all those other things. And there can be no doubt, no question at all, but that the Sandinista government, once in power as the strongest faction of the revolutionaries, threw the other revolutionaries out and created a totalitarian, Communist government, which totally contravened the promise that they had made during the Somoza revolution.

Mr. Drake. One last point on it that I'm curious about. In retrospect, do you think—it didn't matter because you won the *contra* vote—but in retrospect, do you think that you should have called Tip O'Neill to ask him for that opportunity to go to the House rather than having your Chief of Staff do it?

The President. No, I think it was pure routine for it to be done that way. And very frankly, I think that it was unprecedented for the response that we got. Other Presidents have made the same request and have been granted permission to appear before one House of the Legislature, and several of those were Democrats.

Mr. Drake. Well, thank you, Mr. President. I appreciate your having me in today.

The President. Well, pleased to be here—or have you here.

Mr. Drake. I'm glad there were no Rose Garden events this week.

The President. So am I.

Note: The interview began at 2:35 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The interview was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 9.

Appointment of Three Members of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation

July 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation for terms expiring May 11, 1989:

Margaret A. Depaoli, of Virginia. She would succeed Donna Beth Macy. Mrs. Depaoli is a travel agent with Vicki Doyle Tours, Inc., in McLean, VA. She graduated from Dunbarton College of Holy Cross (B.A., 1957), is married, and has five children. Mrs. Depaoli was born July 21, 1934, in New York, NY.

Dwight William Schuster, of Indiana. He would succeed Marguerite Timlin Shine. Mr. Schuster is director, department of psychiatry at the Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis, IN. He graduated from Butler University (B.A., 1942) and Indiana University School of Medicine (M.D., 1944). Mr. Schuster is married and has two children. He was born October 9, 1917, in Shawnee, OH.

Martin S. Ulan, of Maine. He would succeed Fredrick J. Rose. Mr. Ulan is a retired selectman for the town of York, ME. Previously he was hospital administrator for York Hospital. He graduated from Philadelphia College of Pharmacology (B.A., 1934 and M.S., 1936). Mr. Ulan is married and has two children. He was born May 12, 1912, in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

Appointment of Carlos Velarde Ponce as a Member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission

July 9, 1986

The President today appointed Carlos Velarde Ponce to be a member of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission. He would succeed Fernando Cardoze Fabrega.

Since 1969 Mr. Velarde has been economic adviser to Azucarera National, S.A. (the national sugar factory) and since 1972 has been a member of the board of directors. Since 1956 he has been a professor of political economics at the University of Panama and since 1970 has been a member of the board of directors of Velisac, S.A. (an economic and financial consulting firm). He was recently appointed as a member of Panama's National Banking Commission.

Mr. Velarde graduated from Ripon College (B.A., 1952) and Indiana University (M.A., 1954). He is married and has four children. He was born January 3, 1930, in Panama City, Republic of Panama.

Nomination of Thomas C. Kelly To Be Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration

July 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas C. Kelly to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement, Department of Justice. He would succeed John C. Lawn.

Since 1985 Mr. Kelly has been serving as Acting Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Mr. Kelly entered duty with the FBI as a special agent in November 1965. Most recently he was special agent in charge of the Dallas, TX, FBI office in 1981; Inspector-Deputy Assistant Director of the Administrative Services Division, 1979–1981; assistant special agent in charge of the Miami, FL, FBI office, 1978–1979; and assistant special agent in charge of the Richmond, VA, FBI office, from 1977 to 1978.

Mr. Kelly graduated from the University of Maryland (B.S., 1960). He is married, resides in Washington, DC, and was born July 30, 1937, in Baltimore.

Nomination of Hortencia Benavidez To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation

July 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Hortencia Benavidez to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989. This is a reappointment.

Ms. Benavidez has been a member of this Board since 1984. She is employed by the El Paso Catholic Pentecostal Renewal Office in El Paso, TX.

Ms. Benavidez attended Kansas City Business School and Durham Business College. She was born October 10, 1931, in El Paso, TX.

Appointment of Preston H. Long as a Member of the American Battle Monuments Commission

July 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Preston H. Long to be a member of the American Battle Monuments Commission. He would succeed Edwin Bliss Wheeler.

Mr. Long is an investment counselor who has been retired for the last 20 years. Previously, he was vice president of Trainer, Wortham, Inc., in New York City, and prior to that he was manager of marketing for the F.W. Dodge Corp.

Mr. Long currently resides in New York City. He was born on March 17, 1907, in New York City.

Remarks to the Dothan-Houston County Chamber of Commerce in Dothan, Alabama

July 10, 1986

Thank you all very much, and, Jeremiah, thank you very much for those very generous words. Mayor Register, Chairman Entz, and all of you, you know, I just can't tell you how—from getting off the plane on—what this has meant. I've always wondered why Genesis says, "Let us go to Dothan." [*Applause*] With such a welcome, I'm getting the idea. And permit me to thank all those who helped or prepared these lunches. If there's one thing better than southern hospitality, it's southern cooking. [*Applause*] I see you agree. You're going to have to forgive me, though, but all that fried chicken put me in mind of a story. Lots of things put me in mind of a story—at every opportunity. [*Laughter*] Now, I've told this one. Maybe you've heard me tell this one before. But if so, just forgive me. Remember that when you pass 40 the tendency grows to tell stories over and over again. [*Laughter*]

This happens to be about a fellow that was driving down the highway and happened to glance out and notice that running alongside of him, keeping pace with the automobile, was a chicken. And he couldn't believe it. So he stepped it up a little bit, and the chicken stepped it up a little bit. Finally, he pushed the gas down, and then the chicken just stretched out his neck and left him behind, crossed the road and went down a lane. He slammed on the brakes, turned, and went down that lane. His curiosity had to be answered. And he pulled up in a barnyard, and there was a farmer standing there. And he said, "Did you see a chicken go by here?" And the farmer says, "Yes, it's one of mine." "Well," he said, "am I crazy or—it seemed to me that chicken had three legs." He says, "Yep. I breed them and raise them that way." "Well, why?" "Well," he said, "Ma liked the drumstick, and I liked the drumstick. And then along come Junior, and he liked the drumstick. And we got tired of fightin' over it. So, I raise them with three legs." [*Laughter*] And the fellow, for want of something to say, says, "Well, how do they taste?" He says, "We don't know. We haven't been able to catch one yet." [*Laughter*]

But it is an honor to be here today. And I did come down on very serious business: to tell you about an historic issue in Washington and to ask for your help. But first I have to thank three Alabama gentlemen who are already rendering able assistance. First, an outstanding Congressman and the ranking Republican on the House Armed Services Committee, Bill Dickinson. [*Applause*] No Member of the House has done more in rebuilding our nation's defenses than you have, Bill. And I'd like—well, I have asked you to stand up, and I think they've all shown you their appreciation. Next, there's a fine Member of the United States Senate, a young fellow named Howell Heflin. Now, I know Howell's a Democrat, and I want to thank you for showing that, on issues like tax reform and defense, there's no such thing as good politicians, just good Americans. Howell, will you stand up? [*Applause*] Howell knows I used to be a Democrat myself. [*Laughter*]

Well, then there is someone who has already been up here—Senator Jeremiah Denton. Jeremiah and I have shared many a platform, and I just have to tell you it always does something to stand here with a hero. Nancy and I were back in Sacramento the day a plane brought you back from those nearly 8 years of torture in a North Vietnam prison camp. And like millions of Americans, we watched that homecoming, that moment on television, and will never forget, as many Americans won't, you walking to that microphone and then saying those three simple words that said it all: "God bless America." [*Applause*] For bravery, for keeping faith, for love of country—I think you've just heard—we all thank you. And now that you're in the Senate, I want all the good people here in Dothan to know that courage and patriotism continue to distinguish all that you do. Indeed, in the years since we were both first elected, you've become one of the most persuasive leaders on Capitol Hill and an effective spokesman for the great State of Alabama. You've led the way in rebuilding America's defenses, spoken out for godliness and decency in our national life, and stood up again and again for freedom around the world. And this is a good place for me to express my gratitude and to say that as far as I'm concerned, with Howell Heflin and Jeremiah Denton in the Senate, that people have good reason to be proud.

Now, my friends, I told you that we had important business to discuss, but permit just one more digression, something I have to tell you because I came from part of the heartland of America myself. I want you all to know what a pleasure it is—and it was—to board Air Force One, watch Washington slip away into the distance, and then head south, over the Great Smokies of North Carolina and Tennessee, over the red clay of Georgia, south to come at last to the wire grass country of Alabama and the good city of Dothan. It reminded me how important it is for a President to put some distance between himself and Washington every so often, to leave the special interests and the lobbyists behind and get out among the people. I guess what I'm trying to say is that Dothan has given me a gift today, the gift of returning to the real America, and for that I thank you.

And now let's get down to straight talk. There's an important issue up in Washington that's about to be decided, and as I said before, I'm here today because I need your help. And that issue is tax reform. Big government and the special interests are on one side, and you and I are on the other. It's been that way since the start. And since it's a good, old-fashioned, down-home, 6-year scrap with the special interests we're talking about, well, we'll get at it. The first round in this battle took place when I ran for office in 1980. Back then the American economy was in the worst mess since the Depression. Government was everywhere, running up taxes, causing inflation, raising interest rates, and taking bigger and bigger shares of our earnings. And to get big government off our backs and out of our pockets, during the campaign of 1980 I proposed a tax cut. The special interests—all those whose way of life depended upon keeping government fat and wasteful—said no. The people knew better. When they went to the ballot boxes, they said yes.

Well, when we took office in 1981, we enacted an across-the-board, personal income tax cut of nearly 25 percent. We also indexed tax brackets, making it impossible for inflation to push you into higher tax brackets, as it had been doing for the many years that inflation was running rampant. And again the special interests said no, claiming our plan would lead to economic ruin. And then all the opponents of the plan called it Reaganomics. And again the people said yes. And what's happened? Inflation and interest rates have dropped. Inflation alone has fallen from over 12 percent to under 2 percent for the last 12 months, and actually has been less than zero for the last few months. We've seen 3½ years of economic growth and the creation of more than 10 million new jobs—more new jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in the past 10 years. And thanks in large measure to our decontrol of oil, energy prices have fallen, including the price that you pay for gas. Isn't it good to pull up at the station today and watch the gallons on the pump add up faster than the dollars? Of course, after all these things happened, they stopped calling it Reaganomics. I'm aware of that.

You know, I have to interject something here. I come honestly by my feeling about taxes. As Governor of California, I inherited a situation with a great deficit and some problems. And we had to turn to taxes, because under the constitution there you can't come to the end of the fiscal year with a deficit. Such should happen to the Federal Government. Because you come into office there in the middle of the fiscal year, so I only had 6 months to clean things up, and, therefore, we had to turn to taxes. Well, very shortly my finance director came to me and said, "We're going to have a surplus this year. And since you haven't been able to do some of the things you might have wanted to do because of the situation, maybe there's a program that you'd like to propose to use up this money." And I said, "I do have one in mind. Let's give it back." Well, he said, "It's never been done." And I said, "Well, you never had an actor up here before either." [*Laughter*] Well, we gave it back. But I just wanted to tell you I'm prepared, also, for the kind of opposition we're getting to this tax reform now. Because a very prominent member of the government came in to see me. He stalked into my office, and he declared, "Giving that money back is an unnecessary expenditure of public funds." [*Laughter*] Well, I think we ought to all try to remember where government's money comes from in the first place.

The last stage of the tax reform fight began more than a year ago when we proposed our new reform, one that would simplify the entire tax system, eliminate loopholes and tax shelters, lower most Americans tax rates even further, and make the whole system more fair. Some claimed the American people didn't care about tax reform any more. But that's not what I found when I took our tax reform campaign to places like Athens, Tennessee; Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and Harry Truman's hometown of Independence, Missouri. And that's not what I'm finding here today in Dothan, Alabama.

Our proposal went first to the House, and the special interests tried to kill it. And when they couldn't do that, they tried to wound it. And when they couldn't do that, they said it was bad for the country. But in the end, their fancy briefing papers and expense-account lunches were no match for the will of the people. The House, under the leadership of Dan Rostenkowski, passed a version of our proposal—not completely to our liking, but nevertheless one that kept tax reform moving. Special interests, zero; America, one. Next, tax reform went to the Senate, and again the special interests fought it. And they did a pretty good job, and I have to admit there were moments there when even I had to wonder. But a bipartisan coalition of Senators that included present company and Finance Committee Chairman Packwood and Senators Long and Chafee and Danforth and Wallop and Moynihan and Bradley had the courage to lead a return to true reform. And led by Majority Leader Bob Dole, the Senate passed tax reform by the historic margin of 97 to 3. Soon after, a headline in the Washington Post read, "The Impossible Became Inevitable." Special interests, zero; America, two.

And now, as Jeremiah and Howell will tell you, the version of tax reform approved by the Senate deserves special attention for the simple reason that it's especially good. Not good for Washington lobbyists or special interests, but good for you. Listen for a moment to a few of the facts. The tax reform bill the Senate approved would eliminate the complicated system of 14 tax brackets and replace it with just 2 at 15 and 27 percent. Now, sometimes you may be confused because you've heard it referred to as 15 tax brackets and that this reform would have 3. Well, in one way that's true. If you count 0—0 and 15 and 27. And under this new and simpler tax, the average tax burden on individuals would be cut by some 6.4 percent, over 6 percent less a year—that works out to some $215 in savings for the average taxpayer. The Senate-approved plan represents an improvement over current law for agriculture, too. It will provide more equal tax treatment for income earned in various kinds of farm activities. And it will sharply limit opportunities for people who make their money someplace else to take advantage of real farmers by using agriculture as a tax dodge. Isn't it time that we gave farming back to farmers?

And overall, it's estimated that under the Senate-approved tax reform bill, some two-thirds of all individual taxpayers will either get an income tax cut or remain off the tax rolls completely. Corporate tax brackets would be straightened out and the top corporate rate brought down to 33 percent so the playing field for business would be made more level and fair. And tax reform would represent perhaps the biggest antipoverty program in our history, taking some 6 million Americans off the tax rolls and enabling a family of four making $15,000 or less to pay no Federal income taxes whatsoever—none. That's that zero bracket.

Now, as I've told you, when the special interests up in Washington hear all this good news, they say no. But the American people, my friends, the people say yes and hot darn! [*Laughter*] You realize I'm only allowed to say "darn." [*Laughter*] But you know what I mean. [*Laughter*]

Now there's just one more round left in the fight, just one more chance for the special interests to score before we make it an even 3 to nothing and declare America the winner. That chance will be in the conference committee, where Members of the House and Senate must meet to iron out the differences between the bills that each chamber has passed. Before the special interests start in on the members of the conference—and it indeed could begin meeting as early as this coming week—let me state for you and the record some of the elements that I believe any final compromise must contain. Believe me, after coming through so many rounds, beginning all the way back in 1980, I'm not about to let up now.

First, any bill agreed upon in conference must hold the tax rates down. There's no doubt about it, lowering rates for both individuals and corporations represents the most important aspect of tax reform. It encourages growth. It allows simplification. And it promotes fairness. Let there be any significant departure from the two low individual rates of 15 and 27 percent and the top corporate rate of 33 percent that the Senate has already approved, and somebody's going to have to do a lot of explaining. Next, I urge the conference to retain provisions that would remove 6 million lower income Americans from the Federal income tax rolls altogether. There's no reason to force the working poor, people who are already struggling, to turn over a share of their earnings to the government. And to help families and individuals alike, I hope to see the conference increase the personal exemption to $2,000 except for the very richest taxpayers. This is vital. It's also important for the conference to preserve the taxpayers' ability to invest in IRA's—especially for taxpayers who don't participate in a pension plan—then reap the benefits of tax-deferred growth.

For American business, I hope to see the conference provide incentives for capital formation, incentives to foster truly productive investment. At the same time, the final bill must not hit the distressed sectors of our economy, sectors like farming and energy. Americans in these fields already have tough enough times as a result of forces beyond their control. And finally, I urge the conference to retain as an overriding goal the replacement of an inequitable tax system with one that's truly fair. Tax dodges have been going on long enough. The conference must grasp this opportunity to eliminate tax dodges and impose a minimum tax so that people and corporations who should pay do pay.

And what it comes down to in unvarnished language is this: Any bill I sign is going to have to promote strong economic growth with more jobs and incentives for all; promote productivity, investment, and international competitiveness in American business; and help the middle class, giving those people who get up and go to work in the morning and who support their churches and charities in the community and make this system work—give them a tax cut by making those who have found ways to avoid most or all of their taxes now pay their fair share. You know, my friends, in the past 5½ years, the people have defeated the special interests again and again. We've gone from a tax system that smothered initiatives to one that has provided new incentives for hard work, investment, and growth; from an economy that was creating virtually no new jobs to one that's creating about a quarter of a million new jobs a month; from a sense of malaise and powerlessness to a sense of confidence in our nation, ourselves, and our future.

And today we have the opportunity to carry this peaceful revolution through to its conclusion: to lower taxes still further for most individuals, to help American business, and to make our tax code fairer and simpler for all. We have the opportunity, in other words, to reassert for ourselves, our children, and our grandchildren what is perhaps the fundamental principle of American life: that here government is the servant, not the master; that here it is government that acts at the convenience of the people.

Last weekend, the Fourth of July, meant a great deal to me and I know to all of us. "For love of liberty," I said, in New York Harbor, "our forebears fought a war for independence. For love of liberty, those who came before us tamed a vast wilderness. For love of liberty, Americans championed and still champion the cause of human freedom in far-off lands." Tax reform may at first seem less dramatic, less inspiring, than the battle for independence or the settling of our continent. But in truth, it belongs on the same plane as those great efforts. For it involves nothing less than the reassertion of the will of the people, the reassertion, as I've said, of the people's interest against the special interests. And, my friends, for love of liberty, we must see it accomplished. Can I count on your help? [*Applause*]

Now, I just mentioned simplifying the tax code a couple of times. But I can't quit without just giving you a little example. We all know when we sit down there before April 15th what we're up against. Lately I've had to have somebody else make out my tax bill. And you know something? Even after it's made out I can't understand it. [*Laughter*] The whole income tax started in the Constitution with 16 words—in the amendment. Now it takes a 57-foot-long shelf to hold all the tax books that have to do with all the rules and regulations of the income tax. So, before concluding, I just wanted to speak to you about something from the International—or the Internal Revenue Code. It is the last sentence of section 509A of the code and it reads: "For purposes of paragraph 3, an organization described in paragraph 2 shall be deemed to include an organization described in section 501C–4, 5, or 6, which would be described in paragraph 2 if it were an organization described in section 501C–3." And that's just one sentence out of those 57 feet of books. [*Laughter*]

Well, it's time for me to head back to Washington and get to work, but before we leave I want to show you something that Jeremiah gave me the last time that I visited your good State. He—you can read it—he told me that it would help cut taxes down to size. And here it is: our original tax ax. [*Laughter*] Now, I've been sharpening this thing. Now let's get back to Washington and put it to use.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:27 p.m. at a luncheon at the Dothan Civic Center. He was introduced by Senator Jeremiah A. Denton of Alabama. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Larry Register, mayor of Dothan; and William Entz, chairman of the Dothan-Houston County Chamber of Commerce.

Nomination of Reginald Bartholomew To Be United States Ambassador to Spain

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Reginald Bartholomew, of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador to Spain. He would succeed Thomas Ostrom Enders.

Mr. Bartholomew was an adviser, Committee on International Relations at the University of Chicago, 1960–1962, and from 1961 to 1962, he was an instructor in social sciences at the university. From 1962 to 1963, he was a research fellow, Social Sciences Research Council in Paris, France. He returned to the University of Chicago in 1963, as an instructor in social sciences until 1964, when he became a lecturer in government at Wesleyan University. In 1968 he went to the Department of Defense and served in the following capacities until 1974: analyst, policy planning staff, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, 1968–1969; Deputy Director, policy planning staff, 1969–1973; Director, policy plans for National Security Council affairs and task force on mutual and balanced force reductions, 1972–1974; and Director of the policy planning staff, 1973–1974. In 1974 Mr. Bartholomew went to the Department of State and served until 1977 as the Deputy Director of the policy planning staff. In 1977 he became Deputy Director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs and then went on detail to the National Security Council at the White House until 1979. He then returned to the Department of State as Director of the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. From 1981 to 1982, he was Special Cyprus Coordinator in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. In 1982 he became United States Special Negotiator for United States-Greek Defense and Economic Cooperation (base) Negotiations, for which he was accorded the personal rank of Ambassador in December 1982. Mr. Bartholomew was then appointed U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon, where he served from 1983 to 1986.

Mr. Bartholomew was born February 17, 1936, in Portland, ME. He received his B.A. in 1958 from Dartmouth College and his M.A. in 1960 from the University of Chicago. His foreign languages are French, German, Italian, and Spanish. He is married to the former Rose-Anne Dognin, and they have four children.

Appointment of Richard A. Hauser as a Member of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Richard A. Hauser to be a member of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation for the remainder of the term expiring October 26, 1986, where he would succeed Anne Wexler, and for a term expiring October 26, 1992.

Mr. Hauser is currently a partner with the law firm of Baker and Hostetler in Washington, DC. Previously he was Deputy Counsel to the President, the White House, 1981–1986.

Mr. Hauser graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.S., 1965) and the University of Miami School of Law (J.D., 1968). He is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Hauser was born February 26, 1943, in Litchfield, IL.

Appointment of Robert F. Killough as a Delegate to the National White House Conference on Small Business

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Robert F. Killough to be a delegate to the National White House Conference on Small Business. This is a new position.

Mr. Killough is president emeritus and a consultant to Killough, Inc., an engineering business located in Ottawa, KS. He received his degree from Kansas State University (B.S., 1944). Mr. Killough resides in Ottawa, KS, and was born September 9, 1922, in Gardner, KS.

Nomination of Nine Members of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute. These are new positions:

For terms of 2 years, from the date of the first meeting of the Board:

Lawrence H. Cooke, of New York. Mr. Cooke is currently senior cousel (litigation) with Hall, Dickler, Lawler, Kent and Friedman in New York. Previously, he was associate justice, New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Third Department, 1969–1974; and associate judge, then chief judge, New York Court of Appeals, 1974–1984. Mr. Cooke graduated from Georgetown University (B.S., 1935) and Albany Law School (LL.B., 1938). He is married and has three children. Mr. Cooke was born October 15, 1914, in Monticello, NY.

John F. Daffron, Jr., of Virginia. Mr. Daffron is currently chief judge, 12th Judicial Circuit, Chesterfield Circuit Court. Previously, he was U.S. Magistrate, Eastern District of Virginia, 1970–1973; and judge, General District Court, 1973–1981. He graduated from the University of Richmond (B.A., 1961; LL.B., 1964). Mr. Daffron is married and has four children. He was born January 25, 1939, in Richmond, VA.

Daniel John Meador, of Virginia. Mr. Meador is currently a James Monroe Professor of Law at the University of Virginia Law School. Previously he was Assistant Attorney General, Office for Improvement in the Administration of Justice, Department of Justice, 1977–1979. Mr. Meador graduated from Auburn University (B.S., 1949), University of Alabama (J.D., 1951), and Harvard University (LL.M., 1954). He is married and has three children. Mr. Meador was born December 7, 1926, in Selma, AL.

Rodney Alton Peeples, of South Carolina. Mr. Peeples is currently a resident judge with the Second Judicial Circuit of the South Carolina Judicial Court. Previously he was a State trial judge and practiced law with the firm of Blatt, Fales and Peeples, 1964–1974. Mr. Peeples graduated from the University of South Carolina (B.S., 1961; J.D., 1964). He is married and has two children. Mr. Peeples was born January 8, 1940, in Hampton, SC.

Clement Clay Torbert, Jr., of Alabama. Judge Torbert is currently the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. Previously he was a municipal judge in Opelika, AL. Judge Torbert graduated from Auburn University (B.S., 1951) and the University of Alabama (LL.B., 1954). He is married and has three children. Judge Torbert was born August 31, 1929, in Opelika, AL.

For terms of 3 years, from the date of the first meeting of the Board:

James Duke Cameron, of Arizona. Judge Cameron is currently a justice on the Arizona Supreme Court. Previously he was the chief justice, 1975–1980. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (A.B., 1950), the University of Arizona (J.D., 1954), and the University of Virginia (LL.M., 1982). Judge Cameron was born March 25, 1925, in Richmond, CA.

Janice L. Gradwohl, of Nebraska. Judge Gradwohl is the presiding judge of the county court of Nebraska. Previously she was a judge of the municipal court in Lincoln. Judge Gradwohl graduated from the University of Nebraska (B.A., 1951; LL.B., 1954). She is married and has three children. Judge Gradwohl was born May 4, 1929, in Norfolk, NE.

Sandra Ann O'Connor, of Maryland. Mrs. O'Connor is a State's Attorney, Baltimore County. Previously she was an Assistant State's Attorney in Baltimore City. She graduated from Indiana University (B.S., 1964; J.D., 1966). Mrs. O'Connor is married and has two children. She was born February 4, 1943, in Louisville, KY.

Larry P. Polansky, of Virginia. Mr. Polansky is executive officer of the District of Columbia Courts. Previously he was Deputy State Court Administrator of Pennsylvania, 1976–1978. Mr. Polansky graduated from Temple University (B.S., 1958; J.D., 1973). He is married and was born July 24, 1932, in Brooklyn, NY.

Appointment of Two Members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development, and Designation of the Chairman

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development for terms of 3 years:

William E. Lavery, of Virginia. He would succeed E.T. York, and upon appointment Mr. Lavery will be designated Chairman. Mr. Lavery is president, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, VA, a position he has held since 1975. Previously he was executive vice president, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1973–1975. Mr. Lavery graduated from George Washington University (M.A., 1959) and the University of Wisconsin (Ph.D., 1962). He is married, has four children, and resides in Blacksburg, VA. Mr. Lavery was born November 20, 1930, in Geneseo, NY.

Hugh O. La Bounty, of California. He would succeed Warren J. Baker. Mr. La Bounty is president, California State Polytechnic University at Pomona, a position he has held since 1978. Previously he was executive vice president, California State Polytechnic University, 1976–1977. Mr. La Bounty graduated from the University of Redlands (B.A., 1950; M.A., 1952) and the University of California at Los Angeles (Ed.D., 1961). He has five children and resides in Glendora, CA. He was born September 22, 1927, in Chicago, IL.

Appointment of Three Members of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for terms ending on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1987:

Samuel W. Bartholomew, Jr., of Tennessee. This is a reappointment. Mr. Bartholomew is founder and principal of Donelson, Stokes & Bartholomew, a law firm in Nashville. Previously he was director of corporate development for the First American Bank Holding Co., 1973–1976. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy (B.S., 1966) and Vanderbilt Law School (J.D., 1973). He is married, has three children, and resides in Nashville. Mr. Bartholomew was born on July 6, 1944, in Columbus, GA.

Henry C. Cashen II, of the District of Columbia. This is a reappointment. Mr. Cashen is a partner with the law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro and Morin. Previously he was Deputy Assistant to the President, White House Liaison with Public Sector, the White House, 1971–1973. He graduated from Brown University (A.B., 1961) and the University of Michigan (J.D., 1963). He has three children and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Cashen was born June 25, 1939, in Detroit, MI.

George L. Clark, Jr., of New York. He would succeed Dianne E. Ingels. Mr. Clark is vice president, George L. Clark, Inc., Realtors, a firm he started in 1962. He graduated from St. John's University (B.S., 1962). Mr. Clark is married, has four children, and resides in Brooklyn. He was born January 4, 1941, in Brooklyn, NY.

Statement on Signing the Sentencing Guidelines Act of 1986

July 11, 1986

I am today approving H.R. 4801, but I do so with serious reservations. First, I am concerned by the extremely wide latitude allowed the United States Sentencing Commission in setting guidelines for offenses carrying a maximum penalty of 2 years imprisonment. The purpose of the Sentencing Reform Act, which I submitted to the Congress as part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983, was to establish a determinate sentencing system with narrow sentencing ranges for criminal offenses. The range of up to 6 months provided in this bill is far in excess of what we visualized in 1983 and, if implemented by the Sentencing Commission, would restore an undue measure of discretion to judges that could threaten to undermine the core purpose of the Sentencing Reform Act to establish fairness and certainty in sentencing by confining judicial discretion within a relatively narrow range. Second, the bill contains a technical flaw that may create an ambiguity with respect to the permissible range limits for life sentences. The word "maximum" in the next to last line should be "minimum." This error should be corrected before the guidelines take effect. Third, I am concerned about this bill because it is only a small part of the much more comprehensive and much more important Senate bill, S. 1236, which would make dozens of needed technical and minor changes in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, Public Law 98–473.

I therefore approve this bill with the understanding that the Sentencing Commission does not expect to utilize the full 6-month range for offenses carrying a maximum penalty of 2 years imprisonment and the expectation that the technical deficiencies will be corrected. The broad Senate-passed bill, S. 1236, which passed the Senate unanimously, unfortunately remains pending before the House Judiciary Committee. I hope the Congress will not abandon S. 1236, and I urge its prompt consideration by the House of Representatives.

Note: H.R. 4801, approved July 11, was assigned Public Law No. 99–363.

Nomination of William F. Nelson To Be an Assistant General Counsel of the Treasury

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate William F. Nelson to be an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury (Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service). He would succeed Fred T. Goldberg, Jr.

Mr. Nelson is a partner with the firm of King & Spaulding in Atlanta, GA, a position he has held since 1978; and previously he was an associate with King & Spalding from 1972 to 1978.

He graduated from Mississippi State University (B.S., 1969) and the University of Virginia (J.D., 1972). He has three children and resides in Atlanta, GA. Mr. Nelson was born May 2, 1947, in Jackson, MS.

Nomination of Janet D. Steiger To Be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission, and Designation as Chairman

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Janet D. Steiger, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission for the term expiring October 14, 1992. This is a reappointment. Upon confirmation she will be redesignated Chairman.

Since 1980 Mrs. Steiger has been serving in the capacity of Chairman of the Postal Rate Commission. Previously, she was research associate to the National Academy of Public Administration from 1978 to 1980, and vice president of The Work Place, Inc., from 1975 to 1980. Mrs. Steiger has also served as a consultant on educational and public health matters in Washington, DC.

She graduated from Lawrence University (B.A., 1961) and pursued graduate study in education at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. She has one child and resides in Washington, DC. Mrs. Steiger was born June 10, 1939, in Oshkosh, WI.

Appointment of Vance C. Miller as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association

July 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Vance C. Miller to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for a term ending on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1987. He would succeed Merrill Butler.

Mr. Miller is chairman of the board of Henry S. Miller Co., a position he has held since 1980. He began with the company in 1959 as a salesman, and in 1970 he was named president. Mr. Miller has served as president of the Institute of Real Estate Management of the National Association of Realtors. He currently serves as a director of the National Association of Realtors and

Texas Association of Realtors.

Mr. Miller graduated from Southern Methodist University (B.B.A., 1956). He is married, has four children, and resides in Dallas, TX. Mr. Miller was born October 19, 1933, in Seminole, OK.

Letter to President Corazon C. Aquino on the Internal Situation in the Philippines
July 8, 1986

Dear Madame President:

The sober and peaceful approach you have taken to deal with the political incident that took place in Manila this weekend is greatly admired. Once again, your leadership has shown the world the mettle of your government and the degree of support it enjoys among your people.

I look forward to meeting with you in Washington in September.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ronald Reagan

Note: The letter referred to President Aquino's successful handling of the failed attempt, by former President Marcos' running mate Arturo Tolentino, to form a new government. The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 12.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Strategic Defense Initiative
July 12, 1986

My fellow Americans:

One week ago we showed the world what it means to love liberty. The spectacular celebration of our independence and Miss Liberty's centennial will likely be described by historians as a reflection of the good will, joy, and confidence so apparent in our country. Instead of focusing on problems, America's looking for solutions. Instead of fretting about this or that shortcoming, we're out creating, building, and making things better. Instead of lamenting dangers, we're putting our best minds to work trying to find ways of making this a safer, more secure world.

And that's what I want to talk with you about today: our major research effort called the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, which is aimed at ridding this planet of the threat of nuclear annihilation. Back in 1983 we enlisted some of America's top scientists and set in motion a research program to see if we could find a way to defend mankind against ballistic missiles, an antimissile shield, if you will. Our SDI research is searching out a more effective, safe, and moral way to prevent war—a deterrence based on defenses which threaten no one, a deterrence that will be viewed as a success not by the threat of deadly retaliation but, instead, by its ability to protect. And never was a purely defensive system so sorely needed. Since the early 1970's the Soviet Union has been racing forward in a vast and continuing military buildup, including the expansion of their offensive nuclear arsenal and an intense effort to develop their own strategic defense. And as described in a publication issued last October by our State and Defense Departments, the Soviets also have deployed the world's only antiballistic missile system. These Soviet strategic defense programs have been termed "Red Shield" in an article in this month's Reader's Digest. They were confirmed in an open letter issued last month by a group of 30 former Soviet scientists now living in the United States.

In stark contrast, we are defenseless against the most dangerous weapons in the history of mankind. Isn't it time to put our survival back under our own control? Our search for an effective defense is a key part of a three-pronged response to the Soviet threat. We also have been moving ahead to modernize our strategic forces and, simultaneously, to reach fair and verifiable arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union. The Soviets have yet to agree to arms reduction despite the strenuous efforts of several U.S. administrations. However, our SDI research to make nuclear missiles less effective also makes these missiles more negotiable. And when we talk about negotiations, let's be clear: Our SDI research is not a bargaining chip. It's the number of offensive nuclear missiles that need to be reduced, not the effort to find a way to defend mankind against these deadly missiles. And reliable defenses could also serve as insurance against cheating or breaking out of an arms reduction agreement.

All this makes it evermore important to keep our strategic defense research moving forward. We have set up a well-managed program which, in just over 3 years, has already accomplished much. Even faster progress than expected has been made in developing the system's "eyes"—scientists call them sensors—and its "brains," which guide an interceptor toward its target, and methods of stopping incoming missiles, especially with nonnuclear means. Technological advances now permit us to detect and track an aggressor's missiles in early flight. It is in this boost phase that missiles must be intercepted and knocked out to achieve the protection we're looking for. There have been some major achievements in the diplomatic field as well. Great Britain, West Germany, and Israel have signed agreements to participate in the research, and talks with other major allies are expected.

Nothing of great value, of course, comes cheap. But a defensive system which can protect us and allies against all ballistic missiles, nuclear or conventional, is a prudent investment. I'm sorry to say, however, that some Members of Congress would take a shortsighted course, deeply cutting the funds needed to carry out this vital program. So, it's imperative your voice is heard. In the weeks ahead, it would be a tragedy to permit the budget pressures of today to destroy this vital research program and undercut our chances for a safer and more secure tomorrow. President Eisenhower once said, "The future will belong, not to the fainthearted, but to those who believe in it and prepare for it."

I agree with that, and I know you do, too. Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Remarks at a Presentation Ceremony for the National Medal of Arts
July 14, 1986

The President. Well, thank you all, and I want to welcome you to the White House and let you know how lucky I feel. It's not often these days that I get to have lunch with my roommate. [*Laughter*]

But thank you for joining Nancy and me in this, the second annual conferring of the National Medal of Arts. And permit me to thank our Committee on the Arts and Humanities and its Chairman, Andrew Heiskell, for proposing that we create the National Medal of Arts; the Congress for enacting the authorizing legislation; the National Council on the Arts for providing us once again with such a fine list of nominees; and Dan Terra, our Ambassador for Cultural Affairs, for continuing his tradition of holding a State Department reception on this occasion. As we award these 12 medals today, we celebrate 12 rich contributions to

American arts; and, in a wider sense, we celebrate American culture itself, the culture of liberty, the culture in which artists are free to be true to themselves.

Nearly two centuries ago, when this grand old house was built, our nation comprised, for the most part, a narrow band of towns and villages hugging the eastern seaboard, a rugged and often unlettered people clinging to the edge of a vast continent. For art, drama, music, and learning Americans looked not to themselves but to Europeans, not to the New World but to the Old. And yet as those rugged people pushed west and gave birth to a great country, they likewise gave birth to a great, distinctive culture. First, American arts took on the twang of the frontier fiddle and the sharp, clean lines of our primitive paintings. And then came the joy of jazz, the sparkle and spectacle of film, the stirring sense of space and light in the work of artists from George Inness to Winslow Homer. In our own time we've seen the rise of superb regional orchestras, ballets, and opera companies, the coming of age of fine museums throughout the country, and the emergence of cities like New York and Los Angeles as art capitals of world importance.

So it is that in matters of culture today, Americans look not so much to the Old World as to the New—to America itself—and they do so with pride. Our administration has sought to emphasize these distinctively American aspects of our own culture, and Frank Hodsoll at the National Endowment for the Arts has devoted to this charge all his acumen and skill. Under Frank's leadership, the Endowment has helped to widen State and local support for the arts across the country. And with the support of the Congress, the Endowment is expanding arts programming to television and radio to reach all our people.

And today we have this wonderful event, this moment to pause and appreciate 12 magnificent contributions to the artistic life of our nation. We honor patrons—those who enable the distinctively American tradition of private support for the arts to flourish. And we honor artists themselves—their pains, their triumphs, their devotions, all of themselves that they've given to their work and hence to our nation.

And now Nancy is going to help me award the medals.

Mrs. Reagan. Marian Anderson was born in Philadelphia, and at the age of 8 she started singing in choirs. She began her career as a contralto in Europe, and it was Sol Hurok who launched her career in the United States. In 1955 she made her debut with the New York Metropolitan Opera, thereby paving the way for the acceptance of black performers on the concert stage. Arturo Toscanini said that a voice like hers comes only once in a century. Marian Anderson is one of the greatest ladies of opera, and accepting for her today is her cousin, Miss Sandra Grimes.

Frank Capra was born in Palermo, Italy, and came to our country at the age of 6. He served four times as president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences and three times as president of the Screen Directors Guild. A pioneer of the art of film, he's one of the greatest directors and producers in motion picture history. We'll never forget the classic films "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," and "You Can't Take It With You." He's earned five Academy Awards and has been honored with a Lifetime Achievement Award of the American Film Institute. Frank Capra is one of the truly great artists of a uniquely American style of filmmaking, and we're pleased to have his son, Tom Capra, accepting on his father's behalf.

Aaron Copland was born of Lithuanian parents in New York. He studied privately with many of the world's greatest musicians, including Nadia Boulanger. He composed his first symphony in 1923 and continued creating masterpieces using truly American folk themes and tunes. We're most familiar with the "Lincoln Portrait," for which he won a Pulitzer Prize in music, and "Billy the Kid." He collaborated with Agnes de Mille on "Rodeo" and with Martha Graham on "Appalachian Spring." Aaron Copland is a paramount American composer, and accepting for him is Mrs. Vivian Perlis, his close friend and official biographer.

Willem de Kooning was born in Rotterdam, Holland. He worked his way to our country as a wiper in the engine room of a steamship. Before establishing himself as the great painter that he is, he made signs and window displays; he was a carpenter, furniture designer, muralist, and began his work in abstraction in 1934. As a leader of abstract expressionism, he's influenced all modern painting and is acclaimed by all the world as America's great contribution to modern art. Accepting for him today is his wife, Elaine, who is also a fine painter.

Agnes de Mille was born in New York. Her name is certainly synonymous with the art of dance. As performer and choreographer, she is unforgettable. There's no memory of America that could be complete without the dance of "Oklahoma," "Carousel," "Brigadoon," or the ballet of "Rodeo," "Fall River Legend," or "The Four Marys." Agnes de Mille has written over a dozen books on dance and is also distinguished as a teacher. She's a great artist and a great American.

Eva Le Gallienne was born in London and became a citizen in 1927. In 1921 she starred in her first film, "Liliom," and went on to triumph in "Camille," "The Master Builder," and "Mary Stuart." She also earned a special Tony Award and an Emmy for her outstanding performance in the PBS special "The Royal Family." Eva Le Gallienne founded and directed both the Civic Repertory Theatre in New York and the American Repertory Theatre. In addition to her many talents, she's also a recognized translator of the Scandinavian classics of Ibsen and Hans Christian Andersen. She's a great actress, director, producer, teacher, and author. Accepting for her is Mrs. Anne Kaufman Schneider, a close family friend and colleague.

Alan Lomax was born in Austin, Texas, and is without a doubt the world's most renowned folklorist. He's devoted his life and talent to collecting, compiling, and preserving the folk music of the United States and the world. As director-producer of an original folk music series on CBS Radio in the thirties and forties, he presented all Americans for the first time such then unknowns as Burl Ives, Pete Seeger, Leadbelly, and Woody Guthrie. For the past 24 years he's been a President's Scholar at Columbia University, where he has pioneered the study of expressive styles of culture. Recently we've seen his work in the television series "American Patchwork." Mr. Lomax, you've truly enriched our understanding of the cultures of America and the world.

Lewis Mumford was born in Flushing, New York. He's one of our most distinguished historians, literary critics, and commentators on cities and urban design. He's the author of some 31 books and was the recipient of a National Book Award in 1961 for "The City in History." Mr. Mumford has said of the city: "If it ceases to be a milieu in which people can exist in reasonable contentment, it will be unprofitable to discuss architectural achievements." His concern for the whole of the city, as opposed to the single architectural triumph, has taught us how to strive for architecture as "The Home of Man," the title of his highly original book on the philosophy of architecture. Accepting for Mr. Mumford today is his daughter, Mrs. Alison Morss.

Eudora Welty was born in Jackson, Mississippi, and lives there today. Miss Welty is a preeminent American writer, who is most well-known for her books about the South and the Southern family. She's influenced generations of young American writers. In 1941 she published her first book, "A Curtain of Green," and in 1973 she won a Pulitzer Prize for "The Optimist's Daughter." Her work is read widely throughout the country and the world. Miss Welty considers her 1984 autobiographical work, "One Writer's Beginnings," a very significant and recent expression of her thoughts. And we're very honored to present her the National Medal of Arts.

Dominique de Menil began her career as a bold patron of the arts in the 1930's by giving Max Ernst his first one-man show. In 1941 she came to this country from Paris. She's organized exhibitions in New York and Houston as well as in France and Germany and is currently chairman of the Pompidou Art and Cultural Foundation in Paris. She's played a primary role in the renaissance of art institutions in Houston, where a new museum will soon house the world-acclaimed collection of Dominique de Menil and her late husband, John. We're honored to have her here today.

Exxon Corporation began its support of the arts in the forties, and today it's known by millions for its promotion of the arts of television through "Great Performances" and "Live From Lincoln Center." A pioneer of the program "Dance in America," Exxon not only brought dance into American living rooms but stimulated live dance performance across America. Exxon has also supported the technology of live broadcasts and simulcasts for audio fidelity. Over 300 new orchestral and chamber works by American composers have been brought to broad audiences by this corporation. Exxon is an outstanding example of enlightened corporate support for the arts, and with us today is Jack Clark, Exxon's senior vice president and director.

Seymour H. Knox was born in Buffalo, New York, where he still lives. As a collector and patron, his contribution to his birthplace is everlasting. Few know that he was a champion polo and squash player in his youth who represented our country in international competitions. However, he will be most remembered for his perceptive eye for the new and daring and as a collector of contemporary art. The Albright-Knox Gallery, under the leadership of Mr. Knox, set major precedents in opening its doors to modern art. And we're pleased to award him the National Medal of Arts.

The President. Well, thank you, Nancy. And thank you all. On behalf of the American people, I commend you, each of you, for crowning our nation's greatness with grace. You have forever set an example for artists and patrons in the years ahead to live up to. I know the Endowment will draw on these examples as it launches its new initiatives in arts education. Certainly the existence of strong music and fine arts curricula is important to keeping the humanities truly humanizing and the liberal arts truly liberating.

So, for all that you've already achieved and for all that your work will continue to mean to our nation in the decades ahead, once again, thank you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:06 p.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Nomination of Michael Mussa To Be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers

July 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Michael Mussa to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers. He would succeed William Poole VII.

Since 1980 Dr. Mussa has been a professor of international business, University of Chicago. Previously, he was a visiting professor, Asian Department, International Monetary Fund, May to July 1980; an associate professor of economics, University of Chicago, 1976–1980; a research fellow, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, October to December 1976 and May to September 1981; a research fellow, London School of Economics, July 1975 to October 1976; and associate professor of economics, July 1975 to June 1976 and an assistant professor of economics, September 1971 to June 1975, University of Rochester.

Dr. Mussa graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles (A.B., 1966) and the University of Chicago (M.A., 1970 and Ph.D., 1974). He resides in Chicago, IL, and was born April 15, 1944, in Los Angeles.

Nomination of Shirley Dennis To Be Director of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor

July 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Shirley Dennis to be Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor. She would succeed Lenora Cole-Alexander.

Since 1980 Mrs. Dennis has been secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs in Harrisburg. She was acting secretary from October 1979 to April 1980 as well as executive deputy secretary from July 1979 to October 1979. Previously, she was managing director, Housing Association of Delaware Valley, 1971–1979; housing director, Urban League of Philadelphia, 1969–1971; and equal opportunity specialist, Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia, 1967–1968.

Mrs. Dennis is married, has three children, and resides in Willow Grove, PA. She graduated from Temple University (A.S., 1985), and she was born February 26, 1938, in Omaha, NE.

Appointment of T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr., as a Member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States

July 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr., to be a member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Since 1985 Mr. Cribb has been Counselor to the Attorney General. Previously, he was a member of the White House staff as Assistant Counselor to the President, 1982–1985; Assistant Director of the Office of Cabinet Affairs and Staff Assistant to the President, 1981–1982; Deputy Director of the legal and administrative agencies group during the 1980 transition, Office of the President-elect; and national director of the Intercollegiate Studies Institute from 1971 to 1977.

Mr. Cribb graduated from Washington & Lee University (B.A., 1970) and the University of Virginia (J.D., 1980). He resides in Arlington, VA. Mr. Cribb was born August 7, 1948, in Spartanburg, SC.

Nomination of E. Christian Kopff To Be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities

July 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate E. Christian Kopff to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 26, 1992. He would succeed George Alexander Kennedy.

Since 1973 Dr. Kopff has been an assistant professor of classics, department of classics, University of Colorado at Boulder. Previously he was an instructor, Intercollegiate Center for Classic Studies in Rome, Italy, 1972. He has also served as an assistant to the director, American Philological Association, 1977–1978; and as an assistant to the director for academy publications at the American Academy in Rome, 1979.

Dr. Kopff graduated from Haverford College (B.A., 1968) and the University of North Carolina (Ph.D., 1974). He resides in Boulder, CO, and was born November 22, 1946, in Brooklyn, NY.

Appointment of Two Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

July 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business. These are new positions:

Lloyd F. Hames, of Alaska. Mr. Hames is chairman of the board of the Hames Corp., a grocery retail business, in Sitka, AK. Mr. Hames attended Washington State College, and he was born June 26, 1927, in Sprague, WA.

Wayne J. Heringer, of North Dakota. Mr. Heringer is owner-manager of Wagon Wheel Lumber in Washburn, ND. He graduated from North Dakota State University (B.S., 1970). He is married, has three children, and was born April 23, 1946, in Harvey, ND.

Nomination of James E. Burnett, Jr., To Be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board

July 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James E. Burnett, Jr., to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment.

Previously, he was special associate justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas; municipal judge for Clinton, AR, 1975–1979; juvenile judge, Van Buren County, AR; city judge, Damascus, AR; and a practicing attorney in Clinton, AR.

Mr. Burnett resides in Arlington, VA, and was born September 20, 1947, in Little Rock, AR.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Transmitting the Request for District of Columbia Supplemental Appropriations

July 15, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, I am transmitting the request for supplemental appropriations by the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1986 in the amount of $31,567,000 in District of Columbia funds. This transmittal does not represent an endorsement of the contents.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

Appointment of Alton G. Keel, Jr., as Acting Principal Deputy to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

July 15, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of Dr. Alton G. Keel, Jr., formerly Associate Director (National Security and International Affairs) of the Office of Management and Budget, to the staff of the National Security Council where he will serve as the Acting Principal Deputy to the National Security Adviser. Dr. Keel will serve during the absence of Donald R. Fortier.

Dr. Keel is currently completing his assignment as Executive Director of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle *Challenger* Accident, which he began on February 10, 1986. Prior to his appointment as Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget in September 1982, Dr. Keel served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research, Development, and Logistics, beginning in August 1981. He also served as senior professional staff on the Senate Armed Services Committee from 1978 to 1981. He initially joined the Senate staff as a congressional science fellow in 1976, and previously, he performed weapons research at the Naval Surface Weapons Center in White Oak, MD.

He graduated from the University of Virginia (B.S., 1966 and Ph.D., 1970), and he was a postdoctoral scholar at the University of California at Berkeley (1971). Dr. Keel is married, has one child, and was born in Hampton, VA.

Nomination of William F. Weld To Be an Assistant Attorney General

July 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate William F. Weld to be an Assistant Attorney General (Criminal Division), Department of Justice. He would succeed Stephen S. Trott.

Since 1981 Mr. Weld has been United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. Previously, he was with the law firm of Hill & Barlow in Boston, MA, 1971–1981; associate minority counsel, impeachment inquiry, U.S. House Judiciary Committee, Washington, DC, 1974; and a law clerk, Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts for Judge R. Ammi Cutter.

Mr. Weld graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1966), Oxford University (economics, 1967), and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1970). He is married, has five children, and resides in Cambridge, MA. He was born July 31, 1945, in New York City.

Nomination of Stephen S. Trott To Be Associate Attorney General

July 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stephen S. Trott to be Associate Attorney General, Department of Justice. He would succeed Arnold I. Burns.

Since 1983 Mr. Trott has served as Assistant Attorney General (Criminal Division) of the Department of Justice. Previously, he was U.S. Attorney for the Central District of California from 1981 to 1983; and deputy district attorney for the office of the district attorney of Los Angeles County from 1966 to 1981. Before he entered law school Mr.

Trott was a member of the folk group "The Highwaymen," best known for their gold record hits: "Michael Row the Boat Ashore" and "Cotton Fields."

He graduated from Wesleyan University (B.A., 1961). He received a law degree from Harvard University (LL.B., 1965). He is married, has two children, and resides in McLean, VA. Mr. Trott was born December 13, 1939, in Glen Ridge, NJ.

Executive Order 12562—Establishment of an Emergency Board To Investigate Railroad Labor Disputes

July 15, 1986

Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate Disputes Between Certain Railroads Represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and Their Employees Represented by Certain Labor Organizations

Disputes exist between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and their employees represented by certain organizations designated on the lists attached hereto and made a part hereof.

These disputes have not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

The disputes, in the judgment of the National Mediation Board, threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive a section of the country of essential transportation service.

Now, Therefore, by the authority vested in me by Section 10 of the Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. § 160), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of Board. There is established, effective July 15, 1986, a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate the disputes. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. Report. The board shall report its findings to the President with respect to these disputes within 30 days from the effective date of this Order.

Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions. As provided by Section 10 of the Railway Labor Act, as amended, from the date of the establishment of the board and for 30 days after the board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement of the parties, shall be made by the carriers or the employees in the conditions out of which the disputes arose.

Sec. 4. Expiration. The board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 15, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:12 a.m., July 16, 1986]

Note: A list of the railroads and labor organizations involved in the dispute was printed in the "Federal Register" of July 17.

Announcement of the Establishment of Emergency Board No. 211 To Investigate Railroad Labor Disputes

July 15, 1986

The President announced today that he has established, effective July 15, 1986, Presidential Emergency Board No. 211 to investigate and make recommendations for settlement of current disputes between six railroad labor unions and most of the Nation's major railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference. The President took this action on the recommendation of the National Mediation Board, which has notified the President that the situation appears to be critical.

A nationwide railroad strike would have an immediate effect on the public. The Nation's railroads move more than one-third of all intercity freight traffic, more than 100 million tons each month. A strike against the railroads could result in the layoff of 600,000 employees in key rail-served industries after 2 weeks and 1.1 million workers after 4 weeks, in addition to approximately 300,000 railroad employees who would be idled. Cessation of operations on the freight railroads would halt the flow of $700 million worth of goods each day. Production and employment would be particularly affected in the motor vehicles, paper, coal mining, lumber, steel, glass, and plastics and chemical industries. Although inventories of coal at the Nation's coal-burning electric utility plants average more than 11 weeks of supply, 20 to 25 rail-served powerplants have less than 4 weeks of coal on hand and could run short of fuel if rail service were halted. In addition, railroads are one of the primary transporters of Department of Defense freight traffic, and a strike against the Nation's railroads would severely restrict the movements of this traffic. The Nation's freight railroads also operate trains carrying 150,000 commuters each day, more than three-quarters of them in and around Chicago, IL.

Consequently, the President invoked the Emergency Board procedures of the Railway Labor Act, which in part provide that the Board will report its findings and recommendations for settlement to the President within 30 days from the date of its creation. The parties must then consider the recommendations of the Emergency Board and endeavor to resolve their differences without engaging in self-help during a subsequent 30-day period.

Note: A list of the railroads and labor organizations involved in the dispute was printed in the "Federal Register" of July 17.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs Djerejian on the Soviet and United States Compliance with Arms Control Agreements

July 16, 1986

The United States has informed the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels that it is prepared to convene a special session of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission (SCC) beginning on or about July 22 in Geneva. The United States will be prepared to respond to questions or concerns the Soviet Union has with respect to the President's May 27th decision on interim restraint. We would expect that in the context of such a discussion the Soviet Union will also be prepared to address U.S. concerns about Soviet noncompliance with arms control agreements.

Since the President came into office, he has done everything he could to try to persuade the Soviet Union to meet its arms control obligations and to achieve agreement on significant reductions in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. In 1982 he said the United States would continue not to undercut the SALT I interim agreement, which had already expired, and the SALT II treaty, which was stillborn, so long as the Soviets exercised equal restraint. Regrettably, the Soviets did not. In June 1985 the President once again called attention to the record of Soviet noncompliance and called upon the Soviet Union to join us in building an interim framework of truly mutual restraint until a new strategic arms reduction treaty (START) replaced the SALT structure. The SALT II treaty, even in its own terms, expired on December 31, 1985.

In the absence of an adequate Soviet response, the President announced on May 27 of this year that henceforth the United States would base decisions regarding its strategic forces on the nature and magnitude of the threat posed by the Soviet Union rather than on standards contained in SALT agreements that had expired, were unratified, and were being violated by the Soviet Union. On May 27th the President also decided to retire two older Poseidon submarines as the eighth Trident submarine began sea trials. This means the United States will remain in technical observance of the terms of the SALT agreements for some months. Time remains for the Soviet Union to alter the situation which led the President to his May 27 decision. If the Soviet Union does, the President will take this into account.

As the President said when he announced his decision on May 27, we must now look to the future, not to the past. The primary task now facing both the United States and the Soviet Union is to build a new structure of arms control, one based on significant, equitable, and verifiable *reductions* in the size of existing U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. This is what we are proposing in the Geneva negotiations.

Until this is achieved, the United States will continue to exercise the utmost restraint. Assuming no significant change in the threat we face, as we implement the strategic modernization program, the United States will not deploy more strategic nuclear delivery vehicles or strategic ballistic missile warheads than the Soviet Union.

This special session of the Standing Consultative Commission offers us the opportunity to renew the President's request that the Soviet Union join us in establishing an interim framework of truly mutual restraint.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan

July 16, 1986

The President. Mr. Prime Minister, it's a great pleasure to greet you and your family today. This is your first visit to the United States, and all Americans wish you a warm and heartfelt welcome. Over 36 years ago Liaquat Ali Khan, one of Pakistan's proud founders and one of your predecessors, traveled extensively through our country. He told the American people of the friendship and good will the people of your then-new country held for America and its ideals. He said he hoped that the future will unfold itself in ways which will make Pakistan and the United States comrades in the noble task of maintaining peace and in translating the great constructive dreams of democracy into reality.

Mr. Prime Minister, as the leader of one of our country's closest partners and as the elected Prime Minister of a constitutional government, your presence here today symbolizes the realization of Liaquat Ali Khan's dream. Under your wise leadership, Pakistan is making great strides in the transition toward democracy. And this progress is all the more remarkable because, even in a volatile environment, it's being accomplished peacefully. Such peaceful change bodes well for Pakistan's future.

Mr. Prime Minister, Americans well appreciate that building free institutions and making them function effectively requires patience, perseverance, tolerance, luck, and plain hard work. But the results are worth it. Freedom unleashes the creative spirit of the human spirit and carries a nation to its greatest potential. Pakistan is demonstrating this by its impressive rate of real economic growth: about 6 percent annually. Your country's agricultural base has been strengthened and new industries have increased Pakistan's manufacturing capabilities. The United States, as one of Pakistan's major trading partners, applauds your government's efforts to foster enterprise and bolster the economic well-being of your people. Mr. Prime Minister, we're aware of your deep commitment to expanding the boundaries of opportunity and improving the quality of life of your people. Through increased trade and business and through our 6-year program of assistance, which was recently renewed, we are playing and will continue to play a positive role in helping you achieve your goals.

During that early visit to our shores, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan described challenges to the free people of his country and the world. "Dark forces," he said, "were at work threatening to extinguish the torch of civilization which liberal institutions are trying to keep alive." Well, those words proved remarkably and sadly prophetic. Today Pakistan, a peaceful, nonaligned nation, has been unwillingly thrust into the role of a frontline state, courageously standing in opposition to Soviet aggression in the region. The brutal Soviet occupation of Afghanistan—which also was once nonaligned and free—is now in its sixth year. The assault on this noble people, the attempt to obliterate their homes, their farms, their religion, and their culture, continues unabated. Even as we speak, the valiant freedom fighters in Afghanistan are fighting and dying for a cause no free man, no moral and enlightened individual, can ignore.

And the world should also note that in pursuit of their neocolonial war of aggression against Afghanistan, the Soviets have repeatedly violated Pakistan's sovereignty. They have exacted a heavy toll in lives and property. In the first 6 months of 1986 there were more attacks on Pakistan's territory than in all of 1985. Yet through it all, the courageous people of Pakistan and their government have remained stalwart in their opposition to the Soviet Union's brutal aggression. America deeply admires Pakistan's steadfastness and bravery in this noble stand. Pakistan also has been admirable in its generosity toward the nearly 3 million Afghans who have fled their country—the single largest refugee population in the world. And by your actions, you have given new meaning to the historic traditions of Islamic hospitality. The United States is proud to be assisting you in this most humanitarian enterprise.

Your outstanding economic achievements and the progress you've made in your transition toward democracy are even more impressive—some might even say amazing—in light of the defense and refugee burden that you are forced to bear. The United States will continue to help where we can—economically and in the modernization of your armed forces. The cooperation between our two nations is as broad and deep as the friendship between our peoples is firm and strong. I look forward to our talks today, Mr. Prime Minister, and I'm confident that we will both benefit greatly from the exchange. These talks give us an opportunity to reaffirm our commitment to stand together in the interest of peace, stability, and progress in southern Asia and throughout the world. Mr. Prime Minister, we welcome you.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you, Mr. President, for the gracious words you have spoken. I greatly appreciate, also, the warm reception that has been accorded to me and to my colleagues on our arrival. It is a manifestation, no doubt, of the friendly regards in which the United States holds Pakistan. The people of Pakistan fully reciprocate these sentiments. I bring to you their cordial greetings and best wishes.

For me, personally, this visit to the United States is an occasion of special significance, for I have the honor to come here as the elected representative of my people. We, in Pakistan, have always cherished democratic values. These are an essential part of our Islamic belief. Even when we have faced difficult circumstances, our faith in democracy has never wavered. The general elections held in Pakistan last year demonstrated our commitment to the democratic process. My government has since restored the Constitution along with all the fundamental rights. I'm sure all friends of Pakistan are gratified that the transition from martial law to constitutional rule has been accomplished in peace and stability.

I was particularly happy to receive your invitation, Mr. President. We have always entertained a profound respect for the United States, a great nation, conceived in liberty, the land of Washington and Lincoln, Roosevelt and Eisenhower. America has inspired generations of men the world over. The purpose of my visit is to look and to learn. I hope also that I may be able to reach out and inform the American people of our hopes and aspirations and share with you our concern in the face of the problems that confront us. The United States has a tradition of cooperation and support to foreign countries in their programs for economic development. Under your leadership the United States has renewed its commitments, also. To the effort for peace and security in our region, your economic assistance has been most valuable for Pakistan's progress. Your political and modern support has been invaluable in our struggle to safeguard principles, indispensable for the maintenance of freedom and independence in our region.

Mr. President, sir, it is an honor to meet you, and I look forward to the opportunity of exchanging views with a leader of your long experience. I'm confident that our talks will serve to deepen mutual understanding and to further promote cooperation between our countries. I look forward, also, to a stimulating exchange in meetings with the respected members in your administration and with the honorable Members of Congress. Myself, the Members of the Parliament of Pakistan, and the members of my entourage look forward keenly to meeting the American people in different walks of life.

Once again, I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind invitation. Thank you very much, sir.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where the Prime Minister was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the President and the Prime Minister met privately in the Oval Office and then held an expanded meeting in the Cabinet Room.

Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan

July 16, 1986

Q. Mr. President, are you going to negotiate a new test ban treaty with the Soviets, as they have said today?

The President. I'm not going to take any questions here—any answers at this meeting. There will be plenty of time. We'll be talking about that.

Q. Would you like to talk about the helicopters to Bolivia? Is that in our national security interest?

The President. Anything we do is in our national security interest.

Q. Mr. Prime Minister, does your country have the atomic bomb?

The Prime Minister. I think we'll talk later on on that, as the President has earlier mentioned to you.

Note: The exchange began at 10:30 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs Djerejian on the Soviet-United States Discussions on Nuclear Testing

July 16, 1986

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to have experts meet shortly to discuss issues related to nuclear testing. We have further agreed to begin these discussons without preconditions. The United States has long sought a meeting with the Soviets to present our concerns about the verification provisions of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET). These treaties were signed in the 1970's, but they have not been ratified. The United States determined in the early 1980's that U.S. ratification could not be considered until verification improvements were made and U.S. compliance concerns were answered. We have made repeated offers to the Soviet Government to present our ideas for improvements that would allow us to move forward on ratification of these treaties.

This upcoming meeting of experts will allow the United States to present its ideas and concerns to the Soviets and to hear Soviet concerns. The United States will be ready to present and discuss our views on verification improvements in existing agreements, which we believe are needed and achievable at this time. We hope the Soviets will be prepared to join in a constructive dialog.

Note: Edward P. Djerejian read the statement to reporters at 12:30 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Appointment of Bob J. Murphy as a Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations

July 16, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Bob J. Murphy to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Louis Jenkins.

Since 1985 Mr. Murphy has been vice president for sales with the Kaiser Cement Corp., and previously he was general manager for the northern California region of the company, 1984–1985. Mr. Murphy started with Kaiser in 1963 as a sales trainee.

Mr. Murphy graduated from California State Polytechnic University (B.S., 1963). He is married, has three children, and resides in Walnut Creek, CA. Mr. Murphy was born July 6, 1938, in Bloomington, IN.

Appointment of Daniel Oliver as a Member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States

July 16, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Daniel Oliver, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to be a member of the Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Since April of this year, Mr. Oliver has been serving as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Previously, he was General Counsel, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1983–1986; General Counsel, U.S. Department of Education; an attorney with the law firms of Hawkins, Delafield & Wood and Alexander & Green, both in New York; and executive editor of National Review, 1973–1976. From 1959 to 1962, he served in the U.S. Army as a Russian language specialist.

Mr. Oliver graduated from Harvard College (1964) and Fordham University Law School (LL.B., 1967). He is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Oliver was born March 10, 1939, in New York City.

Designation of Carole Curb as a Member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated

July 16, 1986

The President today announced his intention to designate Carole Curb as a member of the Board of Governors of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated, for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Ms. Curb is currently vice president of Curb Records in Burbank, CA. Previously, she was vice president, Scotti Brothers Industries, and director, international record division, 1976–1981; executive assistant to the president, MGM Records, 1969–1972; and she started a record company in 1967.

Ms. Curb graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles (B.A., 1967) and attended the University of Bordeaux, France (1965–1966). She resides in Beverly Hills, CA, and was born April 2, 1946, in Charleston, SC.

Appointment of Five Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

July 16, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business. These are new positions:

Becky G. Dodson, of Texas. Mrs. Dodson is a partner and general manager of Holiday Oldsmobile/Isuzu, Inc., in Amarillo, TX.

Kerry W. Hamilton, of Mississippi. Mr. Hamilton is president of Aquaculture Products, Inc., in Greenwood, MS.

W. *James Host,* of Kentucky. Mr. Host is chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Host Communications, Inc., in Lexington, KY.

Elizabeth Strong Usery, of Virginia. Mrs. Usery is vice president, government affairs, Collins & Associates, Inc., in Alexandria, VA.

Charles V. Cummins, of California. Mr. Cummins is president of Gemmel Pharmacy Group, Inc., in Ontario, CA.

Appointment of Three Members of the National Afro-American History and Culture Commission

July 16, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Afro-American History and Culture Commission for terms expiring January 18, 1990:

Bettye Collier-Thomas, of the District of Columbia. This is a reappointment. Dr. Collier-Thomas is currently the director of the Bethune Museum-Archives, Inc. She graduated from Allen University (B.A., 1963), Atlanta University (M.A., 1966), and George Washington University (Ph.D., 1974). Dr. Collier-Thomas was born February 18, 1941, in Macon, GA.

Portia A. Scott, of Georgia. This is a reappointment. Ms. Scott is currently the formal assistant to the general manager of the Atlanta Daily World. She graduated from Howard University (B.A., 1964) and Atlanta University (M.A., 1972). Ms. Scott was born June 9, 1943, in Atlanta, GA.

Claudia T. Weicker, of Connecticut. She would succeed Walter G. Sellers. Mrs. Weicker is currently president of CTW Ltd. She graduated from Marymount College (B.A., 1968). Mrs. Weicker was born October 18, 1946, in Hartford, CT.

Toast at a State Dinner for Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo of Pakistan

July 16, 1986

Prime Minister Junejo, distinguished guests, and friends, Nancy and I welcome you to the White House. Mr. Prime Minister, our discussions today were upbeat, cordial, and productive, and will undoubtedly strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two nations. I'm pleased to report that, though today's meeting was our first, we talked with the directness and ease of two long-time colleagues. This tells me, far more than words alone, that the relations between our countries are in good shape and good hands.

Mr. Prime Minister, under your guidance Pakistan is moving toward the realization of its cherished democratic ideals. The democratic path is long and difficult, but free people travel that road together. America is with you, as you proceed toward this noble goal. We want you and the people of Pakistan to know, without doubt, even in the face of increasing Soviet pressures, we stand by you in defense of your sovereignty. Pakistan's determination to see Soviet troops out of Afghanistan strengthens the resolve of free men everywhere. Please take this message back to your people: We salute your courage and are proud of you. With you, we look to the day when a free Afghanistan will again be independent and truly nonaligned, the day when the millions of Afghans who have fled can return to their homes and their land to pursue their own destiny.

It's time to get on with the business of peace. We Americans understand and support the aspirations of the people of Pakistan for greater prosperity and progress in a region free of tension and threats of conflict. And we applaud and strongly support the steady improvement in relations between your country and India, and we're delighted with the commitment Pakistan and its south Asian partners have made to new ventures in regional cooperation.

Mr. Prime Minister, let us build on the solid foundation laid down by American and Pakistani leaders over the years. Our countries continue to share common interests and common goals. By standing together, we can make this a freer and a more peaceful world. Pakistan's national poet-philosopher Mohammad Iqbal once said: "My life, O God, should be like that of a candle, so that through my efforts I may try to dispel the darkness of evil and illumine the whole world." Well, Pakistan and the United States, together, can be a light unto the world.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, let us offer a toast to the distinguished Prime Minister of Pakistan and to a future made bright by the light of friendship between our nations and peoples.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Trade Association Representatives on Free and Fair Trade
July 17, 1986

I know you've already been briefed by Don Regan, Mac Baldrige, Al Kingon, and Clayton Yeutter, so I also understand the importance of brevity in a speech. You'll remember that George Washington gave an inaugural address of just 135 words and became a great President. Of course, there was William Henry Harrison. He spoke at his inauguration for nearly 2 hours, caught pneumonia, and died within a month. [*Laughter*] I told him to keep it short. [*Laughter*] Well, I'm going to try to stay someplace between the two of them.

But it's an honor to speak to you. And before addressing the matter at hand, I want to take a moment to acknowledge all that you've done to provide our administration with encouragement and support. I'd especially like to note the work of the Pro-Trade Group and of COMET, Citizens for Open Markets and Expanded Trade. Of course, some of us have had our differences, but I think that's to be expected. But on issues from deficit-cutting to tax reform, the men and women in this room—all of you—and the organizations you represent, have stood with us, sharing our same enthusiasms and braving the same battles. So, for all you've done, my friends, I thank you. And something else. I just happen to have a feeling that we'll look back on these years with a certain amount of pride. I hope you feel the same way.

To come now to the issue of the day: world trade. I'd like to begin, if I may, with first principles, with the absolute fundamentals. It was David Ricardo who first advanced the theory of comparative advantage back in 1817. And it's absolutely not true that I remember reading about it at the time in the newspapers. [*Laughter*] But I do remember studying comparative advantage back at Eureka College, in Illinois, just as you studied it when you were in college, and just as economics students continue to study it today. The reason Ricardo has proven of lasting importance: His formulation was a breakthrough. He held, simply, that if each nation concentrated on the production of the articles that it could produce most efficiently, then traded those with other nations to obtain the articles it needed, not some but all nations would be likely to see their living standards rise. And with that insight, it became clear that tariffs and trade barriers blocked rather than promoted prosperity, that, indeed, the advance of nations was itself bound up with the advance of free trade.

And so widely is this accepted as a fundamental of economic thought and so clearly is it understood that our own nation earns tens of billions of dollars every year in foreign markets and has millions of jobs tied to exports, that it's safe to say everyone in this room supports the principle of keeping world trade unfettered and free. So, too, does virtually every serious economist in the country. And so, too, I believe, does nearly every Member of the Congress. What then is it that brings us here today? Well, I'm afraid there's only one term for it, and it isn't all that pretty: special interests.

Yes, the adjustments that we've had to undergo in recent years to put our economy back in good health has been especially difficult for certain sectors of our economy, notably sectors that are import-sensitive. But there can be no excuse for protectionist legislation. Really, it's destructionist legislation, legislation that would, in fact, hurt the Nation and injure even those few it was originally designed to serve. And there can be no excuse whatever for bills like the omnibus trade bill that the House has already passed. Forgive me; I called it a trade bill. What I meant to say was antitrade bill. Even when we took the small step of assisting the shakes and shingles industry, legal under international law, we encountered immediate retaliation as the Canadians imposed restrictions on U.S.-produced books, computers, and semiconductors—an indication of the bitter trade war the House bill would provoke. Within America itself, the House bill would pit industry against industry, worker against worker, and region against region.

Those who support this and other protectionist legislation often claim that our administration doesn't have a coherent trade policy. Well, I have to tell you, that one sort of touches my temperature control. What they really mean, of course, is that we don't have a protectionist trade policy, and they're right. What we have instead is a policy, every aspect of which is aimed at keeping world trade free while making it more and more fair. This policy contains three main elements. First, we're going after unfair trading practices more aggressively than any previous administration. And permit me to mention just a few.

Action: In September 1985 I imposed deadlines for resolving two longstanding GATT disputes, one with Japan on leather goods, the second with the European Community on canned fruit. Result: In December of 1985 Japan improved market access for American leather goods and reduced tariffs on 137 items to bring the leather dispute to an end. At the same time, the European Community agreed to eliminate canned fruit subsidies, giving American producers the chance to compete.

Action: In March 1986 I indicated my intention to retaliate, effective July 1st, against new European Community restrictions affecting as much as $1 billion in U.S. farm exports. Response: On July 2d we announced a provisional agreement with the European Community: an agreement that will keep its markets open to our exports and thus avoid a trans-Atlantic trade war while we negotiate this dispute in GATT.

Action: In December 1985 I directed the Commerce Department to investigate whether Japanese semiconductor chips were being dumped in the United States. Response: Last month I announced that we had reached the framework of an agreement with the Japanese that would bring an end to predatory pricing in the U.S. market and in turn improve American producers' access to the Japanese market. These negotiations should be made final at the end of this month, and if not, we'll go forward with the enforcement of our trade law.

The list goes on and on. In addition to the cases just mentioned, I've instructed Clay Yeutter to bring other unfair trade cases against Japan, the European Community, Korea, Taiwan, and Brazil. The message to the world is clear. The United States stands for free trade, of course. But make no mistake, trade must also be fair.

The second element of our trade policy centers on new and more liberal agreements with our trading partners—agreements under which they would fully open their markets and treat American products as they treat their own. This is vital. International trade, as measured by the GATT, rose only 3 percent last year, down considerably from the 9-percent growth rate of 1984. So it is that our administration has for months now been advocating a new round of GATT talks. And I'm pleased to say that the preparatory committee is now meeting in Geneva. Indeed, it could have its work completed as early as this week or next. When it does, the stage will be set for the trade ministers to commence the new round of talks this September. This new round will prove of particular importance in removing barriers to those areas of trade, such as agriculture and services, that are growing so rapidly in importance.

I've saved perhaps the most important aspect of our trade policy for last: exchange rates. As you know, exchange rates have a tremendous impact on trade flows. In recognition of this, last September Secretary [of the Treasury] Baker hosted a meeting at the Plaza Hotel in New York of the finance ministers and central bankers of the five major industrial nations. There, all five agreed to engage in much closer economic cooperation. And since then, the dollar has dropped against European currencies and even more markedly against the yen. Needless to say, this will prove helpful to American exporters and import-sensitive industries. Later this year, as order books begin to reflect the new exchange rate relationships, our exports should begin to grow relative to our imports—a good start in bringing the American trade deficit into balance. And to prevent undue currency fluctuations from disrupting this improvement, at the Tokyo summit we forged an agreement with the other national leaders to coordinate economic policies more closely.

An aggressive stance toward unfair trading practices, a new round of GATT talks, and exchange rate stabilization—these represent a sound and formidable trade policy, a policy that has already done much to achieve results. Indeed, I would submit that the realities of world trade have already begun to shift in our order—or our favor, I should say, and that, as I mentioned a moment ago, later this year we'll see our trade deficit begin to shrink. But that still leaves us with the special interests. In this town, opinions tend to lag well behind the realities. How then should we deal with protectionist sentiment?

Well, no doubt we can all agree that the House omnibus trade bill is out. We might as well declare an open trade war as pass that monster. Beyond that, dealing with special interests becomes a question of tactics. Perhaps there's as many answers as there are men and women in this room to that one. For my own part, I want to stress that there is a great deal of common ground between the administration and thoughtful Members of the Congress. We support, for example, legislation to permit a new round of trade talks, a $300 million war chest to combat unfair foreign subsidies, stronger protection for intellectual property rights, and reform of antitrust laws to make American business more competitive in world markets. At the same time, we understand that there's much under consideration in the Congress that we simply cannot accept.

So, we're determined to press on with the right trade policy and, most important, to do all we can to shift the political focus away from negative, protectionist legislation to positive, progrowth policies—policies like comprehensive tax reform and spending reduction. For in the end, the protectionist sentiment has about it something of the side-show. The main question is not how to shelter the American economy but how to bring it into still wider contact with the rest of the world; not how to protect it from competition but how to release our boundless talent, creativity, and know-how so that America comes out of the competition a winner. After all, it's not protectionism but economic growth that in the past 3½ years has created more than 10 million American jobs.

You know, I've lived to see American agriculture become the most productive on Earth. I've seen American entertainment, from movies to rock 'n' roll, become popular around the world. And I've seen American innovation transform the world economy for all time with the development of the computer and the microchip. And after all that, well, I just have to believe the Americans can still outdesign, outproduce, outsell, outinnovate, and outcompete anybody on Earth.

My friends, you and I and virtually everyone in government know that Ricardo was right, that vigorous world trade leads to higher standards of living for all. So, I ask you to stand with us again in our dealings with the Congress on this matter. And please, join us in urging the Congress to stop shirking and get back to its real work—not fostering economic timidity, but promoting economic incentives, innovation, and growth. Now, I took more than 135 words, but it was a little less than 2 hours. So—[*laughter*]—I'll call it quits here. And again, just thank all of you, and God bless you for all that you're doing. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:34 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Donald T. Regan, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff; Malcolm Baldridge, Secretary of Commerce; Alfred H. Kingon, Assistant to the President and Cabinet Secretary; and Clayton Yeutter, United States Trade Representative.

Nomination of Carol Boyd Hallett To Be United States Ambassador to the Bahamas

July 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Carol Boyd Hallett, of California, as Ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas. She would succeed Lev E. Dobriansky.

Mrs. Hallett began her political career in 1966 with Congressman William M. Ketchum, working as his field office representative when he was a member of the California State Assembly. From 1967 to 1976, she continued to work for Mr. Ketchum who was then serving as a Member of the U.S. Congress; and she also served on the staff of California State Senator Donald Grunsky at that time. From 1982 to 1983, she was consultant/director, Foundation for Individual and Economic Freedom in Sacramento. She was with Citizens for America as western regional director in Sacramento, 1984; and since 1985 she has been national field director in the Washington, DC, office.

Mrs. Hallett's government service includes the following: 1976–1982, assemblywoman, California State Assembly, 29th district (San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Monterey Counties); 1983, director of parks and recreation, State of California; September 1983, Personal Representative of the President with the rank of Special Ambassador on the U.S. delegation to the independence celebration of St. Christopher and Nevis; 1984–1985, assistant to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, Sacramento; and December 1985, member of the Presidential delegation and official election observer of the Guatemalan Presidential election.

Mrs. Hallett attended the University of Oregon and San Francisco State College. She is married, resides in Sacramento, and was born October 16, 1937, in Oakland, CA.

Nomination of Julian Martin Niemczyk To Be United States Ambassador to Czechoslovakia

July 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Julian Martin Niemczyk, of Virginia, as Ambassador to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He would succeed William H. Luers.

Mr. Niemczyk served in the United States Army and Air Force from 1940 to 1971 in the following capacities: 1940–1944, technical sergeant and first lieutenant; 1944–1945, captain, Office of Strategic Services, Burma and China; 1946, captain, Joint Operation Crossroads, atomic bomb test; 1947-1949, captain, CIC, Baltimore, MD; 1949–1950, major, OSI, Washington, DC; 1950–1952, major, FEAF Headquarters, Tokyo, Japan; 1952–1956, lt. col., Air Attaché Office, the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Philippines; 1956–1957, lt. col., training for new assignment; 1958–1960, lt. col., air attaché, the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Poland; 1960–1965, colonel, National Security Agency; 1965–1967, colonel, training for new assignment; 1967–1969, colonel, defense and air attaché, the U.S. Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia; and 1969–1971, colonel, International Security Affairs, OSD, Washington, DC. From 1972 to 1975, Mr. Niemczyk served as director of the heritage groups division of the Republican National Committee in Washington, DC, and 1975–1981, as executive director, National Republican Heritage Groups Council, Republican National Committee, Washington, DC. Since 1983 he has been chief executive officer of People to People International.

Mr. Niemczyk graduated from the University of the Philippines (B.A., 1955). He is married and was born August 26, 1920, in Fort Sill, OK.

Nomination of John Hubert Kelly To Be United States Ambassador to Lebanon

July 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Hubert Kelly, of Georgia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon. He would succeed Reginald Bartholomew.

Mr. Kelly was a teacher in Danville, VA, and Niles, MI, from 1962 to 1965. He entered the Foreign Service in 1965, was assigned as vice consul in Adana, Turkey, and then joined the U.S. Embassy in Ankara until 1967. After Thai language training in 1968, he was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok and as American consul in Songkhla, Thailand, 1969–1971. From 1971–1972, he was a student at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, VA. Mr. Kelly was a politico-military analyst in the State Department Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1972–1973. He was then detailed to the Department of Defense as assistant for Thailand in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In 1974 he returned to the Department of State, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. From 1975 to 1976, he was special assistant to the Counselor of the Department. Mr. Kelly was then assigned as politico–military officer at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, France, from 1976 to 1980. In 1980 he returned first to serve as Director of the Secretariat staff; and in 1981 as Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department. From 1981 to 1982, he was a Una Chapman Cox fellow at the Institute for the Study of Diplomacy at Georgetown University. Mr. Kelly became Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs from 1982 to 1983, and Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs from 1983 to 1985. Since 1985 he has been assigned to the Office of the Under Secretary for Management.

Mr. Kelly graduated from Emory University (B.A., 1961) and his foreign languages are French and Thai. He was born July 20, 1939, in Fond Du Lac, WI.

Nomination of Princeton Nathan Lyman To Be United States Ambassador to Nigeria

July 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Princeton Nathan Lyman, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Nigeria. He would succeed Thomas W.M. Smith.

Mr. Lyman began his career as a salesman for Michael Tenenbaum in Boston, MA, 1957–1959, followed by a teaching/research assistant position at Harvard University in Cambridge until 1961. In 1961 he joined the Agency for International Development (AID) and served in Washington, DC, as an international relations officer until 1964. From 1964 to 1967, he served with AID in Korea as a program officer and then spent a year as a research fellow at Harvard University. In 1968 Mr. Lyman became Director of the Office of Civic Participation at AID, and later he was Director of the Office of Development Resources in the African Bureau from 1971 to 1976. He became Director of U.S. AID in Ethiopia, 1976–1978. He returned to Washington in 1978 to become Deputy Director, then Director, of the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation Planning Office, International Development Cooperation Administration in Washington, DC. In 1980 he joined the Department of State as Director of the Office of Inter-African Affairs, and from 1981 to the present, he has been serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Mr. Lyman graduated from the University of California (A.B., 1957) and Harvard University (M.A., 1959 and Ph.D., 1961). His foreign language is French. Mr. Lyman is married, has three daughters, and was born November 20, 1935, in San Francisco, CA.

Nomination of Richard W. Carlson To Be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency

July 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard W. Carlson to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency (Broadcasting). He would succeed Ernest Eugene Pell.

Since March 1986 Mr. Carlson has been serving as the Acting Associate Director for Broadcasting, and at the same time, he has served as Director of Public Liaison since December 1985. Previously, he was senior vice president of the Great American Bank from 1977 to 1983; and after his resignation he maintained his position with the company as the chief spokesman in radio and television advertising and as a media consultant. During his career in broadcasting, which has spanned a 14-year period, 1966–1980, he has worked as a reporter and anchorman in various California stations. Mr. Carlson has won various awards in the broadcasting field, including the George Foster Peabody Award for meritorious service to broadcasting in May 1976.

Mr. Carlson attended the University of Mississippi. Mr. Carlson is married, has three children, and currently resides in Washington, DC. He was born on February 10, 1941, in Boston, MA.

Nomination of Mary Cracraft To Be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board

July 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary Cracraft to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 27, 1986, in which she would succeed Patricia Diaz Dennis; and for the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 1991, which is a reappointment.

Since 1981 Mrs. Cracraft has been an associate with the law firm of Gage & Tucker in Kansas City, MO. Previously, she was a field attorney with the National Labor Relations Board in Kansas City, KS, 1977–1981; a research attorney with the Missouri Court of Appeals, western district, Kansas City, MO, 1976–1977; a law clerk to the Honorable John E. Bardgett, Missouri Supreme Court, 1975–1976; and an intern in the Missouri attorney general's office, 1974.

Mrs. Cracraft graduated from the University of Missouri (B.S. Ed., 1968 and J.D., 1975). She has one child, resides in Overland Park, KS, and was born August 29, 1946, in Cape Girardeau, MO.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs Djerejian on the United Kingdom-United States Supplementary Extradition Treaty

July 17, 1986

The President is pleased that the U.S. Senate has given its advice and consent to the ratification of the supplementary extradition treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom, amending the 1972 extradition treaty between our two countries.

The administration submitted the supplementary treaty to the Senate in July of last year. This has been a long process. We are gratified with the vote of approval, and we welcome this bipartisan call to combat political violence.

We strongly believe the supplementary treaty will further our efforts to develop effective tools in the fight against terrorism. Many in the Senate merit praise. We particularly thank Chairman Lugar, Senator Trible, and Senator Eagleton for their indispensable assistance.

Appointment of the Membership of Emergency Board No. 211 To Investigate Railroad Labor Disputes

July 18, 1986

The President today appointed the following individuals to be members of Presidential Emergency Board Number 211, created by Executive Order 12562, of July 15, 1986:

George C. Roukis, of New York, who will serve as Chairman. Dr. Roukis is a professor of management and industrial relations at Hofstra University. Previously he was a consultant to the New York Institute of Technology. He graduated from New York University (B.S. 1957; M.A., 1963; and Ph.D., 1973). Dr. Roukis was born June 23, 1933, in Queens County, NY.

John B. LaRocco, of California. Mr. LaRocco is a professional arbitrator in Sacramento. Previously he was a partner with the law firm of LaRocco and Baker in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Illinois (B.S., 1973), University of San Diego (J.D., 1977), Loyola University (M.S., 1980), and Georgetown University Law Center (LL.M., 1981). Mr. LaRocco was born March 8, 1951, in Chicago, IL.

David P. Twomey, of Massachusetts. Mr. Twomey is a professor at Boston College School of Management, and previously he was an associate professor at the school. He graduated from Boston College (B.A., 1962), the University of Massachusetts (M.B.A., 1963), and Boston College (J.D., 1968). Mr. Twomey was born March 10, 1939, in Boston, MA.

Statement on the Death of Representative George M. O'Brien of Illinois

July 18, 1986

Nancy and I were saddened to learn of the death of Congressman George O'Brien last evening. We considered George a friend, a dutiful and unyielding servant of the people he represented in Congress for the past 14 years, and a man who cared very much about the direction and future of his country. His full and unselfish life for the good of his fellow man will live on as an example to us all. We shall miss him.

Remarks to Members of the American Legion Auxiliary's Girls Nation

July 18, 1986

It's wonderful to be here today. And I want to thank all of you for coming by, and a special hello to director Corky Bradshaw. Congratulations to your newly elected president, Cherie Harder, and vice president, Katherine Mooney. It does my heart good to see all of these smiling faces of yours out here, but it's especially good to know that you're in Washington this week to study and participate in the democratic process.

You know, part of a President's job is to prepare our nation for the future, for the years and even the decades ahead. And lately I've been making a point of speaking to those to whom our future belongs, young Americans like yourselves. This spring I spoke to a group of high school students here in the Rose Garden. The weather was a little more comfortable than this. And then last month I went up to Glassboro, New Jersey, to speak at a high school commencement. And both times I shared thoughts similar to those I'd like to discuss with you today: my hopes for world peace and freedom, my conviction that Americans of your generation have every reason to look to our country's future with confidence and self-assurance. The challenges America must face in the world, the challenges that you must face as you become America's leaders, are twofold. I'm confident you'll achieve both of them. The first is expanding the boundaries of democracy and freedom by curbing, in the face of totalitarian expansion, that urge on the part of some governments to seek domination of even more territory and peoples. And the second is new to my generation but something you've already lived with all your lives: the threat of nuclear war. So, as I said some years ago in an address to the British Parliament, we have before us these two tasks: promoting the cause of freedom and keeping the peace by avoiding the kind of war that could obliterate civilization itself. In both efforts, diplomacy, of course, is important. And that's why in our arms control negotiations we've been pressing for real reductions in strategic nuclear weapons.

But something else is also important. Call it readiness; call it deterrence; call it the common sense that knows we must use all our resources, including our creative and technological genius, to remain strong and free. You may remember from your history books how, back in the 1930's when the threat of World War II was growing, statesmen like Winston Churchill called for rebuilding the defenses of democratic nations and for research that would develop new defenses. We know today that some of these inventions, like radar, did, in the end, enable the democracies to help defend themselves. Yet history might well have been different if only the democracies had developed these defenses earlier and, by making technological breakthroughs, established the kind of deterrence that could have prevented a world war. I know there's a lot of debate today about defense budgets and about whether we should be maintaining our strength. There had been four wars in my lifetime. Not one of them started because this country was too strong. Mainly, they started because others thought we wouldn't defend our rights or our freedom.

We don't intend to make the same mistake, and this means performing research to develop new options. Today if a foreign country were to launch a nuclear attack on America, a President would be forced to respond in kind. But the research program we've begun could produce the means to destroy the incoming nuclear weapons before they reached our country and without launching a counterattack of our own, thereby saving millions of lives in our own nation and in other nations.

In other words, our research could produce a system that would destroy missiles instead of people. We call it the Strategic Defense Initiative—or as you see it all the time referred to as SDI. Washington's just crazy about giving everything initials. This initiative would have the further benefit that it would limit the possible destruction done by accidental war or war caused by the act of a single terrorist or madman. And in foreign relations, SDI has already proven a boon. Indeed, the very fact that we're pushing forward with SDI has helped speed up the arms reduction process. SDI is not a bargaining chip in this process, but its existence may have helped to persuade the Soviet Union that constantly adding to their arsenal of offensive nuclear weapons will no longer give them a corresponding military advantage. In simple language, our SDI research will help take the profit out of the Soviet buildup in offensive arms. The Strategic Defense Initiative represents, in short, an instrument of hope—hope that we can build a better world; and hope that you young Americans need never know the horror of war; hope that, in peace, we can expand human freedom until it encircles the globe.

This hope of human freedom is something we Americans thought about a lot over the Fourth of July. And I suspect that you're learning this week what I mentioned in New York Harbor: Here in America, we have inherited a precious legacy—the freedom to govern ourselves. And let me just take a moment here to speak on a special project that deserves all of our support. The most powerful tool that you and I have with which to preserve our liberties and shape our own futures is our right to vote. Yet, tragically, in every election, millions of Americans fail to exercise this special privilege. And worse, of those not voting, the highest percentage is among our young people, ages 18 to 24. We ought to think very hard about the number of countries in the world who have fought for that privilege and how today 85—90 percent of their people turn out in an election. And here, where we have fought and so many have given their lives for that right to vote, almost half our people regularly just don't bother to go and vote.

And that's why I would like to take a moment now to thank the men and women who, through another national, nonpartisan project, one called Vote America, are working in their own communities to encourage more citizens, especially our youth, to register and to vote. And in keeping with the same spirit of participation and commitment that has restored the Statue of Liberty, I want to ask each of you to take part in this national effort by urging your friends and family to vote in this—because this is an election year—and every election. And through our votes, each of us can make a mark on this great nation of ours. After all, America's freedom, in fact our very future, depends on America's voters. Maybe you've heard your folks speak of a onetime entertainer, kind of a cowboy philosopher at the same time that he was a great entertainer, Will Rogers. And Will Rogers once observed—he said: "You know, the people you send to public office are no better and no worse than anyone else. But they're all better than the people that don't vote at all." He made a lot of sense in his way.

Furthering democracy really is at the heart of what America's all about—the conviction that we as a people can never truly rest until every man, woman, and child on Earth knows the blessings of liberty. Ray Charles—you've heard him, the great, blind singer, pianist—he explains—well, you've heard him, I know. He loves to sing, "America the Beautiful." And this explains his feelings about our country this way—he said: "You've got people who would give up their lives trying to get here. I know of no place in the world where people do that. I don't know of any country in the world that's as glorious as ours. When you match America against anyplace, it is still the heaven of the world, by far." So, in practicing democracy, please always bear in mind the blessing that is America; just as, I assure you, those of us who are older bear in mind our own blessing in having young people such as yourselves, young people who love their country and are committed to the cause of freedom.

One other thing, many people made great sacrifices so that all of us could live in freedom. And no group sacrificed more dramatically than the members of the American Legion and the Legion Auxiliary. It's a funny thing: Some people don't know how to stop giving; they just keep going on. And that's why Girls Nation and Boys Nation, which will be here next week, and all the other great things the American Legion does exist today. So, when you get back home, do me a favor: Tell the Legionnaires and their ladies the Gipper was asking about them and said thanks.

And I think it's high time I let you get in out of this hot sun. And thank you all for being here and for what you're doing. God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:03 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Informal Exchange With Reporters on South Africa
July 18, 1986

Q. Are you going to change your policy on South Africa and impose sanctions?

The President. I am very much opposed to punitive sanctions.

Q. Do you think the women of America are afraid to give up their diamonds?

The President. No, but I think what you all ought to worry about is the violation of the journalistic rules that led to that story. Because that story, according to the transcript which I've read, is a complete distortion of the truth.

Q. What's the truth?

The President. It didn't happen that way.

Q. What's the truth?

The President. You can have a copy of the transcript. We'll be happy to give it to you.

Q. Well, what about that economic argument?

Note: The exchange began at 1:12 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Radio Address to the Nation on POW's and MIA's in Southeast Asia
July 19, 1986

My fellow Americans:

At this moment, just two blocks from the White House, more than 1,000 relatives of the men still missing from the Vietnam war are gathered for the 17th annual meeting of the National League of Families. Like the story of their loved ones in Vietnam, their story, too, is one of heroism.

Only a few short years ago, there was little interest and less hope here in Washington about the POW/MIA issue. The matter was given little priority by the intelligence community. The national media featured only occasional reports, and there were no international negotiations. The Governments of Vietnam and Laos believed America was no longer really interested in her lost sons. All of this now has dramatically changed. Today our intelligence is far better than it was in the past. The media, the government, and all of America are concerned. And today we're engaged in negotiations with both Vietnam and Laos—negotiations that have helped return more of our men to their families than at any time since the end of the war. These men died in battle for their country, and it's only right and fitting that they finally rest now in the Nation they loved so dearly and for which they so willingly sacrificed.

So, there have been steps foward, but this doesn't mean that there still isn't need for more progress, much more progress. In Laos our joint crash-site evacuations are bringing results, but many questions still remain. I'm glad to report that the Lao Government has pledged to answer these questions, and I look forward to an improving relationship and the acceleration of our joint efforts. I also want to express appreciation for the increasing cooperation of the Government of Vietnam in the humanitarian quest. Other differences must not be allowed to interfere in our effort to resolve this issue. We must continue to go forward. It's the only responsible path, and it is in the interest of both our peoples.

There are a number of people to thank for what has been accomplished. Believe me, we could not have come this far without the critical bipartisan support of our friends in Congress. The Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee has held difficult hearings to pursue whether a factual basis exists for many of the public claims about our missing men. The Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House of Representatives has played a most responsible role, as have other longtime advocates of this issue in both Houses. There are others who also need to be thanked. And so, to our national veterans organizations and especially our Vietnam veterans, I want to extend my gratitude for your support of this administration's efforts and those of the National League of Families. And to all the others in this administration, including the many Vietnam veterans and returned POW's interviewing in the refugee camps in Southeast Asia, those in the identification lab in Hawaii, in the Defense Intelligence Agency in Washington, and across the negotiating table in Hanoi, you have my profound thanks for undertaking and staying with this most exacting and difficult task.

But finally, there is that one group that deserves our thanks most of all—the real heroes in this: the fathers and mothers, the wives, the sons and daughters, and other relatives of our POW's and MIA's. They never gave up. They never stopped loving. And on behalf of every American, I want to promise each of them today: We mean to end your heartache and uncertainty. We will vigorously pursue the answers you seek and deserve. We will apply every resource we can to achieve the fullest possible accounting of your relatives still missing in Southeast Asia.

This is, of course, a difficult and emotional issue. It's no secret there are those who want to promise easy solutions or even exploit this issue for selfish reasons. But we have made progress. And the truth is we will continue to make progress as long as we stick with the facts and keep faith with each other and demonstrate the unity of purpose so fundamental to our cause. All Americans, after all, have a common goal in this endeavor: Freedom for any prisoner who may still be held in Southeast Asia and justice for all of the families who've worked so long to resolve the fate of our POW's and MIA's in Vietnam. They were our loved ones and our fellow Americans; and they were, I'm certain time will tell, part of a noble cause and history's heroes.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks on Signing the Captive Nations Week Proclamation

July 21, 1986

The President. Well, thank you, and welcome to the White House. It's kind of important, too, that we're in this particular room—the Roosevelt Room. You know, once upon a time, the President and all his offices—when he's welcomed you to the White House, you were in the White House. And then, it was told to me, the history has it, that Mrs. Roosevelt said to President Roosevelt one day, "If I'm going to raise six kids, you're going to get your people out of the White House." [*Laughter*] So, here we are in the West Wing.

Well, a special thanks to those Members of Congress who are with us here and demonstrating their continued support of Captive Nations Week. A couple of weeks ago, we had a celebration up in New York, and you probably heard about it. And throughout the width and breadth of our country, we had that celebration. It was quite a party. But there was more to that joyous occasion than dazzling fireworks, spectacular entertainment, and flag-waving pageantry. As we emphasized over the Liberty Weekend, our country's made up of people who came here from nearly every corner of the Earth to better themselves and to be made free. And thus, there's a spiritual bond between the citizens of our country and all people everywhere who yearn for freedom.

When we approach our dealings with Communist governments and the governments of other countries where freedom is under assault, we do so knowing that we have a special responsibility. We must not only be mindful to our own interests, but we must also keep faith with those millions of souls who live under oppression. And I'm proud that, during these last 5½ years, we've kept faith with the people of the captive nations. To be true to ourselves, we must remain true to them. So many who live under communism see us as their only hope. This is the case even though there are governments that portray the United States as a horrible place. There's a story of a dissident who, when he was sentenced to a labor camp in one of those countries, complained to the judge that his sentence was too light. He said, "If the United States is as bad as you say it is, send me there." [*Laughter*]

Seriously though, I've received letters from desperate people pleading for us to be firm in our resolve. I had a special guest, Anatoly Shcharanskiy, who was here. And he'd been a prisoner, as you know, of the Gulag. And he told me how word of things that we say here in America spread from prisoner to prisoner. I wish that it would be possible to relate to all our people everything that he told in the line of stories.

I can tell you one little story here. Sometime ago I received a letter. It was smuggled out of the Soviet Union. Ten women incarcerated in a labor camp there, and they managed to get this letter out. And it was delivered to me in a kind of a presentation, so I couldn't bring the original letter in here. But I was very carefully—that, I cut as a pattern, is the size of the entire letter, written and signed by 10 women prisoners, so tiny that you know that nothing but a strong magnifying glass could allow someone to interpret the Russian writing into English. But it was telling me that we are still the only hope of people like themselves. And then it was accompanied by a little larger piece of paper, about the same width but about that high, which contained the record of the hunger strikes that all 10 had [illegible] on in that labor camp as measures of protest.

Well, I don't suggest that it's impossible to improve relations with the Soviet Union or the other Communist regimes. Progress was made that we can build on when I met General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. But, however, wishful thinking is not the way to a better world. Meaningful progress can be realized by facing our differences, not glossing them over. Human rights and humanitarian issues cannot be ignored or trivialized. We care about those people, those separated families, who are now brutally cut off from contact with wives or husbands and relatives. We share their suffering, and we will not forget them or ignore their plight. I believe the Soviet Union wants better relations. Well, let's begin, then, by loosening restrictions on travel and personal contacts between our peoples. And in Geneva we talked about that. It's time to see the followthrough, to see deeds now, not words. Opening up immigration and travel would be demonstrable progress with little cost and little risk. Our goal is not just to live in peace with the Soviet Union but that all mankind live in freedom. And peace is an outgrowth of freedom.

Until all peoples are free to travel and speak with each other, it behooves us to keep Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, Radio Marti, and Voice of America broadcasting the truth to those who are denied it. Until freedom is no longer threatened by a massive military buildup, as has been happening in the Soviet Union since the early 1970's, we must remain vigilant and prepared. Until the Soviets stop trying, through force of arms, to turn Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, and other Third World countries into colonies of their empire, we'll continue to support freedom fighters who are struggling for their independence. Until the people of the Baltic States and Eastern Europe are free to choose their own system of government, we will continue to speak up for their rights and champion their cause. That's what Captive Nations Week is all about.

During the last decade, nations like Vietnam and Cambodia were added to the list of captive nations, which included Romania, Poland, and the Ukraine. One of the accomplishments of which I'm most proud is that during our term here there have been no new captive nations. [*Applause*] Thank you. In fact, we brought one small country, Grenada, back into the family of free people. There aren't any signs down there about "Yankee, go home." I've been there and seen.

But in July of 1959 the United States Congress, by joint resolution, authorized the President and future Presidents to declare this, the third week in July, as Captive Nations Week. And we have with us today the individual who conceived the idea, then spearheaded the drive to make Captive Nations Week a reality. He's been a distinguished professor at Georgetown. He's done a tremendous job as our Ambassador to the Bahamas for the past few years. And last but not least, he's the father of my national security adviser on Eastern Europe. Now, that's what I call service above and beyond the call of duty. [*Laughter*] But I'm going to ask him to join me here as I sign this year's proclamation here. And would Ambassador Zimmermann and would the Members of the Congress kind of gather around here, because everybody had a part in this.

[*At this point, the President signed the proclamation.*]

This is now Captive Nations Week.

Reporter. Mr. President, are you committed to appointing a black to be our Ambassador to South Africa?

The President. The man that I will name will be the best one available for the job, and I'm not going to look at what color——

Note: The President spoke at 11:32 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

Proclamation 5512—Captive Nations Week, 1986
July 21, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America, built on a firm belief in the dignity and rights of all the members of the human race, continues to hold up that message to the world. Included in that message is unwavering opposition to all forms of oppression and despotism. Freedom is not divisible. To maintain it for ourselves, we must pursue it for others. As President Roosevelt declared in 1941, "we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is the freedom of every person to worship in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want . . . everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear . . . anywhere in the world."

This vision of the future has been a beacon of hope and guidance both for those individuals who seek refuge here and for those nations whose aspirations for self-determination have been crushed by the Soviet empire. Deprived of basic human rights, their peoples are the victims of ruthless regimes run according to totalitarian ideologies. These are the nations held captive by forces hostile to freedom, independence, and national self-determination. These captive nations include those of Eastern Europe that have known foreign occupation and communist tyranny for decades; those struggling to throw off communist domination in Latin America; and the people of Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, and Africa struggling against foreign invasion, military occupation, and communist oppression.

Each year we renew our resolve to support the struggle for freedom throughout the world by observing Captive Nations Week. It is a week in which all Americans

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are asked to remember that the liberties and freedoms that they enjoy are denied to many peoples. With this observance, we hope to inspire those who struggle against military occupation, political oppression, communist expansion, and totalitarian brutality. We hope to inspire, but we also seek inspiration. Because the history of liberty is a history of resistance, we learn from those who live where the struggle is most urgent. Purified by resistance, they show us the path to a renewed commitment to preserve our own liberties and to give our support and encouragement to those who struggle for freedom.

To pursue that struggle, and to honor those who are with us in that battle, the Congress, by joint resolution approved July 17, 1959 (73 Stat. 212), has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating the third week in July of each year as "Captive Nations Week."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 20, 1986, as Captive Nations Week. I invite the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities to reaffirm their dedication to the international principles of justice, freedom, and national self-determination.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:11 a.m., July 22, 1986*]

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs Djerejian on the South Korea-United States Trade Policy

July 21, 1986

We are pleased to announce the successful conclusion of two trade policy actions, initiated by the President last fall, aimed at securing open markets for U.S. firms. Resolution of the two actions admits U.S. firms to the $5 billion Korean insurance market and provides comprehensive protection of foreign patents, copyrights, and trademarks in Korea. The President emphasized in his trade policy action plan in September 1985 that he would move vigorously to improve conditions for U.S. firms in individual foreign markets. Last fall he used his authority under section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act to initiate investigations of access to the Korean insurance market and of intellectual property protection in Korea.

The outcome of the *insurance* investigation enables U.S. insurance firms to underwrite both life and nonlife insurance in Korea. Korean insurance authorities have told us that they will be prepared in the weeks ahead to receive license applications and to provide all necessary information on the technical requirements.

On *intellectual property protection,* the Korean Government will take a number of steps:

1. It intends to present to the National Assembly comprehensive copyright bills that will include coverage of traditional literary works, sound recordings, and computer software. The Korean Government also intends to take steps to join the Universal Copyright Convention and the Geneva Phonograms Convention next year.

2. The Korean Government intends to present to the legislature a bill to amend the patent law. The bill will provide coverage for chemical and pharmaceutical products and for new uses of these products.

3. On trademarks, the Korean Government has removed requirements for technology inducement as a condition for accepting applications for trademark licenses. The Korean authorities also have repealed export requirements on goods covered by

trademark licenses and have lifted restrictions on royalty terms in licenses.

The U.S. and Korean Governments have agreed to establish consultative mechanisms to discuss matters related to both these issues. Opening foreign markets for U.S. firms in the services sector and universal protection of intellectual property rights are major U.S. goals for the forthcoming new round of multilateral trade negotiations. These are also significant objectives of our current consultations with individual countries under our Generalized System of Preferences for developing countries.

Note: Edward P. Djerejian read the statement to reporters at 12:15 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Appointment of Three Members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Designation of the Vice Chairman

July 22, 1986

The President today appointed the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:

Robert O. Johns, of California, for a term expiring June 10, 1990. This is a reappointment. The President has also redesignated him as Vice Chairman. Mr. Johns has been a member and Vice Chairman of this Council since September 1982.

Mina E. Wright, of the District of Columbia, for a term expiring June 10, 1990. She succeeds Thomas B. Muths. Ms. Wright is currently project director, Project RESTORE in Los Angeles; and, previously, she was Director, Preservation Office, the White House, 1983–June 1986. Ms. Wright graduated from the George Washington University (B.A., 1983). She is single and resides in Arcadia, CA. Ms. Wright was born April 14, 1961, in Baltimore, MD.

Johnathan S. Miller, Deputy Assistant to the President for Administration (Director of the Office of Administration). He succeeds Christopher Hicks.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Meeting Between Prime Minister Peres of Israel and King Hassan II of Morocco

July 22, 1986

We welcome this meeting between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres. It symbolizes the change that has occurred in the Middle East and creates a context which can enhance the peace process. We have always urged direct contact between the Arabs and the Israelis as an essential step in the dialog leading to peace. The U.S. was aware of this meeting, but we regard it as a Moroccan-Israeli initiative, which we strongly welcome.

The Syrian decision to break relations with Morocco is a negative step which flies into the face of the changing political environment in the Middle East.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:23 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Remarks to National and State Officers of the Future Farmers of America

July 22, 1986

The President. Thanks very much, and welcome to the White House. I don't suppose I should tell you now—you know, this was all supposed to take place in the Rose Garden, but with the clouds overhead we couldn't quite see you all sitting out there in the rain if that should happen. But, now, wouldn't you know that as long as we changed it inside—you're probably more comfortable here because it's warm outside. [*Laughter*] But just as soon as we moved it in—just when I came out of the White House over there to cross the street—the Sun came out. [*Laughter*]

Well, a warm welcome to your national president, Rick Malir, to your other national officers, and to John Kelley of Chevrolet, the company that has done so much to make your visit to Washington possible. And by the way, I thought you might like to know that we have somebody here at the White House who has a place in his heart for the FFA. You see, my Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs, Fred McClure of Texas, used to be an FFA State president and national officer.

Well, this is the sixth time in 6 years that I've spoken here at the White House to a gathering of the Future Farmers of America. It's something I make a point of, because there's no finer organization in the country than the FFA, and I'm sure you agree. America is grateful for its farmers; they're the best in the world. It's true that lately farmers have had a long run of just plain bad luck: embargoes during the last administration; inflation; and now, in one part of our country, a great drought. Believe me, our administration, under the fine guidance of Secretary [of Agriculture] Lyng, is committed to seeing farmers through. We're spending more on farming than ever before. Indeed, aid to farming has risen faster than defense spending.

Already, the future is beginning to look up. Interest rates are down, easing the terms that farmers have to pay to get in the spring planting or purchase new livestock or equipment. And with the tax reform now under consideration in the Congress, we'll be limiting the ability of those who make their money someplace else to take advantage of agriculture by using it as a tax dodge. In other words, we'll be giving farming back to farmers. So, while times may be tough, the future for American farmers—your future—I think, looks bright.

Now, there's nothing I enjoy more than a little country humor. One of the great things about having you here is that I get to tell a farm joke. [*Laughter*] Now, first I need a setting, but—Rick, you're from Kansas, right?

Mr. Malir. You bet.

The President. Okay. This takes place in Kansas. [*Laughter*] There was an old Kansas farmer there. He had a piece of creekbottom land that had never been developed at all—it was all rocks and brush and all messed up. And he started in on it, clearing it—the underbrush, and hauling away the rocks, then cultivating the soil there. And he planted a garden—everything from vegetables on to corn, and it really became a garden spot. And he was pretty proud of what he'd done. So, one Sunday morning in church after the service he asked the preacher if he wouldn't stop by to have a look.

Well, the preacher arrived. And he took one look and he said, "Oh, this is wonderful." He said, "These are the biggest tomatoes I've ever seen. Praise the Lord." And he said, "Those green beans, that squash, those melons." He said, "The Lord really has blessed this place. And look at the height of that corn." He said, "God has really been good." And the old boy was listening to all this, and he was getting more and more fidgety and finally he blurted out, "Reverend, I wish you could have seen it when the Lord was doing it by himself." [*Laughter*]

I've always liked that joke because it makes a good point: God did give us this great and good land, but it's up to us to make it flourish and to preserve its freedom, to see it grow, and to keep it a nation of greatness. Soon my generation will pass that task on to you, and I wondered for awhile about what I might say to you as you prepare to become America's leaders. Then it occurred to me that there could be no better way to give you hope for the future than to speak to you for a moment about the past. In particular, the part of the American story that I've witnessed in my own lifetime.

When I was about your age, if you can take your minds back that far—[*laughter*]—America was in the midst of a Great Depression. And really—that Great Depression—you had to experience it to know how unusual, how unique it was. Things we've called recessions in recent years were booming prosperity compared to that particular thing that happened in our country. In fact, the unemployment rate had risen to just about a quarter of the work force—a fourth of all Americans were out of work.

I was—about that time—was working my way through college. I had a summer job every summer as a lifeguard. And there wasn't any complaining about working conditions. I was the only lifeguard at that particular beach—a beach on a river, and I worked 7 days a week. And you worked from morning until whenever the swimmers got tired of swimming at night. And I had not one thought about complaining—I had a job. But one of the better jobs I had was during the school year on the campus. I washed dishes in the girls dormitory. [*Laughter*] But, I was very lucky because all around me, friends and their parents were out of work. If there ever was a time to believe America's future was grim, it was then. Believe it or not, the Government had radio announcements—no television at that time—on the air regularly, telling people: "Don't leave home looking for work. There are no jobs."

But here we are just a half a century later, with the American people enjoying a standard of living undreamed of during the thirties or even during the boom years of the twenties before the Great Crash. In these 50 years, employment in America has risen by tens of millions; real, disposable income per person has gone up by over 200 percent; and life expectancy has increased by more than 14 years. You know, I've already lived some 20 years longer than my life expectancy when I was born, and that's been a source of annoyance to a number of people. [*Laughter*]

And just think of all we take for granted today that we didn't even use to—well, it didn't even use to exist—things like television and computers and space flights. You may not believe it, but you're looking at a fellow who can actually remember what a thrill it was listening and waiting for the word to hear that Charles Lindbergh had landed safely in France—the first individual to ever fly across the Atlantic Ocean. Now, that same fellow also happens to remember what it was like to gather around the television a little later and watch the first Americans walk on the Moon. Imagine it—in a single lifetime—from Charles Lindbergh in that solo flight across the Atlantic to Moon landings. And they wonder why I'm an optimist.

Well, what about your generation? I'm convinced that you're on the verge of a new age. Today freedom is on the march throughout the world. Just a decade ago, for example, there were very few democracies in Latin America. Now 90 percent of the people in Latin America live in democracies or countries that are moving swiftly into that situation. Peace itself is moving to a surer footing, especially with the research on our Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, as it's referred to. Washington is very big on initials. A defense system, SDI is, that may soon be able to protect our nation and our allies from ballistic missiles, just as a roof protects us from the rain. And our economy is growing as America leads the world in a technological revolution—a revolution ranging from tiny microchips to voyages through the outer reaches of the solar system, from home computers to agricultural breakthroughs like new disease-resistant crops. And all of this awaits you. Of course you'll face challenges; so must each generation as it comes of age. But you need only be true to the values that made this nation great, and they were very simple—faith and family, hard work, and freedom—and you, too, will know greatness.

Well, it's time for me to do what the little girl who wrote me a letter after I got this job told me to do. She told me all the problems that I had solved, and she had them down pretty good to what they were. And then she wound up with a P.S. that said, "Now get back to the Oval Office and get to work." [*Laughter*] So, if you have any suggestions for next year's farm joke, let me know. [*Laughter*] I try not to repeat. But in the meantime, again, it's great to have all of you here.

Thank you all, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:34 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to John Kelley, marketing manager, Chevrolet Truck Division, General Motors Corp.

Nomination of James Edward Nolan, Jr., To Be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions With the Rank of Ambassador

July 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Edward Nolan, Jr., to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, Department of State, with the rank of Ambassador. This is a new position.

Since 1983 Mr. Nolan has been serving in the position of Director of the Office of Foreign Missions. He was with the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he served as Deputy Assistant Director (Operations) Intelligence Division, 1980–1983; Chief of operational section for counterintelligence activities, 1978–1980; special assistant to Assistant Director, Intelligence Division, 1977; and prior to 1977, he held many positions in the area of Soviet counterintelligence.

Mr. Nolan graduated from Catholic University (B.A., 1955). He is single, resides in Bethesda, MD, and he was born December 2, 1931, in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Thomas R. Blank To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development

July 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas R. Blank to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (External Affairs). He would succeed Cathryn C. Semerad.

Since December 1983 Mr. Blank has been director of external affairs, Rollins Environmental Services, Inc. Previously, he was Associate Director of Public Affairs, U.S. Agency for International Development, July–December 1983; Acting Director of Public Affairs, U.S. Department of Transportation, January–July 1983; special assistant to the Director of Public Affairs, staff of U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1981–1983; and administrative assistant to U.S. Representative Robert S. Walker (R–PA), 1979–1981.

Mr. Blank graduated from Wake Forest University (B.A., 1974). He is married, has two children, and resides in New Castle, DE. Mr. Blank was born June 20, 1952, in Lancaster, PA.

Appointment of Al Cardenas To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association

July 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Al Cardenas to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for a term ending on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1987. This is a reappointment.

Mr. Cardenas is a partner with the law firm of Broad and Cassel in Miami, FL. Previously he was Chairman of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership.

Mr. Cardenas graduated from Florida Atlantic University (B.A., 1969) and Seton Hall University (J.D., 1974). Mr. Cardenas is married, has four children, and resides in Miami, FL. He was born January 3, 1948, in Havana, Cuba.

Nomination of Robert Hollander To Be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities

July 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert Hollander to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 26, 1992. He would succeed Roland Paul Dille.

Since 1962 Dr. Hollander has been affiliated with Princeton University where he began as a lecturer and then became an associate professor in European literature, department of Romance languages in 1967. He was promoted to full professor in European literature in 1974, and since 1975 he has held the joint appointment of professor in comparative literature and Romance languages and literatures.

Dr. Hollander graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1955) and Columbia University (Ph.D., 1962). He is married, has two children, and resides in Hopewell, NJ. He was born July 31, 1933, in New York City.

Appointment of Thomas C. Dawson as a Member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships

July 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Thomas C. Dawson to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. This is a new position.

Since January 1985 Mr. Dawson has been serving as Deputy Assistant to the President and Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff, the White House. Previously he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Business and Consumer Affairs, 1984–1985.

Mr. Dawson graduated from Stanford University (A.B., 1970 and M.B.A., 1978). He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Dawson was born March 9, 1948, in Washington, DC.

Remarks to Members of the World Affairs Council and the Foreign Policy Association

July 22, 1986

Mr. Vice President, Secretary [of State] Shultz, I would like to express my appreciation to Leonard Marks, the World Affairs Council, and the Foreign Policy Association for helping bring this group together today. For more than a year now, the world's attention has been focused upon South Africa—the deepening political crisis there, the widening cycle of violence. And today I'd like to outline American policy toward that troubled republic and toward the region of which it is a part, a region of vital importance to the West.

The root cause of South Africa's disorder is apartheid, that rigid system of racial segregation, wherein black people have been treated as third-class citizens in a nation they helped to build. America's view of apartheid has been and remains clear. Apartheid is morally wrong and politically unacceptable. The United States cannot maintain cordial relations with a government whose power rests upon the denial of rights to a majority of its people based on race. If South America [South Africa] wishes to belong to the family of Western nations, an end to apartheid is a precondition. Americans, I believe, are united in this conviction. Second, apartheid must be dismantled. Time is running out for the moderates of all races in South Africa. But if we Americans are agreed upon the goal, a free and multiracial South Africa associated with free nations and the West, there is deep disagreement about how to reach it.

First, a little history: For a quarter century now, the American Government has been separating itself from the South African Government. In 1962 President Kennedy imposed an embargo on military sales. Last September I issued an Executive order further restricting U.S. dealings with the Pretoria Government. For the past 18 months the marketplace has been sending unmistakable signals of its own. U.S. bank lending to South Africa has been virtually halted. No significant new investment has come in. Some Western businessmen have packed up and gone home.

And now we've reached a critical juncture. Many in Congress and some in Europe are clamoring for sweeping sanctions against South Africa. The Prime Minister of Great Britain has denounced punitive sanctions as "immoral" and "utterly repugnant." Well, let me tell you why we believe Mrs. Thatcher is right. The primary victims of an economic boycott of South Africa would be the very people we seek to help. Most of the workers who would lose jobs because of sanctions would be black workers. We do not believe the way to help the people of South Africa is to cripple the economy upon which they and their families depend for survival.

Alan Paton, South Africa's great writer, for years the conscience of his country, has declared himself emphatically: "I am totally opposed to disinvestment," he says. "It is primarily for a moral reason. Those who will pay most grievously for disinvestment will be the black workers of South Africa. I take very seriously the teachings of the gospels. In particular, the parables about giving drink to the thirsty and food to the hungry. I will not help to cause any such suffering to any black person." Nor will we.

Looking at a map, southern Africa is a single economic unit tied together by rails and roads. Zaire and its southern mining region depends upon South Africa for three-fourths of her food and petroleum. More than half the electric power that drives the capital of Mozambique comes from South Africa. Over one-third of the exports from Zambia and 65 percent of the exports of Zimbabwe leave the continent through South African ports. The mines of South Africa employ 13,000 workers from Swaziland, 19,000 from Botswana, 50,000 from Mozambique, and 110,000 from the tiny, landlocked country of Lesotho. Shut down these productive mines with sanctions and you have forced black mine workers out of their jobs and forced their families back in their home countries into destitution. I don't believe the American people want to do something like that. As one African leader remarked recently, "Southern Africa is like a zebra. If the white parts are injured, the black parts will die too."

Well, Western nations have poured billions in foreign aid and investment loans into southern Africa. Does it make sense to aid these countries with one hand and with the other to smash the industrial engine upon which their future depends? Wherever blacks seek equal opportunity, higher wages, better working conditions, their strongest allies are the American, British, French, German, and Dutch businessmen who bring to South Africa ideas of social justice formed in their own countries. If disinvestment is mandated, these progressive Western forces will depart; and South African proprietors will inherit, at fire sale prices, their farms and factories and plants and mines. And how would this end apartheid? Our own experience teaches us that racial progress comes swiftest and easiest, not during economic depression, but in times of prosperity and growth. Our own history teaches us that capitalism is the natural enemy of such feudal institutions as apartheid.

Nevertheless, we share the outrage Americans have come to feel. Night after night, week after week, television has brought us reports of violence by South African security forces, bringing injury and death to peaceful demonstrators and innocent bystanders. More recently, we read of violent attacks by blacks against blacks. Then there is the calculated terror by elements of the African National Congress: the mining of roads, the bombings of public places, designed to bring about further repression, the imposition of martial law, eventually creating the conditions for racial war. The most common method of terror is the so-called necklace. In this barbaric way of reprisal, a tire is filled with kerosene or gasoline, placed around the neck of an alleged collaborator, and ignited. The victim may be a black policeman, a teacher, a soldier, a civil servant. It makes no difference. The atrocity is designed to terrorize blacks into ending all racial cooperation and to polarize South Africa as prelude to a final, climactic struggle for power.

In defending their society and people, the South African Government has a right and responsibility to maintain order in the face of terrorists. But by its tactics, the Government is only accelerating the descent into bloodletting. Moderates are being trapped between the intimidation of radical youths and countergangs of vigilantes. And the Government's state of emergency, next, went beyond the law of necessity. It, too, went outside the law by sweeping up thousands of students, civic leaders, church leaders, and labor leaders; thereby contributing to futher radicalization. Such repressive measures will bring South Africa neither peace nor security.

It's a tragedy that most Americans only see or read about the dead and injured in South Africa—from terrorism, violence, and repression. For behind the terrible television pictures lies another truth: South Africa is a complex and diverse society in a state of transition. More and more South Africans have come to recognize that change is essential for survival. The realization has come hard and late, but the realization has finally come to Pretoria that apartheid belongs to the past. In recent years there's been a dramatic change. Black workers have been permitted to unionize, bargain collectively, and build the strongest free trade union movement in all of Africa. The infamous pass laws have been ended, as have many of the laws denying blacks the right to live, work, and own property in South Africa's cities. Citizenship, wrongly stripped away, has been restored to nearly 6 million blacks. Segregation in universities and public facilities is being set aside. Social apartheid laws prohibiting interracial sex and marriage have been struck down. It is because State President Botha has presided over these reforms that extremists have denounced him as a traitor.

We must remember, as the British historian Paul Johnson reminds us, that South Africa is an African country as well as a Western country. And reviewing the history of that continent in the quarter century since independence, historian Johnson does not see South Africa as a failure. "Only in South Africa," he writes, "have the real incomes of blacks risen very substantially. . . .

In mining, black wages have tripled in real terms in the last decade. . . . South Africa is the . . . only African country to produce a large black middle class." "Almost certainly," he adds, "there are now more black women professionals in South Africa than in the whole of the rest of Africa put together."

Despite apartheid, tens of thousands of black Africans migrate into South Africa from neighboring countries to escape poverty and take advantage of the opportunities in an economy that produces nearly a third of the income in all of sub-Saharan Africa. It's tragic that in the current crisis social and economic progress has been arrested. And yet in contemporary South Africa—before the state of emergency—there was a broad measure of freedom of speech, of the press, and of religion there. Indeed, it's hard to think of a single country in the Soviet bloc, or many in the United Nations, where political critics have the same freedom to be heard as did outspoken critics of the South African Government.

But by Western standards, South Africa still falls short, terribly short, on the scales of economic and social justice. South Africa's actions to dismantle apartheid must not end now. The state of emergency must be lifted. There must be an opening of the political process. That the black people of South Africa should have a voice in their own governance is an idea whose time has come. There can be no turning back. In the multiracial society that is South Africa, no single race can monopolize the reins of political power. Black churches, black unions, and, indeed, genuine black nationalists have a legitimate role to play in the future of their country. But the South African Government is under no obligation to negotiate the future of the country with any organization that proclaims a goal of creating a Communist state and uses terrorist tactics and violence to achieve it.

Many Americans, understandably, ask: Given the racial violence, the hatred, why not wash our hands and walk away from that tragic continent and bleeding country? Well, the answer is: We cannot. In southern Africa our national ideals and strategic interests come together. South Africa matters because we believe that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights. South Africa matters because of who we are. One of eight Americans can trace his ancestry to Africa.

Strategically, this is one of the most vital regions of the world. Around the Cape of Good Hope passes the oil of the Persian Gulf, which is indispensable to the industrial economies of Western Europe. Southern Africa and South Africa are the repository of many of the vital minerals—vanadium, manganese, chromium, platinum—for which the West has no other secure source of supply. The Soviet Union is not unaware of the stakes. A decade ago, using an army of Cuban mercenaries provided by Fidel Castro, Moscow installed a client regime in Angola. Today the Soviet Union is providing that regime with the weapons to attack UNITA, a black liberation movement which seeks for Angolans the same right to be represented in their government that black South Africans seek for themselves.

Apartheid threatens our vital interests in southern Africa, because it's drawing neighboring states into the vortex of violence. Repeatedly, within the last 18 months, South African forces have struck into neighboring states. I repeat our condemnation of such behavior. Also the Soviet-armed guerrillas of the African National Congress, operating both within South Africa and from some neighboring countries, have embarked upon new acts of terrorism inside South Africa. I also condemn that behavior. But South Africa cannot shift the blame for these problems onto neighboring states, especially when those neighbors take steps to stop guerrilla actions from being mounted from their own territory.

If this rising hostility in southern Africa, between Pretoria and the frontline states, explodes, the Soviet Union will be the main beneficiary. And the critical ocean corridor of South Africa and the strategic minerals of the region would be at risk. Thus, it would be an historic act of folly for the United States and the West, out of anguish and frustration and anger, to write off South Africa. Ultimately, however, the fate of South Africa will be decided there, not here. We Americans stand ready to help. But whether South Africa emerges democratic and free or takes a course leading to a downward spiral of poverty and repression will finally be their choice, not ours.

The key to the future lies with the South African Government. As I urge Western nations to maintain communication and involvement in South Africa, I urge Mr. Botha not to retreat into the "laager," not to cut off contact with the West. Americans and South Africans have never been enemies, and we understand the apprehension and fear and concern of all of your people. But an end to apartheid does not necessarily mean an end to the social, economic, and physical security of the white people in this country they love and have sacrificed so much to build.

To the black, colored, and Asian peoples of South Africa, too long treated as second and third class subjects, I can only say: In your hopes for freedom, social justice, and self-determination, you have a friend and ally in the United States. Maintain your hopes for peace and reconciliation, and we will do our part to keep that road open. We understand that behind the rage and resentment in the townships is the memory of real injustices inflicted upon generations of South Africans. "Those to whom evil is done," the poet wrote, "often do evil in return." But if the people of South Africa are to have a future in a free country, where the rights of all are respected, the desire for retribution will have to be set aside. Otherwise the future will be lost in a bloody quarrel over the past.

It would be an act of arrogance to insist that uniquely American ideas and institutions, rooted in our own history and traditions, be transplanted to South African soil. Solutions to South Africa's political crisis must come from South Africans themselves. Black and white, colored and Asian, they have their own traditions. But let me outline what we believe are necessary components of progress toward political peace.

First, a timetable for elimination of apartheid laws should be set. Second, all political prisoners should be released. Third, Nelson Mandela should be released to participate in the country's political process. Fourth, black political movements should be unbanned. Fifth, both the Government and its opponents should begin a dialog about constructing a political system that rests upon the consent of the governed, where the rights of majorities and minorities and individuals are protected by law. And the dialog should be initiated by those with power and authority: the South African Government itself. Sixth, if postapartheid South Africa is to remain the economic locomotive of southern Africa, its strong and developed economy must not be crippled.

And, therefore, I urge the Congress and the countries of Western Europe to resist this emotional clamor for punitive sanctions. If Congress imposes sanctions, it would destroy America's flexibility, discard our diplomatic leverage, and deepen the crisis. To make a difference, Americans, who are a force for decency and progress in the world, must remain involved. We must stay and work, not cut and run. It should be our policy to build in South Africa, not to bring down.

Too often in the past, we Americans, acting out of anger and frustration and impatience, have turned our backs on flawed regimes, only to see disaster follow. Those who tell us the moral thing to do is embargo the South African economy and write off South Africa should tell us exactly what they believe will rise in its place. What foreign power would fill the vacuum if its ties with the West are broken?

To be effective, however, our policy must be coordinated with our key Western allies and with the frontline states in southern Africa. These countries have the greatest concern and potential leverage on the situation in South Africa.

I intend to pursue the following steps. Secretary Shultz has already begun intensive consultations with our Western allies, whose roots and presence in South Africa are greater than our own, on ways to encourage internal negotiations. We want the process to begin now, and we want open channels to all the principal parties. The key nations of the West must act in concert, and together we can make the difference. We fully support the current efforts of the British Government to revive hopes for negotiations. Foreign Secretary Howe's visits with South Africa's leaders this week will be of particular significance.

And second, I urge the leaders of the region to join us in seeking a future South Africa where countries live in peace and cooperation. South Africa is the nation where the industrial revolution first came to Africa. Its economy is a mighty engine that could pull southern Africa into a prosperous future. The other nations of southern Africa—from Kinshasa to the Cape—are rich in natural resources and human resources.

Third, I have directed Secretary Shultz and AID Administrator McPherson to undertake a study of America's assistance role in southern Africa to determine what needs to be done and what can be done to expand the trade, private investment, and transport prospects of southern Africa's landlocked nations. In the past 5 years we have provided almost a billion dollars in assistance to South Africa's neighbors. And this year we hope to provide an additional $45 million to black South Africans.

We're determined to remain involved, diplomatically and economically, with all the states of southern Africa that wish constructive relations with the United States. This administration is not only against broad economic sanctions and against apartheid; we are for a new South Africa, a new nation where all that has been built up over generations is not destroyed, a new society where participation in the social, cultural, and political life is open to all peoples—a new South Africa that comes home to the family of free nations where she belongs. To achieve that, we need not a Western withdrawal but deeper involvement by the Western business community as agents of change and progress and growth. The international business community needs not only to be supported in South Africa but energized. We'll be at work on that task. If we wish to foster the process of transformation, one of the best vehicles for change is through the involvement of black South Africans in business, job-related activities, and labor unions.

But the vision of a better life cannot be realized so long as apartheid endures and instability reigns in South Africa. If the peoples of southern Africa are to prosper, leaders and peoples of the region, of all races, will have to elevate their common interests above their ethnic divisions. We and our allies cannot dictate to the government of a sovereign nation. Nor should we try. But we can offer to help find a solution that is fair to all the people of South Africa. We can volunteer to stand by and help bring about dialog between leaders of the various factions and groups that make up the population of South Africa. We can counsel and advise and make it plain to all that we are there as friends of all the people of South Africa.

In that tormented land, the window remains open for peaceful change. For how long, we know not. But we in the West, privileged and prosperous and free, must not be the ones to slam it shut. Now is a time for healing. The people of South Africa, of all races, deserve a chance to build a better future. And we must not deny or destroy that chance. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. Leonard Marks was chairman of the executive committee of the Foreign Policy Association.

Appointment of Nine Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

July 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business. These are new positions.

Dan M. Koehler, of New York. Mr. Koehler is currently vice president, Jacobson, Potter and Cooley, Inc., a corporate planning and financial investment company. He was born November 5, 1933, in Neenah, WI.

Fred Robert (Bob) Sikyta, of Nebraska. Mr. Sikyta is currently owner and president, Bryant Air Conditioning and Heating Co. He was born May 25, 1927, in Crab Orchard, NE.

Jack Young, of South Carolina. Mr. Young is the owner of Young's Hearing Aid Service. He was born September 30, 1924, in Columbia, SC.

Manuel A. Casiano, Jr., of Puerto Rico. Mr. Casiano is currently owner and publisher of Caribbean Business. He was born January 11, 1931, in New York City.

Mary Lou Jessup, of Oregon. Mrs. Jessup is a partner with Jessup and Associates, CPA. She was born December 28, 1926, in Wenatchee, WA.

F.W. Stivers, of Idaho. Mr. Stivers is currently chairman of the board, Titlefact, Inc., and also serves as the speaker of the Idaho House of Representatives. He was born September 6, 1918, in Maroa, IL.

Kim Varney, of Connecticut. Mrs. Varney is a partner with Yankee Realty. She was born May 10, 1930, in Detroit, MI.

Andrew F. Wahlquist, of Virginia. Mr. Wahlquist is currently a partner with Alcalde, Henderson, O'Bannon and Rousselot. He was born January 29, 1940, in Ogden, UT.

Tom Williams, of Kansas. Mr. Williams is president and chairman, Guaranteed Foods, Inc. He was born December 16, 1939, in Kansas City, MO.

Remarks at a Campaign Fundraiser for William Clements in Dallas, Texas

July 23, 1986

Thank you very much, and I owe some thanks for that wonderful introduction. But I'd like to begin by reintroducing myself. [*Laughter*] It's true my name is Reagan, and I'm President of the sister Republic of the great State of Texas.

But it really is great to be in a State with so much pride. And I'm particularly glad to be here during your sesquicentennial. Then, I'm always happy to be anyplace that's twice as old as I am. [*Laughter*] I'm sorry I can't stay longer, but we're on our way to Florida tonight. And that's where Ponce de Leon, you know, looked for the fountain of youth. [*Laughter*] And just in case he found it, I've got a thermos jug with me. [*Laughter*]

But it is wonderful to be in Texas and see how all of you revere your heritage. As a matter of fact, just last week in Washington we saw a tremendous example of this when the whole Texas congressional delegation met with Ted Kennedy. And they were talking on about Jim Bowie and Colonel Travis, Sam Houston, Davy Crockett, and the glories of the Alamo. And finally Senator Kennedy started to feel a little uneasy. You know, he's from Boston, and people from Boston—they have a little pride of their own. So, finally, Ted said, "Well, golly fellows, haven't any of you heard of Paul Revere?" And you would have been proud of your Senator Phil Gramm. He piped right up. He said, "Sure. Isn't that the guy who ran for help?" [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, this wonderful city of Dallas has great and fond memories for me: the primaries of 1976 and 1980 and then that nomination night in 1984. In fact, flying over the convention center this morning, I started asking myself: "I wonder how folks down there would feel about giving it one more try." [*Applause*] Well, thank you for that. Thank you for that, but I'm kidding, of course. What I'm not kidding about is how much has changed, how better things are for our country because you and I and millions of other Americans refused to believe America's best days were behind her, that the old values and the virtues just couldn't cut it anymore.

You remember 1980: the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, foreign governments that routinely insulted this great nation and her citizens, and leadership in Washington that blamed the American people instead of itself for all our problems. The people knew different. As somebody put it: "98 percent of the adults in this country are decent, hardworking, honest

Americans." And the quote then goes on to say: "It's the other lousy 2 percent that get all the publicity, but then we elected them." [*Laughter*] Well, we set to work to change all that. We went to the American people and told them: "The economy's gone sour, and taxes are too high. We're overregulated. And there's one simple reason for it. The Federal Government is too big, and it spends too much money." And we told the American people there was one way to end the years of tax and tax and spend and spend, and that was to elect fewer liberals and a whole lot more Republicans.

And the people heard us, and we started moving. One example: taxes—they were too high and the liberals in Washington wanted them to go higher. But we didn't just stand fast; we cut taxes and then indexed them to the rate of inflation, thereby ending that hidden tax of bracket creep. Still, the old habits of tax and tax and spend and spend died hard, and the liberals found a battle cry for their campaign in 1984. "We're going to raise your taxes," they shouted at the American people. And in November the American people shouted right back: "Oh, no, you're not. We're voting for the other guys. We're pulling the Republican lever." And, ladies and gentlemen, I think we Republicans had a right to the support that we got. Our policies brought down inflation, taxes, interest rates, and created 6 million new jobs by 1984 and another 4 million jobs since 1984. As soon as they stopped calling it Reaganomics, I knew it must be working.

But now, I didn't come here to talk about Washington. But there is a special reason for bringing up this issue of taxes and economic growth today. Let me remind you that in the first years of the eighties, Texas was a leader of America's economic recovery, with 1 million new jobs created and the incorporation of 150,000 new businesses. The State government, too, was in great shape. No new taxes were passed. There was a billion dollar surplus. And the size of the State budget was actually reduced by 5 percent. But then you know what happened? That other party took over in Austin. And sure enough, the State budget increased by 15 percent. The number of State employees rose by 12,000. And there was a tax increase—and that huge, huge tax increase that the then-Governor promised you would never happen. And, yes, of course, now there's a budget deficit and a special session of the legislature to deal with it.

But now it's election time again; and the Democrats in Austin are promising the people of this great State that they've learned their lesson, that, honest, this time they aren't going to increase spending and taxes. Well, may I offer some advice from a fellow who deals with the liberals every day in Washington: When it comes to tax and tax and spend and spend, some of them mean well, but they're just like Oscar Wilde: They can resist everything but temptation. Believe me, these liberals never met a tax they didn't like.

So, let's say something else flat out: One of the most important steps that Texas can take towards full economic recovery is to say no to any more years of tax and tax and spend and spend in Austin. The best way to restore a favorable climate for business and economic expansion is to put my good friend and your good friend back in the Austin statehouse—a tough man for tough times. He was a great Deputy Secretary of Defense, a great Republican Governor during the great Texas prosperity, a man who doesn't break his promises—Bill Clements.

And let me just pause here and talk about Texas prosperity for a minute. I think it's a tragedy that hard times have hit Texas and that unemployment is as high as it is in this great State. I want you all to know that this administration in Washington is aware of Texas problems, and we're going to do everything in our power to see this State and every State shares again in full prosperity. I'm down here to tell you this administration is wholeheartedly committed to a strong, domestic energy industry. We proved that when we decontrolled the price of oil. And we'll press and press again until Congress passes comprehensive decontrol of our natural gas supplies and until they take the other steps that we have proposed to protect America's energy future. And let me pledge that with the help of the people of your great State, this administration is determined that America will never again be captive to a foreign oil cartel.

But something else needs to be said. You know, sometimes the biggest changes for the better are the ones that can't be qualified or measured. Only a few weeks ago we celebrated in New York Harbor the restoration of Lady Liberty. And all across the vast expanse of this country, from sea to shining sea, America rocked and rolled with patriotism. It seemed everybody was saying what George M. Cohan used to say to his critics when they called him an American flag waver: "Well," he said, "yeah, sure, I'm a flag waver. But tell me this: Can you think of a better flag to wave?"

My friends, it isn't just partriotism that's back in style; it's words like hope and vision and future and optimism. And let me tell you that no State in the Union has a better claim on these words, no State knows more about builders and dreamers and visionaries than this one. And I'm down here to tell you today, Bill Clements is one of those builders and dreamers and visionaries. Under his leadership, and with some help from his friends in this administration, it's going to be comeback time for Texas. Texas led the way to prosperity once before, and with Bill Clements as her Governor, she'll lead the way again. And I hope the people of Texas know that by electing Bill Clements they won't only be putting Texas back on the road to economic good times, they'll also be sending a message to the rest of the country, and especially to the Democratic Party leadership—a message that says: Stop the taxing; stop the spending; and help the administration in Washington make government live within its means.

I know that Bill and all your Republican Congressmen are also proud that very soon we're taking another step in the direction of curbing government through our tax reform package. This reform not only provides another tax rate cut for the majority of the American people, but it will make our tax system fairer and, what's even more important, simpler. You know, I think it was Will Rogers who said that income tax had made more liars out of the American people than golf. [*Laughter*] And even Albert Einstein—seriously—once asked for help with his Form 1040. [*Laughter*] And come to think of it, you know, somebody else now makes out my tax form, sends it to me for my signature, and even with it all made out, I can't understand it. [*Laughter*]

And then there's something from the Internal Revenue Service Code. You know, the original 1913 amendment to the Constitution putting into effect the income tax was only 16 words. Now, if you took all the books of regulations and rules in the tax code, the income tax code, and put them on a shelf, the shelf would be 57 feet long to hold all of them. And I know that this tax reform plan we're having is not going to wipe out those 57 feet of books. But it is going to make it possible to go in there and clean out dozens and dozens of them that won't have to be there any longer. They're not in the bill itself; that has to come following. But let me give you a sample from the Internal Revenue Code. This happens to be the last sentence of section 509A of the code. And when I say it needs to be simpler, listen to this: "For purposes of paragraph 3, an organization described in paragraph 2 shall be deemed to include an organization described in section 501C 4, 5, or 6, which would be described in paragraph 2 if it were an organization described in section 501C 3." [*Laughter*] That's just things like that that make April 15th so miserable. [*Laughter*]

Well, now, ladies and gentlemen, when we proposed tax reform, official Washington said it couldn't be done. Well, today tax reform is nearly a reality. And the Senate's tax reform plan keeps the incentives for domestic exploration, which is critical to our national security. Yet our very ability to maneuver such initiatives through the Congress is what's at stake this fall. Because in addition to putting great Republicans like Bill Clements in statehouses around the country, we Republicans must protect our majority in the Senate and elect more Republicans to the House of Representatives. And I'm asking everyone here today to help. And we must dedicate ourselves to winning other races crucial to the ticket, such as Judge Roy Barrerra's race for attorney general. He represents an opportunity for Texas to elect a leader of the highest caliber.

Believe me, the liberals in Washington know what's at stake in this election. They know that this may well be their last chance to steer American politics way over to the left. They know that if we Republicans do well this November it's going to permanently alter the political landscape. They know that I need Congressman Joe Barton to return to the House next year and continue as my ally serving the people of Texas. And let me tell you this: Nothing convinces the Washington liberals of this more than what happened here in Texas in 1984, when you elected the largest number of Republican Congressmen and State legislators in your history. And more importantly, you sent Phil Gramm to the Senate, and that's not even to mention a whole batch of Republicans elected to county-level posts our party had never even thought about winning before. So, whatever you do, don't stop now.

You see, on holding down taxes and spending, on appointing tough judges, on keeping up our defenses and dealing firmly with the Soviets, the liberal Democrat leadership knows the fundamental differences between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party are beginning to sink in with the average voter. Take another issue that's come to the fore recently, an issue where partisan politics shouldn't even play a role. All of you know that a Communist government has taken over in Nicaragua. In addition to engaging in widespread repression of human rights, this government is establishing a base camp for Cuban-Soviet aggression on the North American mainland. But today there are about 20,000 freedom fighters who need our help in restoring democracy to that country. And a few weeks ago we won a crucial vote in the House of Representatives that will help them to do just that.

And by the way, I think you know I've mentioned in the past that Nicaragua is only a 2-day drive from the Texas border. And since I'm here now, I can explain: Don't mistake my reference to the Texas border. The Communist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua has made a lot of mistakes, but even they know better than to get themselves in a tangle with a bunch of Texans. Even with all the tanks and gunships from the Soviet Union, my guess is that the Sandinistas would make it about as far as the shopping center in Pecos before Roger Staubach came out of retirement—[*laughter*]—teamed up with some off-duty Texas Rangers and the front four of the Dallas Cowboys, and pushed the Sandinistas down the river, out across the Gulf, and right back to Havana where they belong. Come to think of it, they don't even belong in Havana either, but don't get me started on that. [*Laughter*] But what's really at stake here is restoring our bipartisan consensus on national security issues. Believe me, you'll send that message to the liberals in Washington if you'll elect more Republican officeholders here in Texas. Well, time is running—I only wish I could stay longer.

I've mentioned a number of important Texas Republicans, but of course there's one Texas Republican to whom I and every American owes a great debt. He's been a great Vice President, and all of us thank the great State of Texas for sharing George Bush with all of America. And let me mention two more who ran and served well: former Congressmen Tom Loeffler and Kent Hance. For so many reasons, I love being in this wonderful State. You're rightfully proud of your great heritage; never take it for granted. Believe me, no visitor can come here without thinking about those 183 heroes who crossed that line in the dust, that line that Travis drew with his sword at the Alamo.

"Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled," John Quincy Adams promised, "there will be America's heart, her benedictions and her prayers." The banner of the Lone Star has always been one of those banners. And Texas has gone right on giving us heroes. Just a few short summers ago, when the summer Olympics opened, one of them was introduced at the Los Angeles sports arena. It was George Foreman, the former Olympic champion, recognized for that day 16 years earlier when, in a different time in America, he was brave enough to wave a tiny American flag at the 1968 Olympics when he stood on a platform to receive his gold medal. I remember the news accounts said of the crowd: "They rose and cheered, filling the old arena with an emotional ovation that brought tears to many." "All I've ever tried to tell anyone," Texan George Foreman said, "is that I'm not a black man or a white man or anything else. All I've ever been was an American."

And that's what it's all been about these last few years: bringing America together again, restoring her greatness. And that's why you and I—black, white, Asian, and Hispanic—must continue to serve together in the cause of human freedom and the dream that is America. I'm asking every one of you to go back to your homes now and talk to your neighbors. Tell them the eyes of America are upon you. Tell them how important it is to put Bill Clements in the statehouse, to send more Republicans to Washington, and keep America on the upward road to peace and prosperity for all.

Now, I know if you do that you're going to be talking to some of your friends and neighbors who are Democrats. And I know that in a gathering this big there must be many here who either are or, like myself, were once Democrats and then changed. And I want you to emphasize that, and when I've been talking here—have you noticed I used the word the "Democratic leadership" several times? Because I think there's reason for doing that.

Not much attention was paid to, some years ago, several years ago, when an organization of political scientists in this country conducted some studies and surveys. And they did it by assuming that the people who represented the party at the national convention, including the party officials there—they were the leadership of the party. And then out beyond that were the great rank and file of the party members. So, they took the leading issues, the things of great interest to the people, and they surveyed the delegates to the Democratic Convention and the delegates to the Republican Convention on their approach to these problems. And they were polls apart—the Democratic leadership from the Republican leadership. Then they polled the rank and file Democrats nationwide and the Republicans nationwide and found that the rank and file of the Democrats—their views on all those important issues were virtually identical with the rank and file members of the Republican Party, and the Republican Party was completely in keeping with and in the context of how they felt with the leadership that had represented them at the convention. But the difference between the rank and file Democrats and their leadership—they, too, were polls apart. That's why, yes, there are a great many Democrats out there who feel and think as we do. And whether they decide to change the party registration or not—as some of us did—I think at least they should know that they would be voting for people who share their ideas and ideals if this time they vote Republican.

So, you know—there's an echo in here. [*Laughter*] So, again, you send this man to the statehouse. And thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:23 p.m. in the Great Hall of the Dallas Apparel Mart. He was introduced by William Clements, who was the Republican gubernatorial candidate. Following his remarks, he attended a reception at Loews Anatole Hotel for major donors to William Clements' campaign. The President then traveled to Miami, FL. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at a Republican Party Rally in Miami, Florida
July 23, 1986

The President. Well, thank you, Paula, and thank all of you very much. A few weeks ago our country celebrated Liberty Weekend, and that was quite a party. Well, it's terrific to be here in Miami with people who never stop celebrating American freedom. America is proud that our citizens came here from every corner of the world to better themselves and to live in freedom. And nowhere is that spirit, the American spirit, more alive and kicking than right here in Miami. And I want to thank Jeb Bush, in particular, for his efforts to bring more and more of our new citizens into the Republican fold.

But if freedom is to work, we've got to work together. You know, there's a story that I told our allies overseas. It was about two fellows that were out hiking in the woods. And they suddenly looked up, and a grizzly bear was coming over the hill toward them. And one of them sat down on the ground immediately, reached into his pack, took off a pair of sneakers, took off his boots, and started to put on the sneakers. And his friend standing there says, "Well, you don't mean to tell me you think you can outrun that bear?" He said, "I don't have to outrun the bear; I just have to outrun you." [*Laughter*] Well, I told our allies a bear may or may not be coming over the hill, but today the free people of the world can count on America to stick by her friends. We're on our feet, and we're standing together, and we're not running away from anyone.

In these last 5½ years we've rebuilt America's defensive strength and reinvigorated our alliances with other free nations. One of the changes that we've helped bring about makes me particularly happy: Today the brave men and women who defend this country are receiving the praise and gratitude they so rightfully deserve. We've restored the pride in wearing the uniform of the military services of the United States of America.

Only a decade ago there were those who were counting America out, and freedom was in retreat. Countries in Africa and Central America seemed on the verge of succumbing to Communist totalitarianism. When I was first inaugurated, the question being asked then was: Could El Salvador be saved? And many thought the answer to the question was no, and they objected to our trying to help El Salvador become a democracy. And many of those who opposed our help to El Salvador are now opposed to our helping the freedom fighters in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

This is Captive Nations Week. It's a time set aside to remember our brothers and sisters who languish under Communist tyranny. During our ceremony this year, which was held on Monday, I mentioned a fact of which I'm very proud. Under this administration, no new countries have been added to the list of captive nations; and in fact, one small country, Grenada, has had its freedom restored.

And reflecting the change that has taken place over these last 5½ years, the question heard today is not whether El Salvador will fall to Communist dictatorship—El Salvador is now a solid democracy—but whether democracy will prevail in Nicaragua. And the world should note that Americans, Democrats and Republicans, are again standing together to meet any threat to our national security and any challenge to the cause of human freedom. Now, symbolic of this new solidarity and resolve was the bipartisan support that was given in the House of Representatives to a bill that provided aid to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters. That wasn't a victory for any political party. It was a victory for freedom and democracy.

When that bill passed, it sent a clear message to the enemies of freedom: No dictatorial power will be permitted, through the inaction of the United States, to arm a clique of its followers and hijack any country in this hemisphere. It's the birthright of every American—and that includes everyone from the North Slope of Alaska to the tip of Tierra del Fuego—to live in freedom. Dictatorships of right and left take notice: We, the people of the United States, will provide our fellow Americans, from every country, the means to protect their birthright from aggression.

Today freedom is on the offensive, and young idealists are no longer being taken in by Castro as they once were. You know, he's been a great illusionist, but only for a time. Today the continued harshness of his rule, the political prisoners who fill the jails of Castro's gulag, even his own long demagogic harangues of the Cuban people, reveal the true nature of communism. It is a cruel system that doesn't work. It produces misery, tyranny, and deprivation—and little else.

You know, I've been collecting stories

that I know are told in Russia by the Russian people, and I can confirm that. The stories show their cynicism now about their government. And this happens to be the little incident of two Russians walking down a street in Moscow. And one said to the other, "Tell me, have we now really completed the whole thing of communism? Do we now have the full force of communism at work?" And the other one says, "Oh, no. Things are going to get a lot worse."

You know——

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Thank you. I have to tell you something. You know that that's in the Constitution that it can't be, but I have to tell you something. [*Applause*] Now, wait a minute. [*Applause*] But I'm going to tell you what I think. I think that any President who will try to get the Constitution changed should not be doing it for himself. He should be doing it for those who will follow him. Well, I have to tell you I think it should be changed, because I think it's only democratic for the people to be able to vote for someone as many times as they want.

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Well, listen. Well, I want to talk about Nicaragua again. The Communist regime—which even the New York Times compares to Stalin's—has thrown labor leaders in jail and brutally beaten down any attempt to maintain an independent union movement. And that's totally consistent with what Castro did when he captured power. Now, I understand that we have with us someplace here today a lady who was a respected Cuban labor leader in the days before Castro, Mercedes Chirino. Mercedes, many people forget that I, too, was a union leader. And let me say to you: History is on the side of the free, and someday the working people of Cuba will again work and prosper in the warm sunshine of liberty and justice. All of you who have been so supportive over these last 5½ years—the Cuban-American Foundation, Concerned Citizens for Democracy, and so many others—can be proud that you are writing the history of freedom. So much depends on us.

Now, I'm also here in Miami in support of another lady, a gutsy individual who has played a unique and irreplaceable role putting America back on the right track. The progress that we've talked about here today could not have happened without her. I hope each and every one of you will do everything you can to see that Paula Hawkins is reelected to the United States Senate.

Audience. Paula! Paula! Paula!

The President. Now, it's not good enough just to vote for her. I'm asking you to get your friends to vote for her, to walk your precincts, to organize the phone banks. It's a lot to ask, but do it for your families, for Florida, for your country, and—if I might be presumptuous a bit—do it for the Gipper. Paula deserves your support. It's as simple as that. The big taxers and the big spenders gave this country double-digit inflation, economic decline, sky-high interest rates, and unprecedented national pessimism. Paula threw herself, heart and soul, into some of the hardest fought economic policy battles in the history of this Republic. And with the help of the people and the skill and dedication of elected officials like Paula, we turned the economy around. We crushed inflation. We ushered in economic growth that has surprised even our own critics. Let me ask you: Does anyone here want to go back to those bad old days?

Audience. No!

The President. Well, Paula has been more than a teamplayer. She's been out in front of the pack, leading the way. Paula, for example, has a deep understanding of the ideological battle this country must win. She saw a need. She made an enormous effort. Roadblocks were put in our path all along the way. And yet she persevered. And thanks to her commitment—and let there be no doubt, it wouldn't have happened without her—today Radio Marti is broadcasting the truth to the people of Cuba.

On another front, Paula recognized the magnitude of the threat that vicious drug smugglers pose to this State. And again she played an essential role in activating the Federal Government to cope in Florida's assistance. And today the fight is far from won, but thanks to Paula we've launched what can only be described as a war on drugs. And 11 percent of the Federal drug enforcement budget is spent in your State. So, let no one doubt our resolve. The drug-pushers and the merchants of death who supply them are on notice: The time is right to retire from the trade for health reasons. [*Laughter*] We mean business, and—to paraphrase John Paul Jones—we have just begun to fight.

Paula is one of the hardest working and bravest elected officials I've ever met. She's earned the admiration of all Washington with the courageous way that she has overcome two back operations and is stronger than ever. This lady may be recovering, but she still knows how to twist arms. [*Laughter*] And every time I see her she hands me something to do. [*Laughter*] She was over at the White House last week. And before she left, she'd gotten the decision she wanted and was outside announcing that—even though the inflation rate has remained below the trigger level—all Social Security recipients will be getting a full cost-of-living increase.

Now, Paula, some people call that clout; I call it style. And just wait until she gets up to full steam. But as important as what she's done is what she will do. We've got some serious issues coming up. The big taxers are going to keep trying to get their hands on your wallet, especially if they can regain control of the Senate. During the last decade the Federal tax take more than doubled. Ordinary working people ended up paying taxes at rates that had once been reserved for the affluent and the rich. I think Floridians want someone representing them who believes that people deserve to keep the money they earn, someone who prefers to ask the Federal Government rather than the American family to tighten its belt. Paula Hawkins is a low taxer. She's for more take-home pay and less government. And that's the kind of person we need in, and in control of, the United States Senate.

She's also the kind of Senator that we want and can count on to back up our efforts to put tough law and order judges on the bench. As a matter of fact, let me just tell you a little something. There was a very important thing going on in the Senate today, and there was—I didn't know—I have come here by way of Texas—whether Paula was going to be with us here. She just arrived at the airport here from Washington on her own just a few minutes ahead of me. She stayed because the judge that I had nominated, that had to be ratified by the Senate—and a little lynch mob had organized resistance against his appointment. We won by one vote. She knows we don't need sociology majors as judges. We need individuals who feel a heavy responsibility to protect the innocent and put the criminals where they belong—behind bars. Now, does it matter who controls the Senate on issues like this? You bet it does. And it was proven there today, because we don't have all that big a lead in the Senate.

And finally, we don't want to return control of the United States Senate to people whose only idea for reducing Federal deficit spending is gutting the United States military and weakening our defenses. If we ask our military personnel to put their lives on the line for us, we're not going to give them anything less than the top quality equipment they need to do their job and come home safely.

As one of the fastest growing States, Florida needs leaders with vision. Paula certainly fits that bill. And it's clear, by those seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination, we have quality and experience there on our side. Florida has a Republican team that's worthy of its future. There's no reason that Florida should not lead our country into the 21st century. And what kind of country do we want? We want a strong, prosperous, and secure America—an America that remains true to the promise of liberty and opportunity that we celebrated on Liberty Weekend. Together, we can and will keep this the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 6:43 p.m. in the West Mezzanine Lobby at the Hotel Intercontinental. He was introduced by Senator Paula Hawkins. In his opening remarks, he referred to Jeb Bush, chairman of the Dade County Republican Party.

Remarks at a Fundraising Reception for Senator Paula Hawkins in Miami, Florida

July 23, 1986

Thank you, and thank you, Paula. And you know, I have to tell you—because I understand that the previous speech, just a little while ago, was piped into—if not all—most of you here—I feel like I'm in an instant replay. [*Laughter*] But I'll try not to say the same things twice, although I will say that it's great to be in Miami and great to be with so many old friends, veterans of hard-fought campaigns and crusades. Political strategists think of Florida as a bellwether State. Well, you folks down here not only reflect national trends, you start them. I hope I can count on you to be in the forefront of a trend that will ensure that the United States Senate remains in Republican hands, and that means reelecting Senator Paula Hawkins.

And if anybody can do it, you can. Florida's got top-quality party leaders like Jeanie Austin and Alec Courtelis and Jeb Bush bringing more and more Republicans into the fold. It seems like another lifetime when the South, including Florida, was considered a stronghold of the other party. There's a story, you know, about a candidate who was running for Congress in one of the Southern States back in the 1960's. And he was out in the countryside campaigning. And when he told a farmer that he was a Republican, the old guy says, "Wait a minute till I get Ma. She's never seen a Republican." [*Laughter*] Well, he came back with Ma, and in the meantime, was wondering—and then they told him that wouldn't he make them a political speech. Well, he looked around and needed kind of a podium. And the only thing there was a pile of stuff that had come out of the stable. [*Laughter*] So, he stepped up on it and made a little short political speech—same thing I'll do is a short political speech—and afterward the farmer and his wife told him, the candidate, this was the first time they'd ever heard a Republican speak. And he says, "Well, that's all right. That's the first time I ever spoke standing on a Democratic platform." [*Laughter*]

But seriously though, over the years many articles have been written about a coming national realignment. And no one need wait any longer; it's here. Many Democrats are realizing that their party no longer represents those values and ideals in which they believe. That happened to me. Years ago I was a New Deal Democrat from the very beginning, and I'll bet some of you were as well. And maybe there are some among you that you may not have gotten around to switching parties, but you sort of support the party that we now belong to. And when it comes to realignment, there's every reason to be optimistic. I say that because—and this may be true for you as well—I've been meeting a lot of Democrats recently who've become Republicans. I just met one who's running for office in Louisiana. And as of today he reregistered as a Republican. But, you know, I haven't been meeting anybody who's going the other way.

And if I could just tell you something that—several years ago an organization of political scientists were interested in what might be happening to the parties—this is really true—and they did a study. And they took the two national conventions, Republican and Democrat, first, and they surveyed those as the leaders of their two parties—that's why they were the delegates to the convention. And they surveyed them on the basis of a lot of major issues, as to how they felt about those and what they would do about those issues. And they found, of course, that the Democrat and the political—or the Republican leadership as, by the delegates, was polls apart. Then, they went out and did a survey nationwide of the rank and file members of the two parties. And to their surprise, they found that the Republican rank and file were identical in their views with their leadership. They found that the rank and file Democrats across the country were totally out of step with their leadership. And then they compared the polls of the two—the rank and file members—and found that the Democrat rank and filers were almost identical with the beliefs of the Republicans. So, when you're talking to your friends, and some of them are still Democrat, you might point out that actually some of us that have changed already, and a lot that should change, is because we didn't leave the Democratic Party, it left us a long time ago. Well, Winston Churchill, in the Parliament of England, changed parties when he was a young man. And he said when people were looking a little aside at him about doing this, he said, "Some men change party for principle, and some men change principle for party." Well, that's what's happening today, and that's why it's vital that we remain the party of principle, the party of a strong, opportunity-filled America.

Perhaps the most tangible reason for optimism is that young people are supporting our cause in numbers no one could ever have predicted a decade ago. As a matter of fact, when I first became a Republican and started attending some Republican meetings some years ago, I would go home to Nancy and say, "You know, the only young people there looked like they couldn't join anything else." [*Laughter*] But not so today. I've been on the campuses of a number of universities. I've been in high schools very recently and talking to young people. I've seen these young people of ours in those places—in shops and factories and on military bases and out on aircraft carriers. And I saw them at the rally when I came into the hotel, where you were listening. I think this is one of the finest generations of young people this country has ever seen. They want the same things we wanted: a chance to live life to its fullest, to own a home, to have the opportunity to go as far as their talent and their hard work will take them.

And when I remember back when I was Governor—and if I went near a campus in those days, they'd hang me in effigy or for real. [*Laughter*] But looking at these young people today, their patriotism, the spirit that they have, I'm convinced the 21st century is going to be in good hands. They sense that the reforms we've struggled to put in place, the efforts that we've made to invigorate our economy, and the commitment we've made to the security of our country are really for them, the young people of America. And they're right.

It's getting a bit hard to remember, but it wasn't that long ago—and this is when that other party was in control of both Houses of Congress, the Presidency, and all of the executive departments and agencies—that the so-called leaders of America were telling all of us, including young people, to lower our expectations. Do you remember? We were told that the problems plaguing our society were unsolvable. The refrain was heard that America's best days were behind us. And the picture of a bleak future was being painted. Well, America's left those bad old days and the politicians who gave us those bad old days behind. And all I can say is: Ain't it great?

We may have every reason to be optimistic. Nevertheless, I hope that none of us will be complacent. This is especially true here in Florida. A tough race is coming up. Yet I can't think of an individual who has done more for the cause in which we all so firmly believe than your own Senator, Paula Hawkins. Paula Hawkins was over at the White House the other day, and I told her she just simply had to be reelected. And I just added a few words to that in the lobby. And believe me, I could have gone on forever. As I mentioned out there, Paula is one of the hardest working individuals I've met in public office. She truly is an inspiration to all of us. And while you're out working for Paula, please don't forget the other Republican candidates. You have some great individuals down here. Florida, for example, deserves a future-oriented, Republican Governor. I know that Craig Kiser is running for State comptroller, and he is an inspiration to us all.

We Republicans carry a special burden. We must keep faith with those young people I spoke about a moment ago. Instead of looking—or lowering their expectations, we want them to dream great dreams. America's best days do lie ahead. By doing what we're doing, we're making certain of that. And if any of you here are of the other party and thinking of changing, don't wait and do it as I did. I made up my mind that I could no longer support the party that I'd belonged to all my adult life, and I campaigned for Republicans. And I did Republican fundraisers back when I was in that Hollywood world. But I hadn't gotten around to reregistering. And yet the Republicans began to take me for granted. And then one night I was making a speech at a Republican fundraiser. And right out in the middle of the audience a woman stood up, and she said, "Have you reregistered yet?" [*Laughter*] And I said, "No, but I'm going to." She said, "I'm a registrar." [*Laughter*] She came right down, up here, and I signed up. Then I said, "Now, where was I?"

So, don't let up. Get with it and send this young lady back to Washington where we need her so bad. God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 7:41 p.m. in the Versailles Ballroom at the Hotel Intercontinental. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks. He remained at the hotel overnight. The following day, he traveled to Columbia, SC.

Informal Exchange With Reporters in Columbia, South Carolina
July 24, 1986

Q. [*Inaudible*]—cooperate with our allies in a couple of months on stiffer sanctions on South Africa?

The President. Right now, we're cooperating on another account here that has to do with agriculture.

Q. The Secretary of State, sir, seemed to suggest yesterday the door is still open.

The President. We haven't closed any doors.

Q. Are you willing to make a deal on Star Wars with the Soviets, sir?

Q. Mr. President, Botha loved your speech.

Q. Mr. President, are you willing to make a deal with the Soviets on SDI?

The President. I'm not going to take any questions here on this subject. I will just——

Q. Is this a bailout, Mr. President? Is this a bailout?

Q. Bail of hay?

Q. Are you going to do anything else for the farmers? Are you going to give them any other aid?

The President. We are trying with everything we've got at our disposal.

Q. What?

Q. What else can you do, Mr. President, for the farmers? What else?

The President. As I've said, everything that our farm program will allow us to do we're going to try to do. I may be speaking a little bit about that where I'm going.

Q. You can't make it rain, can you?

Q. They want more.

Q. More rain.

The President. I know it. And if you'll ask the same fellow I'm asking, maybe it'll happen.

Q. Mr. President, Botha loved your speech on South Africa. Do you have a reaction for him?

Q. Did you ever pitch any hay when you were young?

Note: The exchange began at 11:28 a.m. at the site of Operation Haylift at Columbia Metropolitan Airport. During Operation Haylift, U.S. Air Force planes delivered hay donated by Midwestern farmers to drought-stricken farms in the Southeast.

Remarks at a Fundraising Luncheon for Carroll A. Campbell and Thomas F. Hartnett in Columbia, South Carolina

July 24, 1986

I want you to know that the fellow you see standing before you today considers himself one lucky man. I've been able to visit South Carolina twice in 2 months now. [*Laughter*] And since South Carolina and I seem to have something going, would you mind if I try to make this a regular thing? [*Applause*] All right. Strom [Thurmond], I thank you for all those kind words, and it's a great honor and pleasure for me to be here with those who have been introduced at this table.

One of the pleasures about coming here is that I get to tell stories that folks up in Washington don't always understand, stories that might involve, for example, a little southern humor. You know, there's one about a Yankee and a southerner—since I come from the West, you see, this is not like telling an ethnic story. I can tell it without getting in trouble with either side. But it seems these two were driving along Interstate 20 just outside Columbia when they had a little accident. And they both pulled their cars over and got out. And sure enough, they started to argue about whose fault it was. And then the southerner noticed that the Yankee looked a little pale, went to his trunk and pulled out a bottle that looked potent and says, "Here, you have a swallow of this. I think it will steady your nerves." The Yankee took one swig, and it did calm him right down. So, he took another, and then two or three more. And finally, he stopped and said, "Say, aren't you going to have some?" "No," the southerner answered, "I think I'll just stand here and wait for the police." [*Laughter*]

Now, I've come to Columbia on serious business, but first I want you to know that these last couple of days we've been doing the kind of thing that I like best: getting away from Washington and getting out among the American people. As Don Regan [Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff] said to me when we got on the plane yesterday, he said, "Leaving the beltway; now we're going out where the real people are." Well, yesterday it was Texas and Florida, and Senator Paula Hawkins there. And today, it's a land of mountains and plains and broad, sandy beaches; of people who look to the future with confidence and to the past with pride. Texas and Florida were just grand, and yet nothing could be finer than to be in Carolina. And I know I shouldn't say this, but I ain't whistlin' Dixie. [*Laughter*]

Yours is a State with a long and vivid history, but no part of that history is more exciting than the present. Attracting industry from around the world, South Carolina is undergoing an expansion. From the mountain country of Greenville and Spartanburg to the port city of Charleston to the capital here in Columbia, your economy is becoming richly varied and diverse. In education scores are going up. And South Carolina, always renowned for its past, has become famous, as well, as a State of opportunity, a State of the future.

Even when times were tough, you show your mettle. And today South Carolina's farmers are suffering from drought, as are farmers throughout the Southeast. The drought is reaching tragic proportions. The drought is one of the worst of the century, and I want you to know that our administration stands ready to help. I've sent a Federal team to South Carolina and other States to assess the situation. I've directed Secretary of Agriculture Lyng to provide farmers affected by the drought with emergency assistance. He'll hold a press conference in Washington today to describe the details of the help that we're going to provide here in South Carolina and in those other States.

You should know as well that help of an immediate kind has already begun to arrive. We directed Air Force planes to take part in Operation Haylift, flying in forage donated by farmers in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. And that is pretty typical of this land of ours, isn't it? I believe there was a time in your past when that kind of help went the other way—from this State. In addition, private railroad lines and truckers have begun donating transportation in growing numbers, bringing in still more of the hay that's so badly needed. Just moments ago I was at the airport where some of that hay is, as you've been told, being airlifted in. On the faces of those South Carolina farmers—what dignity and what determination, to stick it out until better days. I said in Texas yesterday that it isn't just patriotism that's back in style, it's words like hope and vision and future. And today I'd like to add a new word: together. Americans are together again, helping each other as we used to. Indeed, recently there was an article in a Washington paper that suggested the "me" decade of the seventies has been replaced by the "we" decade of the eighties. And nowhere is that truer than here in South Carolina. My friends, in good times and bad, you've been doing America proud.

And now it's only right for me to recognize some of the South Carolinians who make this State so great. Permit me to begin with a man who's held statewide office in South Carolina since before most South Carolinians were born. He has a special place in my heart because he's one of the few people in Washington who calls me Junior—[*laughter*]—the senior Senator from South Carolina, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one of the preeminent figures in the life of our nation—Strom Thurmond.

There is Congressman Floyd Spence, who is an outstanding member of the South Carolina delegation in Washington. There's State Senator Arthur Ravenel, running for Congress down in the First District. There's Bill Workman, mayor of Greenville and candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. And there's Henry McMaster, your nominee for the United States Senate. And to give you some idea of how much I value Henry, he was my appointee for U.S. Attorney here in South Carolina. And Henry proved instrumental in our drug enforcement effort. In fact, his Operation Jackpot was one of the first major breakthroughs in our war on drugs. Now Henry's in a contest that will help determine whether Republicans retain control of the Senate or lose it to the other party.

And could I give you an answer to—sometimes people bring up, in all this great system of ours, which is replete with checks and balances, I've heard people at times suggest that, well, isn't that one of them to have a Senator from one party and a Senator from the other? No. If you like what Strom Thurmond's doing, why should you send a Senator up there to cancel his vote? And if you want to know how important that is, ask yourself: Who would you rather see as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee when it comes time to appoint Federal judges—Strom Thurmond or a liberal like Joseph Biden or Ted Kennedy? Henry McMaster's race could make just that difference. We're that close with regard to holding our majority. And I know you want to join me in showing Henry that he has our heartfelt support. [*Applause*]

And getting to that serious business I mentioned, I think you know that I've come here today to say a few words about the next Governor and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina. And I believe you have a pretty good idea that while they've served in the Congress these two men have earned reputations as leaders on Capitol Hill and effective Representatives of the people of this great State. But you know, I've been up there in Washington with them, sharing the same enthusiasms, braving the same battles. I've worked with them. I've seen them under pressure. I've come to know how they think and feel about America. And I just have to tell you no Members of the Congress have ever impressed me more than Congressman Carroll Campbell and Congressman Tommy Hartnett. And by the way, as I glance over there at Carroll and Tommy, I can't help thinking of the phrase the newspapers are using to describe them. And I have a feeling that everyone here will agree with me when I say the newspapers are right: Carroll Campbell and Tommy Hartnett are more than a good ticket; they're the "dream ticket."

But in telling you about Carroll and Tommy, permit me to describe what all three of us have been working so hard up in Washington to accomplish. First, there's the economy. Back in the years when we were first elected, the American economy was in the worst mess since the Great Depression. Taxes were rising. Inflation stood in double digits. Interest rates were soaring at the highest levels in more than a century. Unemployment was high and rising. And growth in our economy had ground to a virtual halt. Those who believed in big government blamed the people. Carroll, Tommy, and I believed in you, the people. We blamed big government, not you.

To get big government off your backs and out of your pockets, we slowed government growth; we slashed needless regulations and enacted across-the-board personal income tax cut of nearly 25 percent. Then we indexed taxes, making it impossible for inflation to push you into higher tax brackets anymore. Critics dubbed this plan, as you've been told, Reaganomics and predicted economic ruin. They seemed to say, "Just wait, the sky will fall." Well, something fell all right, but it happened to be interest rates and inflation. And today inflation has fallen from more than 12 percent to under 2. And for the last few months it has been less than zero, while the prime rate of interest has plummeted from more than 20 percent to about 8 percent. We've seen 3½ years of economic growth. We've seen the creation of more than 10 million new jobs. That's more new jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in the last 10 years. And thanks in large measure to our decontrol of oil, we've seen energy prices tumble, including the price you pay for gas. And isn't it good to pull into the station today and watch the gallons on the pump add up faster than the dollars? Well, you know, all of those things—I could tell it was working, the whole idea, when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*]

But in the midst of this expansion, certain sectors of our economy have lagged behind—for instance, farming and industries that are sensitive to imports. I pledge to you that I will not rest until every area of our country and every sector of our economy shares in the national prosperity. Now, sometimes Carroll and Tommy and I differ on how to help those hardest hit, but we agree they must be helped. And I assure you, we're in complete accord on our fundamental approach: not more government, more economic growth.

Today Carroll and Tommy are helping with the effort to promote growth by giving our nation comprehensive tax reform, a reform that would enable some 8 out of 10 Americans to pay taxes of 15 percent or less and make the entire system simpler and fairer. Now, I think you already know what I mean when I say the tax code needs to be cleaned up. But if you'll permit me, I'd like you to listen to something. I want to read from the Internal Revenue Code. This is just one sentence at the end of one provision, the last sentence of section 509A of the code: "For purposes of paragraph 3, an organization described in paragraph 2 shall be deemed to include an organization described in section 501C 4, 5, or 6 which would be described in paragraph 2 if it were an organization described in section 501C 3." [*Laughter*]

Now we have the opportunity to scrap this tax code that's smothering us with high taxes and endless complexities and replace it with one that actually promotes fairness and economic growth. Now, I realize in the tax reform package it doesn't get after these things within that program, such as I've just read. We started out in 1913 with 16 words in the amendment that created the income tax. Today it takes a shelf 57 feet long to hold all the books of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations and so forth pertaining to that tax. Now, as I say, doing away with the 57 feet of books isn't contained in the program. But that tax reform program will make it possible for us to get in there and start weeding out and thinning out things like this, so that April 15th won't be the miserable day that it is for all of us right now. As I said recently in Alabama, the American people need only consider the prospect to say to themselves, "Hot darn!" That's all I'm allowed to say. You know what I mean. [*Laughter*]

In addition to taking part in this economic restoration, Carroll and Tommy have lent unstinting and stalwart support to the rebuilding of our nation's defenses. With their help, we've taken the Navy from fewer than 480 battle-ready ships to more than 540—well on the way to our goal of 600.

We've provided new and better equipment throughout the services. And we've seen morale among our men and women in uniform surge as we've given them the pay and the training that they deserve. You know, of all the things that go with this job, I'm more proud of the young men and women in uniform in our country today than of anything else. You might be interested to know that they have the highest level of intelligence ever in the history of our military. We have the highest percentage of high school graduates than ever in the history of the military; even when, in those times of stress, we've resorted to the draft. Here we are with an all volunteer military, and they have reached that high level.

You know, you in South Carolina have always treated the Armed Services with esteem, even when other regions in the country thought it was somehow unstylish or old-fashioned. And isn't it good to have the entire Nation join you once again in treating our men and women in uniform with respect? I get letters from them every once in a while, and I don't even bother to put them in a file. I put them in the drawer of my desk so I can keep looking at them every once in a while. One youngster with the marine—or with the submarine division—and he wrote me. And his one line that closed it—he said, "We might not be the biggest navy in the world anymore; we're just the best." Something else, I just have to believe it will be one long stretch before any nickel-and-dime dictator or terrorist chooses to tangle with the United States of America.

And now, I served as a Governor myself for 8 years, and I can tell you that the experience your next Governor has gained up in Washington will serve him well—very well—here in South Carolina. Through four terms in Congress, Carroll has demonstrated his belief in lean and efficient government. And you can be sure he'll carry that belief with him from Washington to Columbia. Through four terms, Carroll has shown his dedication to economic growth, again. He'll carry that dedication from Washington to Columbia, keeping taxes low; attracting new businesses and industry; and providing new incentives to work, save, and invest. In the Congress, Carroll has come to understand the importance of education to all that we as a nation hope to achieve, especially to economic growth. And so it is that here in South Carolina Carroll has made excellence in education a centerpiece in this gubernatorial campaign. And in supporting tax reform in the Congress, Carroll has manifested a willingness to take sweeping and dramatic action, a willingness he can put to good use when the "dream ticket" becomes the "dream team."

You know, there's a certain quality the people of South Carolina set in—set store in, I should say, just as surely today as you have throughout your history. It must be the most important quality a man in public life can have, and it's what this gubernatorial contest is all about. The quality is leadership. I want you to know that the man leading your ticket, the man it's been my privilege to work with throughout my administration, has again and again proven himself a public servant of foresight, integrity, patriotism, and courage. In short, Carroll Campbell is just what the great State of South Carolina needs and deserves: a leader. Carroll's told me about his plans for South Carolina, and it reminds me of all we did back when I was Governor of California. Incidentally, Carroll, I can't resist telling you that some things happened—when I became Governor, the situation in California at that time was just about what it was in Washington in 1980. And a few months after I'd been there, and every day somebody coming at me with a new problem—and one day on the way into the office I had a disc jockey on the car radio—was listening to him—and then, between records, he piped up with something that—he won my heart. Out of a clear blue sky, I heard this fellow say, "Every man should take unto himself a wife, because sooner or later something's going to happen that you can't blame on the Governor." [*Laughter*]

Carroll's also pointed out that when I was running for President this last time and he was my State chairman, his opponent in this race served as the principal spokesman for that other fellow. Sort of looks as though what's shaping up here in South Carolina is a replay of the contest between Reagan and

Mondale. Carroll, just go easy on him. [*Laughter*] But I say this only half in jest. You see, this race in South Carolina has national importance. It pits the new against the old, trust in the people against belief in big government, the sound values of the people of this State against the schemes and social programs of the liberal Democratic leadership.

And I emphasize that leadership. I know that I couldn't be in a room in South Carolina with this many people that there weren't others in here, like myself, who were Democrats and switched. I know also that there're probably some in here who are still Democrats. And that's fine. Because I don't know whether you're aware that a political science study was made not too long ago about the two political parties and what has happened. First they checked on all of the delegates to the two national conventions—and seeing them as the leaders of their two parties. And then they checked them against very solid issues of the day and found that those leaders of the two parties were polls apart. Then they checked the rank and file membership of the Democratic and Republican Parties across the Nation and found the rank and file membership of the two parties were virtually identical and that the rank and file Democrats—good, patriotic citizens in this country—were way out of step with the leadership that has somehow gotten control of that once great party.

I mentioned a moment ago that yesterday we were in Texas and Florida. And not long before that I spoke in Alabama, and before that in New Jersey. And everywhere I've gone, I've seen something that touched me, something that gives heart to all of us who can still remember the self-doubt, the weakness abroad and at home, that marked so much of the sixties and the seventies. And I see it here today in Carolina. Call it confidence, self-assurance, what you will. It's a renewed understanding that, for all our faults, ours is a nation of goodness and greatness; that despite our mistakes in the world, we've stood for human freedom with greater consistency and courage than any other nation in history; that if only we have faith, if only we look not to government but to ourselves, we can build upon this economic expansion to create a new and lasting era of prosperity. Now, come to think of it, what I've seen has a name. It's called patriotism. This new confidence and energy, this new patriotism, is what Carroll and Tommy and I've been working in Washington to achieve. And now Carroll and Tommy want to carry on their work here at home. And my friends, let's help them win one—win one for you and for South Carolina and, if you won't throw me out for this, win one for the Gipper. [*Laughter*]

Well, now it's time for some of us here to head back to Washington. You can't leave that place alone too long, you know. [*Laughter*] But before we go, there's just one thing I have to mention. When I visited South Carolina back in 1980, it was my birthday. And today it's that special day for someone else. Happy Birthday, Carroll Campbell.

Thank you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:44 p.m. at the University of South Carolina Coliseum. Carroll A. Campbell was the Republican gubernatorial candidate, and Thomas Hartnett was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Prior to the luncheon, the President attended a reception for major donors to the candidates' campaign. Following the luncheon, he returned to Washington, DC.

Appointment of William A. Cockell, Jr., as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
July 25, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of William A. Cockell, Jr., to be Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (Defense Policy).

Mr. Cockell is currently serving as Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. Previously he was an active naval duty officer, retiring in the grade of rear admiral on January 1, 1986. While with the Navy, he served in Washington and on major staffs in Europe and the Pacific in a variety of positions dealing with strategic planning, politico-military affairs, and arms control matters. He was a Special Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) and Director of the CNO Executive Panel from 1973 to 1975; and Executive Assistant to the CNO from 1978 to 1981. Recent operational assignments included command of a Pacific fleet cruiser-destroyer group; command of the surface combatant force, U.S. 7th Fleet; and command of the U.S.S. *New Jersey* battle group during the battleship's first western Pacific deployment following recommissioning. Immediately prior to his retirement, he headed the Pacific Fleet Training Command, headquartered in San Diego.

Mr. Cockell is a graduate of Ohio State University (B.A., 1950), Columbia University (M.A. and certificate of the Russian Institute, 1952), and the University of Michigan Law School (J.D., 1959). He is a member of the Michigan Bar and currently lives in Arlington, VA. He was born on August 12, 1929.

Nomination of Louis F. Laun To Be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce
July 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Louis F. Laun to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce (International Economic Policy). He would succeed Joseph F. Dennin.

Since March 1986 Mr. Laun has been Deputy Assistant Secretary, U.S. Foreign and Commercial Service, Operations Division, Department of Commerce. Previously, he was president, American Paper Institute, Inc., 1977–1986; Deputy Administrator, 1973–1977, and Associate Administrator, 1973, with the U.S. Small Business Administration; a management consultant to several textile and chemical companies, 1971–1972; and president, Celanese Fibers Marketing Co., 1960–1971.

Mr. Laun graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1942). He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Laun was born May 19, 1920, in Battle Creek, MI.

Nomination of Dennis Kux To Be United States Ambassador to the Ivory Coast

July 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dennis Kux, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Ivory Coast. He succeeds Robert Hopkins Miller.

Mr. Kux entered the Foreign Service in 1955 and first served as an economic officer in the trade agreements division of the Bureau of Economic Affairs and then the fuels division. He went to Karachi, Pakistan, as an economic officer and second secretary, 1957–1959. Mr. Kux was then assigned to the American Consulate General in Madras, India, as a commercial and consular officer from 1960 to 1962. He returned to the Department in 1962 to become the Nepal desk officer in the Office of South Asian Affairs. From 1964 to 1966, he was a personnel assignments officer in the Bureau of Personnel, and in 1966 became political officer and second secretary at our Embassy in Bonn, Germany. From Bonn he went to Islamabad, Pakistan, as political officer and first secretary, 1969–1971. From 1971 to 1972, Mr. Kux was a student at the U.S. Army War College. He became the Indian desk officer in the Bureau of the Near East and South Asian Affairs in 1972, followed by country director for India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, 1974–1977. He then attended the Senior Seminar for a year at the Foreign Service Institute. In 1978 he served as Political Counselor at our Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, returning to the Department in 1980 to become Deputy Assistant Secretary for Coordination in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. Since 1984 he has been Deputy Director for Management Operations in the Department.

He graduated from Lafayette College (A.B., 1952) and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (M.A., 1955). He served in the U.S. Army, 1952–1954. His foreign languages are French, German, Urdu, Tamil, and Turkish. He was born August 11, 1931, in London, England.

Appointment of Leonard H.O. Spearman as a Member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development

July 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Leonard H.O. Spearman to be a member of the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development for a term of 3 years. He would succeed Benjamin F. Payton.

For the past 6 years Dr. Spearman has been president of Texas Southern University in Houston. In June of this year he completed his tenure as president and assumed the position of distinguished professor of psychology at the university. Previously, he was with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare from 1970 to 1980 as Director, Division of Student Services, Associate Commissioner for Student Assistance, Acting Deputy Commissioner for Higher Education, and Associate Deputy Commissioner for Higher Education.

Dr. Spearman graduated from Florida A&M University (B.S., 1947) and the University of Michigan (M.A, 1950; Ph.D., 1960). He is married, has three children, and currently resides in Houston, TX. Dr. Spearman was born July 8, 1929, in Tallahassee, FL.

Appointment of Two Members of the National Graduate Fellows Program Fellowship Board

July 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Graduate Fellows Program Fellowship Board:

Robert A. Huttenback, of California, for a term of 2 years. This is a new position. Dr. Huttenback has been chancellor of the University of California at Santa Barbara since 1977. Previously, he was chairman, division of humanities and social sciences, 1972–1977; and dean of students, 1969–1972, at the California Institute of Technology. He graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles (B.A., 1951; Ph.D., 1959) and the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1957. He is married, has one child, and resides in Santa Barbara, CA. Dr. Huttenback was born March 8, 1928, in Frankfurt, Germany.

William A. Seavey, of California, for a term of 6 years. This is a new position. Mr. Seavey is an attorney in private practice in San Francisco. Previously, he was a partner with the firm of Davis, Stafford, Kellman and Fenwick. Mr. Seavey graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1952), Harvard University (LL.B., 1955), and the Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland (Ph.D., 1970). He is married, has five children, and resides in Piedmont, CA. Mr. Seavey was born August 28, 1930, in Los Angeles, CA.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Members of the American Legion Boys Nation

July 25, 1986

The President. Good afternoon, and welcome to the White House. And greetings to Mylio Kraja, executive director of the American Legion; to General Thomas Turnage, our VA Administrator; to the director of Boys Nation, Marty Justis; president Gregory Orman, of Minnesota; and to your new vice president, Patrick Ungashick, of Missouri; and to a Boys Nation institution, "Casey" Cason. By the way, does he still play reveille on the trombone? [*Laughter*] I suppose it's only fitting, because after all, as far as I'm concerned, he's still young enough to call me Junior. [*Laughter*]

For a few years, we allowed our leaders to forget what a great and creative people we Americans are. And today, as I've said before on a number of occasions, today America is back. And the future rests not in big, impersonal forces, but with us, in our own choices and actions as a people. In all the long history of mankind, no nation has ever afforded its people greater liberty or depended more for its very survival upon their own diligence than our own. And you young gentlemen, in this land of the free, you only have to reach for greatness to attain it.

There was a Frenchman more than a century ago, came to this country—already abroad they had seen the great progress that this young nation was making. And he came here, and he went back. His name was de Tocqueville, and he wrote a book called "Democracy in America." And there's one line in that that, I guess, has been quoted more than any author has ever had a line quoted. Because he said that he had searched for the greatness of America when he was here. He'd looked at our teaming harbors. He'd looked at our great manufacturing, our farms, and our cities. And he said he did not find the secret of our greatness. He said it wasn't until he went into the churches of America that he found the answer: pulpits aflame with righteousness. And he said, "America is great because America is good. And if America ever stops being good, America will stop being great."

Well now, listen, I'm not going to go on with a speech anymore. I just welcomed the opportunity and thought—I know I've only got a few minutes out here—but I thought that maybe some of you must have at some time or other said, "If I had a chance, I'd like to ask him . . ." And you have a chance. There's a microphone right here in front, and if somebody has a question that they'd like answered—all right. I ought to be able to do some tricks or something while they're getting to the microphone.

Strategic Defense Initiative

Q. Senator Scott Whitaker, of Colorado. I happen to believe personally that our continued research and technology and progress are one of our greatest resources. And I realize that at this time that we are pursuing the Strategic Defense Initative program. However, I also realize that these sudden Soviet bargaining attempts to reach an agreement usually involve a sacrifice in that program, and it seems to be our biggest bargaining chip. And I don't know if that's their motivation—out of fear of what we already know or what is to come. I'm wondering, how much are we willing to sacrifice in that program to reach an agreement?

The President. Well, I would never let it become a bargaining chip in the sense of that if they would do something we'd give it up and not go forward. Let me just put it as simply as I can. And you'll understand, there are a lot of details that—at the moment with negotiations to come and so forth—that I don't feel free to say. But I have made it plain from the very beginning that I believe this concept of a defense plan, where today our only defense is deterrence. Our only defense is to say that, "If you ever"—to them—"If you ever use those missiles on us, we'll blow you up, too, with ours." Well, that's not very sensible for the world sitting—both of us sitting here saying, "We'll destroy the world." So, my feeling about the strategic defense is that if and when our research reveals there is such a credible weapon, or a defensive system, that is when we should step forth to the world and say that we would be willing to use that to get nuclear weapons eliminated completely in the world. We would not monopolize and use it to give ourselves a first-strike capability. We would want it to be the cause for eliminating nuclear weapons once and for all.

Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. President. I'm Mario Mancuso, from the State of New York. And I feel through media exposure we tend to get a one dimensional view of Mikhail Gorbachev. My question is, Mr. President, how—what about Mikhail Gorbachev is real, in your meetings with him?

The President. I think that he, of course, has been raised in all of his entire life in that system. I think he's dedicated to the system, believes in their system. But I think also that he is a modern man in contrast to some that we have dealt with there in times past. He realizes that there are great economic problems. And I believe that he can be dealt with, that he knows that there must be some changes if he is to resolve some of the problems that are besetting them. And what our great hope is with regard to arms reduction—and he is the first Russian leader that I know of who has ever proposed the actual elimination of some of their own nuclear weapons—that he believes that, for the sake of their economy, that it might be in their own interest and practical for them to join in reducing these great stores of arms and ending an arms race, which is so costly to them that it has been the principal cause of their economic problems.

But I found him, well, completely different than others that I had dealt with. For example—if I could just tell one little incident—we were under the impression that if we could come back from the Geneva summit just with an agreement to have another summit meeting that the meeting would have been a success. And on the very first day, just he and I talking, and he mentions something that he wished that I could see in Russia. And I said, "We've got a lot of things, why, I wish you could see." I said, "Why don't we agree right now that the next summit in 1986 will be in the United States? You've never been there." And he, smilingly, said, "Yes. And you've never seen in Russia. And in '87, we'll have the third one in the Soviet Union." Our people couldn't believe that it was settled that easily. So, I do think that—I realize he's also got problems, though. He's—just as I have—he's not all alone and able to say this is what we're going to do and have everyone in his government there agree with him. I think he gets some arguments now and then.

So—yes?

Tax Reform

Q. Senator Cook, from North Carolina. Yes, Mr. President, what exactly does tax reform mean to us, since there's been so much talk about tax reform?

The President. What does tax reform mean to you? I think it means a great deal for your future. You remember my predecessor once called the income tax system the greatest disgrace in our country. Here is a law that was passed in 1913, put in the Constitution, only 16 words; and it now takes a shelf 57 feet long to hold all the tax regulations and rules of the Internal Revenue Code. And that's why we've not only needed a tax code that is fairer, but a tax code that is also simpler so that most people don't have to hire legal advice to help them make out their tax. It's the only fiduciary thing that you will have facing you in your life—or has been under the present system—in which someone tells you that you have to figure out how much you owe. And even their own employees don't know the rules and regulations enough to help you. And then if you make a mistake in how much you owe, you've got to pay a penalty, a fine, and maybe interest in order to square yourself.

And so, what we're coming up with is a tax program that gets back to the beginning in which the rates were very low. Put the rates down low. And to do that, then, eliminate many of the numerous loopholes that were put in the law because the tax had become so unjust and so high. Instead of lowering the rates, they'd put in other loopholes and say, "Well, if you spend money on this, you don't have to pay tax on this." And what we created were what we call some loopholes in which certain people, and even businesses, could figure out ways to avoid paying any tax or much tax at all. That won't be true in this new tax system when it's adopted. And the rates will be low, and it will be fair. As a matter of fact, we anticipate that about 6 million people at the lowest end of the scale will be dropped from the tax rolls completely.

Someone—yes?

Drug Abuse

Q. Mr. President, Christopher Ortiz, from Michigan. We see drugs as becoming a great threat to our nation. What can we do to oppose this threat?

The President. Now, who? Becoming——

Q. Drugs—excuse me. Drugs.

The President. Oh.

Q. We see drugs becoming a great threat to our nation. What can we do?

The President. You are right. As a matter of fact, the American people in a recent poll showed that they believe that drugs are the number one problem in the United States. They put it above nuclear war or the desire for peace or unemployment or anything else. Several times more than that—71 percent of the people said our greatest problem today is drugs. I can tell you now—you know, I'm sure that my wife, Nancy, has been out in front in what I think is going to have to be the answer. We can do everything with law enforcement that's possible to try and intercept the drugs and keep them from coming in to be sold. But with a country like ours and borders as great as ours and the seacoasts and all, there's no way, no matter what efforts we do, that we can totally shut off the supply of drugs to those who want them.

So, the real answer is going to have to be: Let's turn the customers off. Let's persuade the customers to abandon the drugs. And as a matter of fact, we, right now, are in the midst of talking a plan. There's a great deal going on. And as you know, the organization is nationwide now among young people and children, of Just Say No. And that came out of an answer to a question that Nancy gave in Oakland, California, speaking to young people like yourselves. And someone had asked a question about what could they do. And she said, "Just say, no." Well, now there's a nationwide organization young people belong to, called Just

Say No. But we are, right now, planning a nationwide effort to go at this program mainly from the—we'll continue the effort to cut them off—the drugs—but to go at this from the standpoint of persuading you that it is in your best interest to just say no to drugs.

Ms. Maseng. Mr. President, I'm afraid we have time for only one more question.

The President. One more question. All right. There. Sorry. You can see I'm not really the boss around here, I—[*laughter*]——

POW's and MIA's

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. I'm Robert Tarkoff, from the great State of California. And I'd like to ask you about the recent POW-MIA controversy. Do you feel, in your opinion, that the Southeast Asian governments are making an honest effort to find any remaining, living POW's that we may have there from the Vietnam war?

The President. I have to tell you that I believe they've come further than they ever have before. We have had meetings with the Vietnam Government now about this, and apparently there is better cooperation than we've ever had. But we, at the same time, are making every effort that we can when there is a report, as you so often get, and someone says they've seen someone or they've seen prisoners here or there—we still go out of our way to track those down and find out the truth about it. And we're going to continue everything that we can do, not only in meeting with them, but in this same thing, to track down and find—get the final story on the missing in action and the former POW's.

This isn't the first war where this has happened. The other wars in the past—as some of the gentlemen who sponsor this thing that brings you to Washington know—in wars past there have—well, that's why we have a grave to the Unknown Soldier—never been identified in our past wars. But it is true that there has been—they were refusing to give us information, and more and more they have at least been providing us with the information on the missing and those that can be identified as dead. But we're still going to keep on in the event—so far, we have never been able to track down evidence when reports have been made of actual, remaining, living POW's still held there. But when we're tracking down every lead that we get to be sure that that is so. And if there are some left, we'll do whatever's necessary to bring them back.

I'm sorry that I can't take some more here. I shouldn't have talked so long at first. But I want to, again—I've been familiar with this particular program for a long time. I'm grateful to the American Legion for sponsoring it, and I hope that you found it productive and haven't been too bewildered here in the puzzle palaces on the Potomac. [*Laughter*] Sometimes those of us who are here all the time get a little bewildered. But there are a lot of people trying very hard to make things right.

God bless all of you. Thank you for being here.

Note: The President spoke at 1 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Mari Maseng was Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the President's Response to Soviet Arms Control Proposals

July 25, 1986

President Reagan, on July 25, 1986, responded to recent Soviet arms control proposals in a private letter to General Secretary Gorbachev. The President is hopeful that the ideas he has put forward in this letter will continue the process of building a firm basis for progress in a number of critical areas.

The President finds his exchange of correspondence with General Secretary Gorbachev to be of great value in the search for understanding between our two countries. We hope that our efforts will produce agreement not only in arms control but in the other important regional and bilateral issues that too often are sources of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is our policy to eliminate, where possible, these sources of tension.

The United States remains committed to the objective of significant reductions on offensive nuclear weapons, long-range strategic missiles, and intermediate nuclear forces. We look upon the energetic research effort of our government toward finding a defense against these weapons of mass destruction to be an essential part of the task of reducing the effectiveness and the very need for these offensive weapons. The prospects for progress on the array of U.S.-Soviet issues are enhanced by conducting a confidential dialog; therefore, we will not comment on the content of the President's letter.

Radio Address to the Nation on Economic Growth

July 26, 1986

My fellow Americans:

I hope you're relaxed and in a cool place, because I want to start this Saturday afternoon off talking about a hot topic: the economy. To begin with, the most recent statistics show that the economy grew much faster in 1985 and the beginning of this year than we previously thought. Gross national product figures for real growth in '85 were revised up almost a full point, and growth in the first quarter of '86 was a strong 3.8 percent. Now, that's pretty good, especially compared to the performance of some of our major trading partners, such as Germany and Japan, which actually saw their gross national products shrink in the first quarter.

The news on inflation continues to be even better than our hopes. Consumer prices actually fell during the first half of this year, giving us the lowest rate of inflation in more than 30 years. All this adds up to an economic expansion which is stronger than we originally thought and is now one of the longest peacetime expansions in half a century.

In many other ways, too, our economy is showing itself strong and ready for more growth. Sales are up. Real disposable income—that's the part of your paycheck you get to keep after taxes—is up a hefty 7.2 percent. Housing investment is up. Interest rates are falling. And the stock market is up an incredible 30 percent in just 1 year. Those people in the market are investing in a big way in America's future. As lower oil prices work their way through the economy and as the lower dollar improves U.S. sales abroad, things will look even better.

But not all the news was as good as we'd hoped: Some of the figures indicate slower second quarter growth than expected. Now, you won't be surprised to hear that the doom and gloom artists, who said this current expansion could never happen, have been painting dark pictures and saying that our expansion may be over. Well, believe me, they couldn't be more off the mark. The figure they point to is last quarter's real gross national product growth rate of plus 1.1 percent. And although this figure will almost certainly be revised, just as the previous figures were, there's no gain-saying that it's lower than we wished.

The fact is, there are some temporary factors that slowed the growth in our economy for a short time. Part of the problem is the slow and even negative growth I mentioned earlier in our major industrialized trading partners. If they're growing slower than we are, they simply can't afford to buy as much from us, and that hurts our economy, too. Also, important industries in some regions of the country are struggling with special problems. I'm thinking especially of oil, agriculture, steel, and textiles. The workers and families in those troubled industries are always on my mind, and that's all the more reason I'm determined to keep this economy moving, creating jobs and opportunity, so as to ease as much as possible those sometimes unavoidable adjustments.

But some of the slower growth we saw last quarter was actually the result of some very good news on the horizon, and that's the tax reform bill. The uncertainty that was an unavoidable part of the legislative process on the Hill [bill] has likely caused some businesses to hesitate with their investment and other economic decisions. When the tax bill is finalized and businessmen and venture capitalists know the new ground rules, then we can expect business to really start moving. Some people, too, are probably postponing realizing income until the more favorable rates of tax reform come into effect. To give an example: If you heard there was a department store sale on Saturday, would you rush to the store on Friday and make a lot of purchases, or would you wait till Saturday? Well, likewise, our economy is waiting for tax reform's lower rates. In that sense, this temporary, slower growth we're experiencing is a sign of anticipation about the future and better times to come.

When we came into office on a hot summer day—well, we didn't come into office on a hot summer day—the economy had about as much energy as a hound dog on a hot summer day. Some people said that we'd never get it on its feet again. Well, we cut tax rates nearly 25 percent across the board and squashed inflation, and we let loose one of the longest peacetime expansions ever. Our robust economy has created over 10 million jobs since the recovery began—more than Western Europe and Japan combined. Imagine, then, the effect of tax reform's dramatic tax rate cuts, coming as they will on top of an economy that is fit and healthy and ready for action.

So, don't pay too much attention to those gloom artists. America's economy is strong, our future bright. With tax reform lighting our heels in the coming year, well, it will give new meaning to the phrase: You ain't seen nothin' yet!

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Statement on the Release of Father Lawrence Martin Jenco
July 26, 1986

I am grateful that our prayers for the safe return of Father Lawrence Jenco have been answered. Since he was seized in January of 1985, we have been working continuously for his release and that of the other Americans taken hostage in Lebanon. I am pleased at this development but will not be satisfied until all those who are held hostage, of whatever nationality, are released. I speak for the American people when I say that we are truly grateful for the work of all those of many different nationalities and organizations who continue to work for the safe return of all hostages. I also wish to express our thanks for the way in which the Syrian Government expedited the delivery of Father Jenco from where he was released in Lebanon to our Embassy in Damascus.

Finally, I note that those who held Father Jenco have, in effect, declared their ability to control the fate of the remaining American hostages. While we continue to work for the safe release of all those held, we hold their captors and those who support them responsible for the safety of the remaining American hostages.

Statement on the Death of William Averell Harriman
July 26, 1986

The world has lost one of her most respected statesmen. The death of Averell Harriman closes a chapter in diplomatic history which only someone of his talent and stature could have written.

Nancy and I offer our sympathy to his wife, Pamela, and to his family. On behalf of my predecessors, whom he served with such loyalty and dedication, I join all who mourn his passing.

Remarks on Presenting the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Vladimir Horowitz
July 28, 1986

The President. Mr. and Mrs. Horowitz, it's good to have you back with us in the United States. You know the meetings between artists and politicians are fraught with peril. There's the story of Ulysses S. Grant who said, "I know only two tunes. One of them is 'Yankee Doodle,' and the other isn't." [*Laughter*]

Well, not all politicians are like that—not all. I think next time I have a distinguished gathering here in this room I'm going to have to paraphrase Jack Kennedy's line and say that this is the greatest accumulation of talent in this one room since the time I greeted Vladimir Horowitz alone. [*Laughter*] I must say it's an honor to play host to the man who, as one British critic put it, is simply the greatest pianist dead or alive. I also like the story of Sir Thomas Beecham, who jokingly criticized your performance at a concerto saying, "Really, Mr. Horowitz, you can't play like that." [*Laughter*] He said, "It shows the orchestra up." [*Laughter*] Well, considered by piano connoisseurs the most dazzling virtuoso since Liszt set the standard in the 19th century, you have influenced countless young pianists and inspired multitudes of listeners.

Mr. Horowitz. I hope so. [*Laughter*]

The President. And I'm glad that this is such a small, intimate gathering, because what I really wanted was the chance to thank you personally for being our emissary of good will to the people of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Horowitz. Thank you very much.

The President. It's appropriate that we're together in the Roosevelt Room, because behind us, here on the mantel, is the first Nobel Peace Prize ever awarded to an American. It was given to Teddy Roosevelt for his part in negotiating an end to the Russo-Japanese War—a little known fact, but significant today because your recent journey to the Soviet Union was also a pilgrimage of peace.

You said in an interview that your hope was to set out the good, to make the good better; and you did just that. Your music spoke to the heart of the land where you were born, and it spoke to all of our hearts. And in the beautiful moments, you reminded all of us of our common humanity. You brought us closer as people to people, as the American people and people who live in the Soviet Union. You were our ambassador of the heart, and for that I want to thank you both for myself and for all of America.

And now, I'd like to read your citation for the Medal of Freedom:

> He has said that it remains the purpose of his life to bring meaning to music each time he plays. With masterful technique, consummate musicianship, and profound humanity, Vladimir Horowitz brings not only meaning to music, but joy and beauty and meaning to all our lives. This adopted son of America, the last of the great romantics as he is sometimes called, is more than a national treasure, he is a treasure to people the world over.

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in *the Roosevelt Room at the White House. Following the ceremony, the President hosted a reception for Mr. Horowitz in the Residence at the White House.*

Message to the Congress on the Binary Chemical Munitions Program
July 29, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to Section 8093 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1986, Public Law 99–190, I hereby certify with respect to the binary chemical munitions program that the United States:

(1) has submitted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a force goal stating the requirements for modernization of the United States proportional share of the NATO chemical deterrent with binary munitions and said force goal has been adopted by the North Atlantic Council;

(2) has developed, in coordination with the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, a plan under which U.S. binary chemical munitions can be deployed under appropriate contingency plans to deter chemical weapons attacks against the United States and its allies; and

(3) has consulted with other member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on that plan.

I note with regard to the first numbered paragraph that the force goal was adopted by the North Atlantic Council constituted as the Defense Planning Committee in accordance with the North Atlantic Treaty. I am pleased to make this certification on a program so vital to our national defense. We are earnestly seeking, as our top priority in the chemical weapons area, a comprehensive and verifiable ban on all chemical weapons. Until we achieve that goal, we must maintain a safe and viable chemical weapon stockpile to deter use of chemicals by our potential adversaries. I appreciate your continued support for this program.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 29, 1986.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Binary Chemical Munitions Program
July 29, 1986

The President today certified to Congress that certain conditions required by Congress for the release of fiscal year 1986 funds for the binary chemical weapons modernization program have been met.

This certification to Congress will allow the United States to proceed with the modernization of the chemical weapons deterrent stockpile so critical to our nation's security. U.S. policy on chemical warfare remains unchanged. The United States renounces the first use of lethal and incapacitating chemical weapons. A comprehensive, effectively verifiable global ban on all chemical weapons remains our foremost priority. However, until such a ban is attained, we will pursue deterrence through a strong defensive posture and a credible retaliatory capability. The chemical weapons threat to U.S. forces is a worldwide threat, not limited to NATO. The small, readily deployable stockpile of binary munitions which we seek will provide the flexibility to meet and deter this threat.

Specifically, the legislation requires that the President certify to Congress that:

—the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

(NATO) has adopted a binary chemical munitions force goal addressed to the United States;

—the United States has developed, in coordination with the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, a plan for the deployment of binary chemical munitions under appropriate contingencies; and,

—the United States has consulted with NATO member nations on that plan.

On May 15 NATO's Defense Planning Committee in Permanent Session, composed of the Permanent Representatives to NATO of the 15 nations participating in the alliance's military structure, adopted the NATO force goals for 1987 to 1992, including the binary chemical munitions force goal addressed to the United States. Defense Ministers, meeting as the Defense Planning Committee in Ministerial Session on May 22, according to normal NATO procedures "noted" the Permanent Representatives' action. The Defense Ministers' action completes the established NATO procedure for adopting force goals for alliance.

The United States has developed, in coordination with SACEUR, a plan for the deployment of binary chemical munitions under appropriate contingency plans. The United States has conducted extensive consultations with allied governments on chemical weapons issues, including consultations on the plan for deployment of chemical weapons under appropriate contingencies. On June 19 consultations with allies on this military contingency plan were completed in the appropriate NATO forum: NATO's Military Committee, which is composed of senior military representatives from nations to NATO. The U.S. Military Representative to the Military Committee briefed the Military Committee on the U.S. plan for contingency deployment of chemical weapons. Recognizing the conclusions reached in the Defense Planning Committee, and within the context of those conclusions and of national statements and reservations expressed in the Defense Planning Committee, the Military Committee took note of the briefing of the U.S. plan for the contingency deployment of chemical weapons.

Nomination of John W. Melchner To Be Inspector General of the Department of Transportation

July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate John W. Melchner to be Inspector General, U.S. Department of Transportation. He would succeed Joseph P. Welsch.

Since 1982 Mr. Melchner has been serving as the Assistant Inspector General for Auditing, U.S. Department of Defense. Previously, he was Director of the Defense Audit Service and Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Audits), 1981–1982; budget analyst and later Deputy Director, Directorate for Program and Financial Control, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), 1973–1977 and 1977–1981; auditor, Defense Audit Service, 1969–1973; and auditor at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, 1965–1969. While in the U.S. Air Force, Mr. Melchner was assigned to the U.S. Air Force Audit Agency, 1961–1965.

Mr. Melchner graduated from Manhattan College (B.B.A., 1961) and the University of Dayton (M.B.A., 1968). He is married, resides in Annapolis, MD, and was born July 30, 1938, in New York City.

Nomination of Two Members of the National Council on the Humanities
July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for terms expiring January 26, 1992:

Anthony Trawick Bouscaren, of New York. He would succeed Charles Ray Ritcheson. Dr. Bouscaren is a professor of political science at Le Moyne College in Syracuse, a position he has held since 1959. He has written numerous books on world affairs and has been a visiting professor, Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems, Georgetown University, during the summers, 1973–1979. He graduated from Yale University (A.B., 1943) and the University of California at Berkeley (M.A., 1948 and Ph.D., 1951). Dr. Bouscaren is married, has three children, and resides in Fayetteville, NY. He was born July 7, 1920, in Winchester, MA.

Charles A. Moser, of Virginia. He would succeed Samuel DuBois Cook. Dr. Moser is professor and chairman, department of Slavic languages, George Washington University, a position he has held since 1967. Previously he was an assistant professor, Yale University, 1960–1967. Dr. Moser is a literary historian who has published numerous books on Russian and Bulgarian literature. He graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1956) and Columbia University (M.A., 1958 and Ph.D., 1962). He is married, resides in Falls Church, VA, and was born January 6, 1935, in Knoxville, TN.

Appointment of W. Perry Brown as a Member of the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay
July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint W. Perry Brown to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay for a term expiring January 20, 1992. He would succeed Eva Robins.

Since 1978 Mr. Brown has been vice president of American Cyanamid Co. and director, personnel division. He was executive director, personnel and industrial relations, 1977, and director, industrial relations, 1972–1977, at Merck & Co., Inc., in Rahway, NJ; and assistant vice president, administration, 1968–1972, and manager, industrial relations, 1961–1972, at Hudson Pulp and Paper Corp. in Palatka, FL.

Mr. Brown graduated from Miami University (A.B., 1952). He is married, has three children, and resides in Summit, NJ. Mr. Brown was born September 21, 1930, in Hamilton, OH.

Designation of Colby H. Chandler as Chairman of the President's Export Council
July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to designate Colby H. Chandler to be Chairman of the President's Export Council. He would succeed David C. Scott, who has resigned the chairmanship but will continue to serve as a member.

Since September 1985 Mr. Chandler has been serving as a member of this Council. He is currently chairman and chief executive officer of the Eastman Kodak Co., a position he has held since 1983.

Mr. Chandler graduated from the University of Maine (B.S., 1950) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.S., 1963). He is married, has two children, and currently resides in Honeoye Falls, NY. Mr. Chandler was born on May 15, 1925, in Strong, ME.

Appointment of Two Members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations

July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee for Trade Negotiations for terms of 2 years:

Richard J. Ferris, of Illinois. He would succeed Alan T. Dickson. Since 1976 Mr. Ferris has been chief executive officer and since 1982, chairman of United Airlines, Inc. Mr. Ferris graduated from Cornell University (B.S., 1962). He is married, has three children, and resides in Northbrook, IL. Mr. Ferris was born August 31, 1936, in Sacramento, CA.

Eleanor Lyons Williams III, of the District of Columbia. This is a reappointment. Since 1983 Ms. Williams has been vice president, Environmental Energy Systems, Inc. Ms. Williams attended the College of William and Mary and Barnard College. She is single, resides in Washington, DC, and was born in Norfolk, VA.

Appointment of Harry J. Gray as a Member of the President's Export Council

July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Harry J. Gray to be a member of the President's Export Council. He would succeed Clayton Yeutter.

Since 1972 Mr. Gray has been chief executive officer, and since 1974 he has held the additional title of chairman, United Technologies Corp. Previously, he was with Litton Industries for 17 years and held the following positions: corporate vice president, 1958; group vice president, 1961; senior vice president, 1964; executive vice president, 1967; and senior executive vice president, 1969. He graduated from the University of Illinois (B.S., 1941 and M.S., 1947). Mr. Gray is married, has two children, and resides in Farmington, CT. He was born November 18, 1919.

Appointment of Two Members of the National Commission on Agricultural Finance

July 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission on Agricultural Finance. These are new positions:

John F. Campe, of Minnesota. Mr. Campe is chief executive officer and president of Klossner State Bank, a position he has held since 1971. Previously he was a farm commercial loan officer, Farmers and Merchants Bank in New Ulm, MN. He graduated from the University of Minnesota (B.A., 1962). Mr. Campe is married, has three children, and resides in New Ulm, MN.

He was born February 8, 1939, in Fairmont, MN.

Leonard R. Fouts, of Indiana. Mr. Fouts is a farmer who operates a 900-acre seed corn, seed beans, wheat, and cow-calf farm with his son in West Point, IN. He is chairman of the Lafayette Production Credit Association and a vice chairman of the Production Credit Association National Committee. Mr. Fouts has two children, and he was born November 19, 1923, in Lafayette, IN.

Proclamation 5513—National Family Reunion Weekend, 1986

July 29, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We are a nation of families. We take pride in our families, and we value family life. The family is the most basic unit in our society. It teaches us the values of loyalty, independence, responsibility, and mutual love. We look to our families for care, support, and protection. Strong, stable families are the vital cells of a society that is healthy and free. But to remain strong, families require nurturing; their bonds must be reinforced. A family reunion is a wonderful way to strengthen and preserve those family ties.

A family reunion can be a time of growth and learning, offering us an opportunity to gain a new perspective on ourselves and others. Each family has its own history, personality, sense of accomplishment, and dreams for the future. The family reunion provides an ideal setting for renewing these shared riches of the spirit. It is a time to learn, to laugh, and to renew the ties of affection. Family reunions bridge generations and remind us of our roots. I encourage all families to use the family reunion to tap these roots again and to renew their pledge of love and concern for each other. I also ask families to reach out to those who lack the support of families and to share their love and spirit with them.

In recognition of the importance of family reunions, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 274, has authorized and requested the President to designate the weekend of August 1, 1986, through August 3, 1986, as "National Family Reunion Weekend."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weekend of August 1, 1986, through August 3, 1986, as National Family Reunion Weekend. I call upon the people of the United States to observe the occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:54 a.m., July 30, 1986*]

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Republican Student Interns on Soviet-United States Relations

July 29, 1986

Thank you all very much, and welcome to the White House complex. I'm delighted to have this chance to speak with you today. I know most of you are interns who've come to Washington to observe this government of ours firsthand. For many of you it may be an eye-opening experience—was for me. [*Laughter*]

I want to talk today about a serious subject, one of those serious subjects that can often seem dry and academic, but which can be so important to all of our lives. In the swirl of issues and events that is Washington, there remains one overriding purpose, the purpose toward which everything else we do in this town is—or should be—aimed. I guess I would define it this way: creating a peaceful and safe world in which we can all securely enjoy the rights and freedoms that have been given to us by God. Being free and prosperous in a world at peace—that's our ultimate goal. That is, as you might say, the business at hand here in Washington.

Toward that end, few issues cut deeper than our relations with the Soviet Union. There are many issues on the U.S.-Soviet agenda: arms reduction, human rights, Soviet involvement in regional conflicts around the world, and possibilities for bilateral cooperation—all of these are important. But today I want to share with you some of the latest developments in our ongoing efforts to negotiate radical reductions in nuclear arms with the Soviet Union. When I spoke in Glassboro a little over a month ago, speaking to a high school graduation there, I said there were encouraging signs to the negotiating table. I spoke of a possible moment of opportunity in our relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviets have put forward proposals on a range of issues, from nuclear powerplant safety to conventional force reductions to nuclear arms reductions. And as I said at Glassboro, while we cannot accept all these proposals as they stand, we feel the Soviets have begun to make a serious effort. In that speech I stressed my own commitment to move the process forward, to pursue every opportunity to seek real and verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons.

I have now sent a letter to General Secretary Gorbachev that underlines my determination to keep the momentum going. Now, unfortunately I can't satisfy what I know must be your curiosity about the specifics of that letter. In the past we've criticized the Soviets for making their proposals public, because serious exchanges usually take place in private. Negotiations are sensitive plants that can wither up and die in the glare of publicity. But even though I can't get specific about these negotiations, I can tell you of my renewed hopes for their success. I am hopeful that we have reached a stage where misunderstanding or suspicion in themselves will no longer keep us from our goal.

Each side has a candid, realistic view of the other's positions and intentions. This candor has assisted the negotiating process, and I believe if the Soviets sincerely want equitable and verifiable nuclear arms reductions, there will be such nuclear arms reductions. While I can't discuss the specific proposals in my letter, I can say that they are responsive to Soviet concerns. They seek out areas of convergence, they address the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons while identifying practical steps that can move us in that direction. I also agreed to the Soviets' suggestion of a work plan involving a series of preparatory meetings that could lead to a productive summit later this year.

Let me add that our program for the reduction of nuclear weapons rests on two pillars. The first is good-faith negotiations with the Soviet Union toward arms reductions. And as I said, I think we are seeing the first cautious steps in this direction from the other side. The second pillar is our Strategic Defense Initiative, research on which has advanced more rapidly than the projections of even a few years ago. We won't bargain away SDI, because it is a promising area of technology that could release the world from the threat of nuclear ballistic missiles. We must continue our SDI program on schedule. What we seek is a transition to a world in which deterrence no longer depends solely on the threat of mutual annihilation.

You know, this came into being—it was called the MAD policy, because that's MAD—you know, everything in Washington become initials. Well, MAD spells what it is—it's really mad, but it was mutual assured destruction, and the idea being that there would be peace between us as long as each one of us knew that the other fellow could retaliate if we shot first—and blow us up, too. And since we never intended to shoot first, that meant that we'd have to take the first one and then hope we had enough left that they'd think twice before there would be a first one. Well, the offensive and defensive parts of the equation now are clearly related, and both are part of our discussion with the Soviet Union. So, I must emphasize—to the extent that some Members of Congress slow down or undercut SDI, they undercut hopes for progress in arms reductions.

We do not seek the Strategic Defense Initiative to enable us to be safe from their weapons while we still have our offensive weapons to shoot at them—not in any way. We look at the Strategic Defense Initiative—if our research develops that there is such a practical system, then we look at that as the means of getting everybody in the world, including ourselves, to get rid of their nuclear missiles. And we're doing our share. We've responded constructively. We've made clear our serious desire for a better relationship with the Soviet Union. But now the ball is in the Soviet court. As I said in Glassboro, if both sides genuinely want progress, then this could represent a turning point in the effort to make ours a safer and more peaceful world.

Our arms reduction negotiations with the Soviet Union will not succeed overnight. They'll certainly be a long, arduous process. For the first time, however, we're not only pointed in the right direction—toward reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons—we have begun to move, both sides, down that road. As I look out on you from a little more than seven decades plus of experience, believe me, I reflect on how important that road is. I have seen four wars in my lifetime. I know the heartbreak, the human suffering that war causes. Each generation seeks for succeeding generations an end to war, a time of peace and freedom. Well, this dream is mine today. And I can only hope that years hence you'll be able to say to the generation succeeding your own that you were witness to one of the birthdates of this dream, this dream of freedom and of peace.

I'm finished with the serious part, but I do just want to tell you a little something. I know you must wonder sometimes—sounds so lofty, a summit conference—what happens when the General Secretary of the other great superpower and the President of this one get together in a room by themselves and talk to each other. Well, you might be interested to know that the General Secretary has a good sense of humor. [*Laughter*] I've been collecting jokes—[*laughter*]—that I know are told by the Russian people among themselves, which kind of shows a little cynicism about government. We're aware of that in our own country. [*Laughter*] So, I told him one of those jokes, and I got a big laugh. [*Laughter*] I told him the joke about the American and the Russian who were arguing about how much freedom they had. And the American finally said to the Russian, "Look," he said, "I can walk into the Oval Office. I can pound the President's desk, and I can say, 'Mr. President, I don't like the way you're running our country.'" And the Russian said, "I can do that." And the American said, "You can?" He says, "I can go into the Kremlin. I can walk into the General Secretary's office. I can pound the desk and say, 'Mr. General Secretary, I don't like the way President Reagan's running his country.'" [*Laughter*]

Well, listen, thank you all, and I hope this has been and is being a valuable experience for all of you—to see behind the front and where the wheels are going around. Sometimes, I know it looks a little unwashed—[*laughter*]—but all in all, as Churchill once said about democracy: With all its faults, it's better than any other system anyone else has ever devised. But it depends on all of us and all of you. It can't work without the people.

I have another hobby. I've been reading a lot of constitutions of other nations, including the Soviet—and amazed at how many things I found in the Soviet Constitution that are similar to things in ours, like freedom of speech and things. Of course, they don't allow that, but it's there. [*Laughter*] And then I thought well, what—and then the difference came to me, the difference is so simple that you can almost miss it, and yet it explains the entire situation between all our countries. Theirs all say, their constitutions, that the Government permits the people the following privileges, rights, and so forth. Ours says: We the people will allow the Government to do the following things, and it can't do anything other than what we have specifically given it the right to do. And as long as we keep that kind of a system in this country, we will be a superpower.

Thank you all very much. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:19 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Proclamation 5514—National Nuclear Medicine Week, 1986
July 29, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Nuclear medicine is an invaluable medical resource that contributes significantly to improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of patients in the United States. It also provides powerful tools for biomedical research.

Today, nuclear medicine allows physicians to probe the bodies of patients without using a scalpel. Three-dimensional images of organs such as the heart and kidneys can be obtained, leading to early diagnosis of disease.

In addition to images of anatomy, nuclear medicine yields information on subtle chemical processes as they occur in the body. For example, investigators can now examine the brain's processing of glucose, which it uses as a source of energy. Due to advances in nuclear medicine, the underlying pathological changes in such illnesses as Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia are now closer to being understood.

The field is growing so fast that what today seems a breakthrough will tomorrow be routine. Powerful tools such as positron emission tomography, or PET, are being brought to bear on heart disease and cancer. Where nuclear medicine techniques were once used to provide images of tumors, the tumors themselves may now be located and treated using specially targeted isotopes linked to antibodies specific to the tumor.

All across the country, from medical centers to community hospitals, nuclear medicine departments are becoming as common as x-ray laboratories. This field unites the skills of medicine, physics, chemistry, and mathematics in a common focus—healing the sick.

To stimulate public awareness of a medical field that has come of age, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 297, has designated the week beginning July 27, 1986, as "National Nuclear Medicine Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning July 27, 1986, as National Nuclear Medicine Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate observances and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:48 p.m., July 30, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on July 30.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Service Organization Representatives on Drug Abuse
July 30, 1986

Thank you, Charlie, and thank you all for being here today and for all that you're doing to help America. Drug abuse has been a major concern of Nancy's and mine, as you've just been told, dating back to a time long before we came to the White House. Our concern, of course, was not shared by everyone. And during the late 1960's and into the last decade, a flippant and irresponsible attitude toward drug use permeated too much of our society. The gurus of hedonism and permissiveness were given a respectable hearing back in those days; the heartache and misery came along later.

Pundits and commentators have said a great deal about the positive changes that America has gone through these last 5½ years. I think one of the most heartwarming—and one of which I am exceptionally proud—is the change in attitude toward drugs. I'm particularly proud of the role that Nancy has played in this. As you probably know, she's made the fight against drug abuse a national crusade. From one line that she used out in Oakland, California, answering a young person's question when she was speaking to them about what to do about it—and she said, "Just say no." And today Just Say No is a nationwide organization of young people that are pledged to say, "Just say no."

Well, just the other day in a Cabinet meeting, Secretary [of State] Shultz told me something that we hadn't been aware of: that how often foreign ministers praise her for the work she's doing and the example that she is setting. And all of this came from a idea she had—and ladies, you can be proud—she decided to have some meetings of the First Ladies from a number of other countries. And they picked up the baton there and have been doing it ever since.

And I had the exciting experience at one of the recent economic summits with our major allies to mention something of this kind, tell them that she had sent greetings to their wives, and so forth. And all of a sudden, a certain lady Prime Minister spoke up and said, "Well, what are we doing? Why don't we start in?" And it suddenly became on the agenda of the economic summit. But because of people like her and these people that I've just mentioned, a new and dynamic consensus is emerging. The good and decent people of this country and, yes, as I say, the world now are coming together in active opposition to the evil of drug abuse. More and more people are realizing how crucial it is to deal with this insidious problem. Those who smuggle and sell drugs are as dangerous to our national security as any terrorist or foreign dictatorship.

In 1981 we began our efforts to mobilize America against this danger. We operated under the assumption—and I remain convinced this is true—that a major effort to stop drugs from flowing into the country is only one element in an overall solution. As with most perplexing problems, to rely totally on government is to fall prey to an illusion. What we need is the development of private sector initiatives—community-based solutions to the drug problem. Commitment from the men and women and children of this country, from businesses, labor unions, sports and public figures, and civic groups, to get tough and to get involved is a prerequisite for success.

Nancy recently said that—and I'll quote: "We must create an atmosphere of intolerance for drug use in this country." Well, I don't think I can say it any better than that. The time has come to give notice that individual drug use is threatening the health and safety of all our citizens. We must make it clear that we are no longer willing to tolerate illegal drugs or the sellers or the users. Our object is not to punish users but to help them; and not to throw them in jail but to free them from dependency; not to ruin their lives by putting them behind bars but to prevent their lives from being ruined by drugs.

The first step, of course, is making certain that individual drug users and everyone else understand that in a free society we're all accountable for our actions. If this problem is to be solved, drug users can no longer excuse themselves by blaming society. As individuals, they're responsible. The rest of us must be clear that, while we are sympathetic, we will no longer tolerate the use of illegal drugs by anyone. The time has come for each and every one of us to make a personal and moral commitment to actively oppose the use of illegal drugs, in all forms and in all places. We must remove all traces of illegal drugs from our nation.

You and your organizations, not only in the United States but internationally, can be proud that you're leading the way in this noble endeavor. I simply don't have ample opportunity here and now to mention all of your organizations and all that you've done, but I must mention a few.

The Lions Clubs, of which I'm—happen to be a lifetime member, met with me in 1982. You made your antidrug program a priority and went to work not just in the United States but in 155 different countries. The Kiwanis Clubs—you've been terrific with the work that you've done with Nancy and your billboard campaign. The Elks—you have 1½ million people involved in fighting drug abuse. I also want to applaud you for helping the people of Oregon fight a misguided minority that would legalize marijuana. That would be the worst possible message to send to our young people. You might be interested to know that Nancy, in speaking to young people in schools and so forth, treatment centers, asks them about that. And you'd be amazed; the kids are ahead of us. They almost all together shout, "No, don't do that!" The Junior League—your Gate program to educate the young people of this country is exemplary. The Girl Scouts—your new patch for drug education and prevention is a good example of what can be done. I can't tell you how appreciative we are, here, of your efforts.

All of you and your magnificent organizations in many ways represent the best hope for America's youth. John Locke, a great intellectual whose ideas greatly affected those who laid the philosophical foundation of American freedom, once wrote: "A sound mind in a sound body, is a short but full description of a happy state in this world." Well, our goal is to make certain that illegal drugs do not deprive any American of a happy state of sound mind and body. I want each of you and the members of your organizations to know how much Nancy and I and your fellow citizens appreciate what you're doing.

We have a long way to go. But there's ample room for optimism. International cooperation is increasing. This is no longer looked at as just a problem for the Americans. And you've already heard from my good friend Charlie Wick on what's going on in the international arena. Nevertheless, we must continue to prove we mean business at home. And now is the time to show drug users that we mean to reach our goal of a drug-free generation in the United States.

I know you have myriad demands on your time. And everyone seems to have a pet project they would like your help on. Well, there's no doubt about our pet project and no doubt as to how seriously we take our commitment. We'll do everything in our power to achieve our goal. And I'd like to call on you to help us out. Go back to your organizations and have your membership work towards drug-free schools. Our children deserve no less. Get your local television stations to air public service announcements—and I mean at a time when most people are watching TV, not burying them in the middle of the night with reruns of "Bedtime for Bonzo." [*Laughter*]

By the way, I've been asked at times what it is like to sit and watch the late, late show and see yourself; and I have one answer. It's like looking at a son you never knew you had. [*Laughter*]

Talk to your local and district prosecutors about getting tough on the lowlifes who are selling drugs to our kids. Talk to your local religious leaders about what they can do about drug abuse. This is a moral as well as a health and safety issue. Meet with the business and labor leaders in your community. You may find that many are working on getting drugs out of the working place. You have much in common. And lastly, set up a partnership; get others involved in this fight. Now may be the time for communities across America to launch an offensive against drugs. In Boston, for example, the Boston Herald, the electronic media, the Bank of Boston, the police, and the sports teams are launching a longtime effort to fight drug abuse. I can't tell you how strongly Nancy and I feel about getting you involved in reaching these goals. We need your help, and I hope you'll take me up on the challenge.

You should know that I'll be inviting each of your organizations back to the White House 1 year from now so that I can hear about the progress you've made, the programs you've established, and any results you've achieved in your communities as well as internationally. As I said earlier, please pass on my thanks to all your members who are doing much to make this the kind of country and the kind of world that God intended it to be.

And one last thought: We've been talking about what you'll be doing. Well, I'll announce what I'll be doing. And now is the time for everyone to do their part. The only thing that remains for me to say now is thank you, and God bless you all for what you are doing. Thank you for being here.

Note: The President spoke at 11:29 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. He was introduced by Charles Z. Wick, Director of the United States Information Agency.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Efforts to Eradicate Drug Abuse

July 30, 1986

When the President came into office in 1981, there was a lack of information or a focused national program on drug abuse. The main effort of the Government had been to reduce the supply of heroin. Legal, criminal, and moral issues surrounding drug use were confusing to the young and, really, to all citizens. Recognizing this, the President began a campaign that was designed to improve drug-law enforcement, to strengthen international cooperation, to expand drug abuse health functions, to reduce drug abuse in the military, and he created a nationwide drug abuse awareness effort to strengthen public attitudes.

Within the military, since 1981, this has been our most successful program. There has been a two-thirds drop in drug abuse in that timeframe. We found when we came in that 27 percent of all military personnel used drugs, and in some units the rate of drug use was nearly 50 percent. Independent studies show that last year we have reduced drug use in the military to less than 9 percent of all personnel. That is a 67-percent, two-thirds, drop in the number of people that were using drugs. The Secretary of Defense believes that there is more that can be done, and he is planning to continue the program of protection, prevention, rehabilitation, and education. And this will certainly be a model for the President's program.

In addition, the First Lady's leadership and dedication to the youth of America and the world has been a focal point of our efforts. She has had a crusade that has set the tone, really, on an international basis. She has raised the consciousness in the advertising industry, the television networks, in the high schools, sports programs, the medical profession, the entertainment industry, law enforcement officers, and many others joining in a nationwide effort to reduce drugs.

The President's program has been successful thus far, but the President is convinced that the best way to achieve the ultimate objective of total eradication of drug abuse and illegal trafficking is to reduce the demand side of the drug equation. To do that he intends to use the full power of the Presidency to accomplish his goal. This means a blend of the substantive program implementation and a personal communications effort to make sure that his program enjoys the support that will be needed to achieve his goal of total eradication of drugs.

He understands that the powers behind the drug industry are well entrenched. He recognizes this will not be an easy job, but he believes that the American people are ready to do something about drugs. He wants the public at large to face the program head on, and he believes it's imperative that we do it now. He believes there is a turnaround in public support, a major change in attitude: that we must do something about drugs, and we must do it now. The idea is to take the potential user away from drugs, and this will require the united effort of many elements of our society. The President's strategy, which is being finalized, will seek to remove drug abuse from schools, the workplace, athletic programs, and from all elements of our society. The President will seek to form a partnership with government, industry, schools, and the American public. He believes this must be truly a national effort if it is to succeed.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 12:05 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Nomination of David Lyle Mack To Be United States Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates

July 30, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate David Lyle Mack, of Oregon, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates. He succeeds George Quincy Lumsden, Jr.

Mr. Mack joined the Foreign Service in 1965 and, as a first assignment, was sent to Baghdad, Iraq, as economic and consular officer. In 1966 he went to Amman, Jordan, as a consular officer and in 1967 to Jerusalem. In 1968 Mr. Mack took Arabic language training in Beirut, Lebanon, and was then assigned as political officer to Tripoli, Libya. He served there until 1980, when he became principal officer in Benghazi, Libyan Arab Republic. In 1972 he was regional policy officer for African affairs and from 1973 to 1975 became the Tunisian desk officer. He was senior watch officer in the Operations Center of the Department from 1975 to 1976, and he then was sent to Baghdad, Iraq, first as political officer, and later he served 9 months as acting principal officer. Mr. Mack was Deputy Chief of Mission in Tunis, Tunisia, from 1979 to 1982. He was Chargé for 8 months. Mr. Mack became Director of the Office of Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Iraq, 1982–1985, and since 1985 has been a member of the senior seminar.

Mr. Mack graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1962; M.A., 1964), and he attended the American University of Cairo as a Fulbright fellow, 1964–1965. His foreign languages are Arabic and French. He is married, has one child, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Mack was born June 10, 1940, in Portland, OR.

Message to the Congress Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

July 30, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

1. On January 7, 1986, in Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and

extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States posed by the policies and actions of the Government of Libya. In that order, I prohibited, with effect from February 1, 1986: (1) the import into the United States of any goods or services of Libyan origin, except publications and materials imported for news publications or news broadcast dissemination; (2) the export to Libya of any goods, technology (including technical data or other information), or services from the United States, except publications and donations of certain articles intended to relieve human suffering; (3) transactions by U.S. persons relating to transportation to or from Libya; transportation to or from the United States by any Libyan person or Libyan-registered vessel or aircraft; or the sale in the United States by U.S. or foreign air carriers of transportation by air that includes any stop in Libya; (4) the purchase by U.S. persons of goods for export from Libya to any country; and (5) the performance by U.S. persons of any contract in support of an industrial or other commercial or governmental project in Libya. I further prohibited, with immediate effect: (6) the grant or extension of credits or loans by U.S. persons to the Government of Libya (including government-controlled entities); (7) transactions by U.S. persons relating to travel by U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens to Libya, or activities within Libya, other than for the propose of: (a) effecting such persons' departure from Libya, (b) performing acts listed in items (1) through (5) above prior to February 1, 1986, or (c) travel for journalistic activity by professional journalists. The prohibitions ordered on January 7, 1986, were in addition to existing prohibitions on the importation of Libyan crude oil and refined petroleum products imposed in Proclamation 4907 of March 10, 1982, and retained in Proclamation 5141 of December 22, 1983, and Executive Order No. 12538 of November 15, 1985, as well as existing export controls set forth in the Export Administration Regulations, 15 C.F.R. Part 368 *et seq.*, issued pursuant to the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended.

2. On January 8, 1986, in Executive Order No. 12544, I augmented the transactional prohibitions contained in Executive Order No. 12543 and ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Libya (including the Central Bank of Libya and other government controlled entities) then or thereafter located in the United States, or then or thereafter coming within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches.

3. The actions were taken and the declaration of national emergency made pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), sections 504 and 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (22 U.S.C. 2349aa–8 and 9), section 1114 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1514), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. I submitted reports concerning my exercise of these authorities and transmitted copies of my Executive Orders to the Congress on January 7 and January 9, 1986, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b); section 505 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa–9(c); and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa–9(c).

4. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State and other Federal agencies, issued the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550, implementing the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12543 on January 8, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 1354 (January 10, 1986)). Regulations implementing Executive Order No. 12544 and amending the Libyan Sanctions Regulations were issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on January 14, 1986

(51 Fed. Reg. 2462 (January 16, 1986)).

5. Further amendments to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations have been issued, as follows: (a) To avoid disruption to family units, a general license permitting dependents of Libyan nationals who are U.S. citizens or permanent resident aliens to travel to, from, and within Libya, and to incur normal living expenses within Libya, was issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on May 28, 1986, effective January 7, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 19751 (June 2, 1986)). (b) A prohibition against exports from the United States of goods and technology that the exporter knows or has reason to know are intended specifically for the manufacture of products in third countries to be used in the Libyan petroleum or petrochemical industry was issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on June 16, 1986, effective July 7, 1986 (51 Fed. Reg. 22802 (June 23, 1986)). (c) A regulation requiring U.S. persons with controlled foreign affiliates to report by August 15, 1986, on their affiliates' Libyan transactions was issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control on July 11, 1986, to enable that office to monitor compliance with the regulations' prohibitions against U.S. persons transferring Libyan business to offshore entities (51 Fed. Reg. 25634 (July 15, 1986)).

6. On January 14, the Office of Export Administration within the Department of Commerce issued a General Order, effective February 1, 1986, revoking all authorizations contained in individual and special validated licenses for direct or indirect export from the United States to Libya if such export is prohibited by the Libyan Sanctions Regulations (51 Fed. Reg. 2353 (January 16, 1986)). The General Order also prevented possible dual licensing procedures for shipments from the United States to Libya by permitting a license issued by the Treasury Department to serve as authorization under the Export Administration Regulations for export from the United States. The Department of Transportation issued Order 86–2–23 on January 30, 1986, which prohibits U.S. and foreign air carriers from selling in the United States any transportation by air that includes a stop in Libya, and engaging in any transaction in the United States relating to transportation to or from Libya. The Order also prohibited U.S. air carriers from engaging in transactions anywhere in the world that relate to transportation services to Libya. The Order was served on all U.S. and foreign air carriers.

7. With this report, I am enclosing a copy of the Treasury Department's Libyan Sanctions Regulations, with amendments to date, the Commerce Department's General Order, and the Transportation Department's Order, as discussed above.

8. In the exercise of its licensing authority under the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, the Office of Foreign Assets Control issued specific licenses to five U.S. oil companies and 13 service companies, authorizing them to complete the winding down of their Libyan operations after the effective dates of the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12543. In all cases, the specific licenses were issued to foster the orderly withdrawal of these companies from Libya in an attempt to avoid substantial economic windfalls to the Government of Libya through the outright forfeiture of U.S. assets located in Libya. Each specific license authorizing an extension of Libyan operations expired on or before June 30, 1986. Additional specific licenses have been issued on a one-time basis to authorize routine banking transactions commenced prior to the issuance of Executive Order No. 12543.

9. The expenses incurred by the Federal government in the 6-month period from January through June 1986 that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at $1,264,562, of which approximately $1,109,979 represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel, and approximately $154,583 represents out-of-pocket expenses for travel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Board,

and the National Security Council.

10. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
July 30, 1986.

Statement on the Japan-United States Semiconductor Trade Agreement

July 31, 1986

I am announcing today that the United States and Japan have reached an agreement on semiconductor trade. This agreement represents an important step toward freer and more equitable world trade and will enhance the ability of our semiconductor manufacturers to compete fairly in the Japanese market. It will also help prevent Japanese manufacturers from dumping semiconductors in the United States and in third countries.

This agreement successfully addresses a series of trade complaints raised by the U.S. semiconductor industry and this administration charging Japanese chip manufacturers with impeding U.S. access to their market, while dumping semiconductors on world markets and violating U.S. dumping laws. With the agreement of the Government of Japan to this landmark pact, the United States suspends the pending 301 market access case and EPROM semiconductor dumping case. The 256K semiconductor dumping case will be suspended August 1. By holding to our free market principles, but at the same time insisting on fair trade, we have created a climate in which the U.S. semiconductor industry should substantially increase its sales position in Japan. We have also set an important precedent to help prevent future unfair trade practices in other high technology industries.

As I have said time and again, we will not stand idly by as American workers are threatened by unfair trading practices. We have and we will take the tough actions that are necessary to ensure that all nations play by the same rules. Today's agreement shows that vigorous enforcement of existing laws can open markets. To succumb to the temptation of protectionism will benefit no one. This is an historic agreement. U.S. Trade Representative Yeutter, Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, and the U.S. negotiating team are to be commended for their tenacity, skill, and resoluteness during the months of intense negotiations.

Appointment of Charles M. Kupperman as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Administration

July 31, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of Dr. Charles M. Kupperman to be Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Administration.

Dr. Kupperman was formerly the Executive Assistant to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management. Previously Dr.

Kupperman was the Executive Assistant to the Acting Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Executive Director of the General Advisory Committee of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Prior to joining the Reagan administration, Dr. Kupperman served in the 1980 Reagan-Bush campaign as a defense adviser. From 1978 to 1980, he was the senior defense analyst for the Committee on the Present Danger.

Dr. Kupperman graduated from Purdue University (B.A., 1972), the University of British Columbia (M.A., 1973), and the University of Southern California (Ph.D., 1980). He is married and has two children.

Statement on Signing the Bill Ratifying the Sequestration Order Affecting Funds for Fiscal Year 1986

July 31, 1986

I have signed today H.J. Res. 672. This act reaffirms the fiscal year 1986 sequestration of funds that was ordered by me on February 1, 1986, pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The original order was invalidated by the United States Supreme Court in *Bowsher* v. *Synar* because the Court ruled the Comptroller General's role in Gramm-Rudman-Hollings was unconstitutional. This joint resolution also reaffirms the effect on the order of laws enacted after February 1, 1986, and before this act.

I recognize that the budget cuts resulting from the fiscal year 1986 sequestration order represent an imperfect way to reduce the Federal budget deficit. However, I remain firmly committed to the goal of a balanced budget and continue to believe that Gramm-Rudman-Hollings provides valuable incentives and tools to reach that goal. It is my hope that the Congress will act to avoid the necessity of a sequestration in fiscal year 1987 by enacting a budget that meets the deficit target of not more than $144 billion.

Note: H.J. Res. 672, approved July 31, was assigned Public Law No. 99–366.

Memorandum on the Japan-United States Semiconductor Trade Agreement

July 31, 1986

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Determination Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

Pursuant to Section 301(d)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411(d)(2)), I have determined that the Agreement between the Governments of Japan and the United States of America Regarding Trade in Semiconductors, to be implemented by an exchange of letters, is an appropriate and feasible response to the practices of the Government of Japan with respect to trade in semiconductors. These practices have been investigated by the United States Trade Representative in response to a petition filed under Section 301 on June 14, 1985, by the Semiconductor Industry Association.

The Agreement, which will be in effect until March 31, 1991, will open up the Japanese market to U.S. exports of semiconductors and will help prevent dumping of semiconductors in the United States and third country markets. It achieves a key objective of Section 301, which is to open foreign markets to U.S. exports. The satisfactory resolution of this problem demonstrates our ability to help U.S. industries and to resolve contentious trade disputes through the negotiating process.

Fulfillment of the objectives and commitments in the Agreement is of critical importance. Therefore, I hereby determine that any future failure by the Government of Japan to meet the commitments and objectives of the Agreement would be inconsistent with a trade agreement or an unjustifiable act that would burden or restrict U.S. commerce. Therefore, I instruct the United States Trade Representative to report to me on: (1) the results of each of the periodic consultations held pursuant to the Agreement; and (2) annual improvements in foreign-based semiconductor firms' access to the Japanese market. I also direct the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of Commerce to take any further action that may become appropriate to implement the Agreement. Finally, the Section 301 proceeding on semiconductors shall be suspended and shall remain suspended as long as the objectives and commitments of the Agreement are fulfilled.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register.*

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:37 a.m., August 1, 1986]

Statement on the 11th Anniversary of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

August 1, 1986

Eleven years ago today the United States, Canada, and 33 European countries signed in Helsinki the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The signatories undertook to observe important standards of international conduct and to pursue practical steps to reduce the barriers dividing Europe between East and West. Of special importance to the West, the Final Act affirmed basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Final Act is an eloquent statement of hopes and goals to which the United States fully subscribed, because its principles were rooted in our own philosophy and traditions. The United States remains firmly committed to the full implementation of the Final Act in all its provisions and to the indivisibility of its human, security, and economic dimensions. Unfortunately, the Soviet Union and its East European allies have repeatedly failed to carry out many of their Helsinki pledges. There has been limited progress since the signing of the Final Act. But the reality of Europe's division remains, and the most important promises of a decade ago have not been kept. That was our assessment on the 10th anniversary last year. It remains our assessment today. Eastern Governments continue to impede the free flow of people, information, and ideas. They continue to repress those who seek to exercise freedoms of religion, thought, conscience, and belief. They continue to disregard Final Act provisions as they choose.

As we commemorate this 11th anniversary, we should recall the hopes for greater peace and freedom in Europe expressed a decade ago. The Final Act recognized the interrelationship between these goals, that the interests of individual human beings are a fundamental part of progress toward peace in Europe, that a more stable peace among nations depends on greater freedom for the people of Europe. The ambitious goals of the Helsinki process can be achieved only through balanced progress on all fronts. The next followup meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will open in Vienna this November. An important task of that meeting will be to take stock of the promises made and the promises kept, and to weigh the balance among the various dimensions of the Helsinki process. Governments must be made to account at Vienna for their commitments. The meeting must also address the challenge of achieving balanced progress if the Final Act is to have meaning in the daily lives of all citizens whose governments have undertaken its obligations.

The United States takes its commitments under the Final Act seriously and will continue to strive for the full realization of its goals for all the peoples of Europe. We call upon others to do likewise. We will work to ensure that the upcoming meeting in Vienna will mark a step toward making the promises of Helsinki's first decade a reality in its second.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Renegotiation of the Multifiber Arrangement

August 1, 1986

The President today announced that U.S. trade officials have successfully renegotiated a stronger and more comprehensive multifiber arrangement (MFA) that will help the textile and apparel industries compete more fairly in the international marketplace.

When the President vetoed the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985 last December, he directed the Office of the United States Trade Representative to aggressively renegotiate the MFA "on terms no less favorable than present." The new 5-year MFA concluded this morning in Geneva significantly improves on the MFA that expired on July 31. It expands coverage to previously uncontrolled fibers such as ramie, linen, and silk blends, so that textile products made of fabrics engineered to circumvent our bilateral agreements can be restrained. It also provides a mechanism to prevent destructive import surges and improves provisions to prevent fraud. We also made clear in these negotiations that we would continue to pursue measures in our bilateral agreements that will open markets to our textile exports. The new MFA, coupled with tougher bilateral agreements with major trading partners such as Taiwan and Hong Kong, will allow us to moderate growth in textile and apparel imports without incurring reprisals against U.S. exports abroad.

This is an orderly and positive program that stands in sharp contrast with the sledgehammer approach of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act. That legislation would cost consumers an extra $44 billion for clothing over the next 5 years—$70,000 for each job supposedly protected by the bill. And by requiring the unilateral and illegal abrogation of our international agreements, the bill would guarantee retaliation against U.S. exporters—including the agricultural, aerospace, and high-technology, electronics sectors—threatening the jobs of the 5 million Americans who produce goods for export. It would pit industry against industry, worker against worker, and region against region. If this legislation becomes law, our trading partners would likely refuse to adhere to the multifiber arrangement and other international agreements. By renegotiating the MFA, we have provided the maximum possible protection for American textile workers without sacrificing jobs in our healthy export industries or overburdening American consumers.

Nomination of Richard P. Godwin To Be Under Secretary of Defense

August 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard P. Godwin to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. This is a new position.

Since 1980 Mr. Godwin has been president, Bechtel Civil and Minerals, Inc., in San Francisco, CA. Mr. Godwin has been with Bechtel since 1961, when he started as an executive engineer, and later he held the following positions: manager, scientific development department, 1962–1965; executive assistant to the chairman, Bechtel Group of Companies, 1965–1967; manager, research and scientific development, corporate planning, executive services, and computer departments, 1967–1971; vice president, Bechtel, Inc., and manager of division operations in the hydro and community facilities division, 1971–1973; deputy division manager and division manager, 1974–1976; director, Bechtel Group of Companies, 1976–1978; senior vice president, 1978–1979; and executive vice president and member of the executive committee, 1979–1980.

Mr. Godwin graduated from Yale University (B.E., 1945). He is married, has four children, and resides in San Francisco, CA. Mr. Godwin was born March 21, 1922, in Clifton, NJ.

Nomination of Martha O. Hesse To Be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Designation as Chairman

August 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Martha O. Hesse to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 20, 1987. She would succeed Raymond J. O'Connor, and upon confirmation, the President will designate her Chairman.

Since 1982 she has been Assistant Secretary for Management and Administration, Department of Energy. Previously, she was Associate Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce, 1981–1982; and director and chief operating officer, SEI Information Technology in Chicago, IL, 1969–1981.

Ms. Hesse graduated from the University of Iowa (B.A., 1964) and the University of Chicago (M.B.A., 1979). She is single, resides in Washington, DC, and she was born August 14, 1942, in Hattiesburg, MS.

Remarks and an Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Father Lawrence Martin Jenco

August 1, 1986

The President. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I think you all know who we have here with us today. And certainly his being here is an answer to a great many prayers by all of us, and we're delighted to have Father Jenco with us. And now, Father Jenco.

Father Jenco. I'd like to make a public statement: I have already expressed my joy and gratitude over being home—home with my family, both physical and spiritual. I'm about to meet with the President later, to whom I shall convey the confidential message from my captors. This completes my mission. I've met with His Holiness the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and now I'm meeting with President Reagan. I'm not a politician; I'm a pilgrim. I believe, nevertheless, that there is a resolution to the tragedy of Lebanon that is based on our common belief in an Almighty God.

I appeal to those who held me captive, to those still holding Tom, Terry, and David, and this situation. The best way they can do this would be to accept the invitation of Mr. Terry Waite to continue the dialog aimed at resolving the situation. He is a churchman, a man who knows the thinking of those in authority in both the Catholic and Anglican Churches. It must be resolved soon. Our common beliefs dictate this. Our humanity demands it. I pray for those being held captive, and I also pray for my captors. I thank you.

Q. Father Jenco, is there anything at all that you think the President could do to be helpful?

Father Jenco. We will talk about that now.

Q. Do you have any more or less hope for the release of your brothers, given the fact that you were released?

Father Jenco. For 19 months I lived with faith, hope, and love. I shared—for many, many months together with these men—faith, hope, and love. We never gave up hope. Thank you.

Q. Mr. President, do you have any reason for optimism?

The President. What?

Q. Do you have any reason for optimism, Mr. President?

The President. I'm always optimistic, and I still have faith in prayer. This is evidence of it.

Note: The President spoke at 2:25 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Following the remarks and the exchange with reporters, the President met privately with Father Jenco in the Oval Office and then with Father Jenco's family in the Cabinet Room. In his remarks, Father Jenco referred to Thomas Sutherland, David Jacobsen, and Terry A. Anderson, who were being held hostage in Lebanon. Mr. Jacobsen was released by his captors on November 2.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the President's Meeting With Father Lawrence Martin Jenco

August 1, 1986

The President and Mrs. Reagan met with Father Lawrence Martin Jenco in the Oval Office today. The President welcomed Father Jenco after his long and cruel ordeal and received a confidential message from him. The President noted that his happiness on this occasion is tempered by the knowledge that other Americans remain captive in Lebanon. The warm welcome that Father Jenco has received this week from the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and his friends, family, and nation serves as a tribute to a brave man and his faith. The President said he is grateful for the work of those of many different nationalities and organizations who continue to work for the safe return of all hostages—of whatever nationality.

The President said: "Those who held Father Jenco in cruel confinement must realize that their objectives cannot be achieved by these means. They bring no sympathy or honor to themselves or to the cause they profess to support. It is time for them and those with influence over them to end this prolonged situation in the name of peace and justice. We continue to hold the captors and those who support them responsible for the safety of all the remaining hostages. We rejoice in Father Jenco's safe return. We will continue to work and pray for the release of the others, and we are prepared to continue our efforts at a dialog leading to this end."

The meeting lasted from 2:28 p.m. to 3:01 p.m., after which the President met for

5 minutes with the Jenco family. Also present were Chief of Staff Donald Regan, Secretary of State George Shultz, Admiral John Poindexter, and Ambassador Robert Oakley.

Note: John M. Poindexter was Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Robert B. Oakley was Director of the Office for Counter-terrorism and Emergency Planning at the State Department.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Grain Sales to the Soviet Union

August 1, 1986

The President has made a decision today to allow grain to be sold to the Soviet Union at current world market prices in sufficient quantities to fulfill the terms of the U.S.-Soviet long-term grain agreement. The unfulfilled portion of the contract calls for the Soviets to purchase 4 million metric tons of U.S. wheat by September 30, 1986.

Memorandum on the Unfair Trade Practices of Taiwan

August 1, 1986

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Determination under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411), I have determined that use of a duty paying system to calculate customs duties by the authorities on Taiwan violates a trade agreement and is unjustifiable and unreasonable and a burden or restriction on U.S. commerce. Under Section 301 of the Trade Act, I have determined to retaliate commensurately against Taiwan so long as it fails to meet its obligations in this regard and am directing the United States Trade Representative to propose an appropriate method for such retaliation.

Reasons for Determination

In 1979 the United States and many trading partners concluded a trade agreement, the Customs Valuation Code, specifying the way in which imports are valued for purposes of calculating customs duties. That agreement allows developing countries to delay their implementation of it for a specified time period.

Through a bilateral exchange of letters, Taiwan agreed in 1979 to observe obligations "substantially the same" under this agreement as those applicable to developing countries. This means it should have implemented those obligations effective January 1, 1986.

It did not. In February it agreed to meet this obligation by July 1, 1986. Instead, it enacted a law effective July 1 under which its customs authorities calculate duties upon the basis of a duty paying system (under which values of import items are determined administratively), rather than upon "transaction value" (ordinarily the invoice price). This practice is inconsistent with Taiwan's agreement to apply "substantially the same" obligations as set forth for developing countries in the Customs Valuation Code.

I have made these determinations and directed the United States Trade Representative to propose appropriate retaliation to enforce U.S. trade rights and to respond to the Taiwan practices in question. I would strongly prefer that Taiwan adhere to its agreement to apply the Customs Valuation Code.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

Note: The memorandum was published in the "Federal Register" of August 6.

Statement on Signing the Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1987

August 1, 1986

H.R. 4409, the Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1987, which I am pleased to sign into law, will continue to protect the national interest of the United States in the continued, uninterrupted availability and safe, efficient operation of the Panama Canal at no cost to United States taxpayers. I offer commendation and appreciation to the many Americans and Panamanians who have long cooperated in sustaining this important service to American and world maritime commerce.

The Panama Canal treaties of 1977 and the Panama Canal Act of 1979 provide the framework in which the United States can continue to exercise its rights to operate and defend the canal in a manner consistent with our responsibilities and obligations under the treaties. In signing this act, which will in part amend the Panama Canal Act, I want to assure Members of Congress and the Government of Panama that this legislation will also be interpreted and applied by the executive branch in strict conformity with the terms and intent of the treaties.

Note: H.R. 4409, approved August 1, was assigned Public Law No. 99-368.

Appointment of Five Members of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education

August 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education for terms expiring July 27, 1990:

John K. Andrews, Jr., of Colorado. This is a reappointment. Mr. Andrews is president, Independence Institute, Golden, CO. He graduated from Principia College (B.A., 1966). Mr. Andrews is married, has three children, and resides in Englewood, CO. He was born May 1, 1944, in Allegan, MI.

Lana Bethune, of Arkansas. She would succeed Vance R. Kelly. Mrs. Bethune graduated from the University of Arkansas (B.A., 1970). She is married to former Congressman Ed Bethune. They have two children and reside in Little Rock, AR. Mrs. Bethune was born October 29, 1937, in Little Rock, AR.

Larry D. Dixon, of Alabama. He would succeed Barbara Marumoto. Mr. Dixon is a State senator in Montgomery, and he is executive director, Alabama State Board of Medical Examiners, a position he has held since 1981. He graduated from Washington State University (B.A., 1968; M.A., 1970). Mr. Dixon is married, has two children, and was born August 31, 1942, in Nowata, OK.

Anne Lindeman, of Arizona. This is a reappointment. Mrs. Lindeman is a State senator in Phoenix, and she previously was a member of the State house of representatives, 1972–1976. Mrs. Lindeman graduated from Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, South Bend, IN (1954). She has three children and was born September 10, 1932, in East Orange, NJ.

M. Joyce Van Schaack, of California. This is a reappointment. Mrs. Van Schaack is finance director, Citizens for the Republic, in Santa Monica. She graduated from the California State University (B.A., 1975; M.A., 1976). Mrs. Van Schaack is married, has three children, and resides in Tarzana, CA. She was born July 30, 1930, in Indianapolis, IN.

Proclamation 5515—Helsinki Human Rights Day, 1986

August 1, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

August 1, 1986, marks the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, known as the Helsinki Accords. Later this year, representatives from the signatory states will be meeting in Vienna to review implementation of these Accords, including the human rights and humanitarian provisions.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms lie at the heart of the commitments made in the Helsinki Accords of 1975 and in the follow-on Madrid Concluding Document of 1983. These documents set forth clearly a code of conduct, not only for relations among sovereign states, but also for relations between governments and their citizens. This code holds out a beacon of hope for those people in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union who seek a freer, more just, and more secure life. We and the other Atlantic democracies will not let up in our efforts to see to it that these solemn commitments are fully honored throughout Europe.

We Americans will never waver in our commitment to implement fully the human rights and humanitarian provisions of the Helsinki Accords, not only because these freedoms are fundamental to our way of life but because of our conviction they are the God-given entitlement of every member of the human family. Let us pledge ourselves once again to do all in our power so that all people may enjoy them in peace. We also call on all 35 CSCE signatory governments to uphold these just and fundamental principles.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 371, has designated August 1, 1986, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation reasserting our commitment to the Helsinki Accords.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 1, 1986, as Helsinki Human Rights Day and call upon all Americans to observe this day with appropriate observances that reflect our continuing dedication to full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set forth in the Helsinki Accords.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:51 p.m., August 4, 1986*]

Radio Address to the Nation on Free and Fair Trade
August 2, 1986

My fellow Americans:

It's sometimes said that if you put three economists together in a room and ask them a question, you're liable to get more than three answers. It's true, economists don't often agree. But there is one issue on which almost all responsible economists, whatever their political persuasion, are unanimous. They agree that free and fair trade brings growth and opportunity and creates jobs. And they all warn that high trade barriers, what is often called protectionism, undermines economic growth and destroys jobs. I don't call it protectionism; I call it destructionism.

That's why our motto is: free and fair trade with free and fair traders. Now, we've seen that governments sometimes don't play by the rules. They keep exports out of subsidy—or subsidize, I should say, industries, giving them an unfair advantage. Well, our patience with unfair trade isn't endless, and we're taking action to bring other nations back in line to ensure that free trade remains fair trade. We're aggressively using existing trade laws to pry open foreign markets and force others to play by the rules. This week, for instance, we signed a breakthrough trade agreement that'll open up Japanese markets to U.S. semiconductors and prevent the Japanese from dumping semiconductors in our markets. And last month, after intensive negotiations in response to a deadline I set, the European Community agreed to keep its market open to U.S. farm exports.

These agreements are examples of positive, result-oriented trade action. Instead of closing markets at home, we've opened markets to U.S. products abroad, thus helping to create more American jobs. Instead of erecting destructionist import barriers, we're tearing down foreign barriers to make trade freer and fairer for all. Because, believe me, when Americans are competing on a level playing field, they can outproduce and outsell anyone, anywhere in the world. We've been tough with those nations who've been unfair in their trading practices, and that toughness has produced results. And with hard-pressed industries like textiles and apparel that have gone through difficult times, we've taken strong action to help. We renegotiated agreements with Taiwan and Hong Kong over a year early to expand product coverage and tighten controls of imports from those countries. We are pursuing negotiations with Korea to tighten restraints on their exports to us and improve opportunities for our producers in their market. And just this week we completed a tough, new multifiber arrangement with our trading partners that will include products not previously covered and which gives us tools to prevent damaging import surges. This is result-oriented action.

What doesn't bring results is the sort of destructionist legislation now before the House of Representatives. Next week the House will vote on whether to override my veto of a textile trade bill, and I'm hopeful this won't happen. My Council of Economic Advisers estimates this bill would cost you, the consumer, $44 billion over the next 5 years: $70,000 for every job saved, jobs that pay about $13,000 on average. Even worse, these temporarily protected jobs would be more than offset by the loss of thousands of other jobs—jobs in retail, marketing, and finance and jobs directly related to importing, such as dockworkers and transportation workers. And then there are all those who would be thrown out of work as we began to feel the effects of foreign retaliation, and you can bet there would be retaliation. I'm thinking, especially, of our struggling agricultural sector and its many connected industries. At a time when we're trying to increase agricultural exports, let's remember that some of the first victims of retaliation would be our farmers—kicking them when they're already down.

So, our trade policy remains a positive one that will not play off one region against another or one American worker against another, doing grievous damage to the industries involved. In trying to help workers in ailing industries, we must be careful that the cure is not worse than the disease, like the infamous Smoot-Hawley tariffs that deepened and prolonged the Great Depression. The best way to help is with the pro-growth policies of free and fair trade that have created more than 10 million new jobs in the last 3½ years. In the last 7 months 1,650,000 people have found jobs in the United States. There's more than Europe and Japan combined in the last 10 years. And by the way, recently released figures show the leading economic indicators are up and unemployment has dropped to 6.8 percent. You know, the Europeans talk about the American miracle of economic growth and job creation. Well, I'm going to do everything I can to keep that miracle of hope alive, creating jobs and opportunities for all Americans.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Interview With Richard M. Smith, Morton M. Kondracke, Margaret Garrard Warner, and Elaine Shannon of Newsweek on the Campaign Against Drug Abuse

August 1, 1986

Q. Well, last time Mort and I were here we were talking about SALT and arms control, and now we're here to talk about another war, another——

The President. Yes, and a very vital war.

Q. We've followed, of course, the First Lady's interest in the drug problems for years, but now it seems as if you and the White House staff and the fellows on Capitol Hill are all beginning to move at the same time on this. What prompts the activity now?

The President. Well, let me say, it isn't just a recent thing. Nancy would have never sat back doing what she was doing and let us get away with doing nothing. But we felt from the very first, in 1981 when we came here, that the obvious, legitimate job of government was the interception of—or the interdiction of the drugs and preventing them from getting to the users. Nancy, of course, had approached it from what I've always believed is the real way if we're ever to get control of this; and that is, to take the users away from the drugs instead of the other way around. And she had been interested in this before we even got here. Finding out how many parents weren't aware of there being a threat to their children—whether they were unwilling or just didn't know that this was happening in the schools and so forth—and she had started along that tack.

When we first came here, Florida had been targeted, I suppose, because of its position down there and the inflow by sea and air for drugs. And so, we put together a task force under the Vice President that for the first time, I believe, in our history really put together every agency that could be interested at every level of government—complete cooperation between Federal, State, county, local. And it was tremendously successful; the inflow through Florida decreased greatly. And as a result of that, we then followed with further units for border interdiction under the Vice President because of the border across the Southwest and our two seacoasts. What had actually happened is: You began to stop the flow in Florida, and they just started diverting and finding other places to land. But as this has gone on, and this increasing problem, we have all begun to come to the conclusion—and looking at what has happened; for example, look at Nancy's Just Say No idea. That came out of a simple answer to a question before a bunch of young people in Oakland, California, when she was asked about what could they do. And she said, "Just say no." And now there are 10,000 Just Say No clubs among young people throughout the country.

And I think it's just the increasing problem that made us finally aware that what is really needed is a nationwide campaign, not just government. But as we've done so many times in the past, when you take a problem to the American people, they now are concerned about it. The polls show that this is on most people's mind—the number-one problem in the country. And we're going to very shortly be going public with soliciting the help of everyone on both sides. Because it's not only necessary to step up our efforts to make it difficult to get the drugs, but the main thrust has got to be to get the people, themselves, to turn off on it.

Q. We understand that there are going to be some initiatives involving Federal employees and the use of drug tests for certain Federal employees. Is that true?

The President. Well, there has to be, when you stop to think of some people in some very—well, the type of work that they are doing. For example, you can't have people in law enforcement who carry weapons, you can't have air traffic controllers and so forth—have this be a possibility. So, we've always been in agreement on keeping tabs on people in those positions—using testing. But we're still discussing the ways of getting at this, not only in government but out in business and industry, where it's estimated that the cost now to business and industry in America of drugs and alcohol abuse is about $100 billion per year.

Q. Would you favor drug testing for all Federal employees?

The President. I have great concerns—other than the type of people I was just mentioning, where I feel that it's justified to be mandatory—I think you've got a right to say that if I'm entrusting my life to someone's care, I've got a right to know. But I would rather see a voluntary program in which we can say to them, and say to people who might be detected in such a program, or that if they want to come forward and simply say this, that they won't lose jobs and there won't be punishment. What there would be is an offer of help, to tell people, "No, if this is your problem, let us help you cure yourself of addiction."

Q. Will you be——

The President. And——

Q. Oh, I'm sorry. Will you be asking your department heads, though, to select those jobs that they consider safety- or national security-related enough to ask the people who hold those jobs to take these tests?

The President. Well, and in some instances, I think it's all right to have it mandatory. That, as I say, people who have other people's safety in their own hands—I don't think that they should complain about mandatory testing. But in the other, I believe through—down all the way—and this is why a nationwide movement, and one at the civilian sector—to again have that same approach, in business and industry. Let the executives volunteer themselves and say to others, you know, do this, but with that assurance: We're not out to find you and destroy you—punish you in any way. We're out to help you.

Q. You had a little problem with George Shultz on the question of polygraph testing. Do you think you might have that problem if you ask the Secretary of State and State employees to take drug tests?

The President. No. If it would help, I would be very much in favor of volunteering to start at the top, and not only in government but in business, industry, the professions, everyplace else as an example to others and be willing to do it.

Q. Do you think that people with security clearances fall in that category?

The President. I would think, yes, that that's legitimate.

Q. Are you, in fact, going to ask your Cabinet officers to submit to testing on a voluntary basis, themselves, and ask their subordinates to do that?

The President. Well, Mort, there's going to be some of your questions that I can't answer, because we're still in the process. And I'm afraid that any announcements that we have will come after this interview has been printed. But, yes, this is under discussion right now, and I have already suggested such a thing to our top people.

Q. Are you at all concerned about the privacy issue that is raised by mandatory drug testing?

The President. Well, as I say, if the mandatory is only in those areas where you can show the kind of responsibility for national security, for people's lives, and so forth—

there I don't think there can be a quarrel. On the other, I feel that it might be far more productive to go the voluntary way.

Q. Could I ask a question about the money connected with all this? If these people turn up or even volunteer themselves and come forward, is there going to be the money available for rehabilitation required. And also, is there going to be added money for prevention, you know, education programs and that sort of thing? How much more money is going to be spent?

The President. Well, this, of course, is, again, one of the things that we have under discussion, and we know the problem that we have to meet. I think one simple thing could add to the money right now without an additional penny being spent. Having come from being a Governor, one thing that was very much in my mind was getting a lot of Federal grants to local and State governments converted into what we could call block grants. For example, I have to tell you that as Governor of a State I found out that Federal grants that came to us, totally wrapped in redtape and restrictions and absolute directions as to how the money must be used, every dollar of it, that the amount that went into administrative overhead was far in excess of the amount that was then left to do the job.

So, we sought to combine some of these into block grants and then let the people at the local and the State level use this money where it met their problems the most. For example, to say nationwide to a State: You must use *x* amount of money in an alcoholic treatment. You must use *x* amount of money in drug treatment—well, you can't believe that every place in the country had the same ratio of problems. One of them might have a very great problem over here, another one over here. So, we introduced this idea of block grant and to put all this money together. But when the Congress approved it, what they did would add amendments that put all the redtape and all the directions, specific directions, back in. So, out there too much of that money is being spent on administrative overhead. Now, what we would like to do as a part of this program is ask that those restrictions be taken off and see how far the money goes if it isn't all being spent on bureaucracy.

Q. But does that mean that there won't be any additional money? And the question you get from a lot of people involved in this is: If this is a real war, are we going to devote the resources to it, the money, to really fight it, or are we going to try to nickel and dime it or handle it by rhetoric?

The President. No, not going to be rhetoric. And it's possible that there will be more need for money. On the other hand, you can't underestimate what can be done at the private sector without government intervention. When you look at the amount of money, right now, that is being spent and being raised privately by people in the private sector and is being administered by the private sector because of the help of volunteers—no one can estimate the amount of money it would take to replace these volunteers with bureaucrats. And I don't mean to denigrate the people that work in government, but they would be legitimately doing the job. But they can't afford to be volunteers. So, we will have to look at this other, and then it has to be a matter of priorities.

Now, in the budget that I submitted and which the Congress—if it wasn't dead on arrival, they stabbed it right after arrival—had to do with spending cuts we had proposed in the domestic sector. And those cuts weren't just off the top of our heads. Those came from hours and hours of meetings, day after day in the Cabinet Room, with the people who would be in charge of these programs. And they were the ones who were willing to say that they could do this program for less money than it had been done before and so forth. Then you sent it up to Congress, and they who have nothing to do with the administration of the program say: Oh, no, sir, you've got to spend twice as much money. There, as I say, we've listed at least 40 programs that we don't think are needed at all, that are not serving any useful purpose. So, once again, if this is the primary problem and we're talking about human beings and lives and a whole generation of young people, then I think we're entitled to go back and say: Isn't this more important than some of these other things that you insist we keep on doing?

Q. Mr. President, if you talk to the people who run treatment programs, rehabilitation programs, they say they're swamped—they are turning people away. And yet they also say that it's been under your administration that there's been less money for rehabilitation and treatment.

The President. The less money was because when we switched to block grants we figured that that had eliminated—and we know this from the return on block grants in other areas—that added so much money to the actual work that could be done rather than to administrative overhead that we didn't feel we needed quite as much. But then, when the Congress put back in all the redtape and the restrictions that we had tried to eliminate, why, of course, that left less money for the actual program. But, once again, this is part of what we believe when we start appealing for this national drive. And I've talked to leaders in the private sector of many areas on this very subject; they're raring to go. And some of them are already involved in this, with programs. So, maybe we'll find that that can be a good part of the solution.

Q. On the law enforcement side of things, what can be done, or should be done, to try to stop drug use? Should drug users go to jail?

The President. No, I think we should offer help for them. I can tell you, however, what the military did, and this is very encouraging. Early on, when we first came here, then the military started taking up this problem within the ranks and found, yes, there was widespread use of drugs, just as there is on some of our prestigious educational campuses and so forth. And the military put into effect a program, and it wasn't one of, hey, you're out if you were found using them. It was a case of offering treatment and help. And then there've been very few that have been ousted. They had a system of the junior recruits. New people were given a couple of chances if they, you know, if they came forth and said: Okay, yes, I will take the treatment. Then if they backslid and didn't—we gave them two chances. Then the next grade up and junior officers and so forth—they only got one more chance. And that's what it is at the very top. And so, there've been a very small number who have been removed from the service. But the usage of drugs has been cut by 67 percent in the uniformed services.

Q. It sounds odd to say, but should drug dealers go to jail?

The President. Yes, yes. I'm——

Q. Should they be executed, as Malaysia did?

The President. Here again, while we haven't come to final decisions on this, I would tell you that my own personal view is that if you're talking about the death penalty, I know they deserve it. But, no, I would think that we might be taking on, then, something that would divide our ranks, because there are so many people who don't believe in the death penalty for anything. So, no, I think the stricter penalties and all of this and law enforcement—but my own view is that the death penalty would be counterproductive.

Q. Doesn't that imply that if the commitment is to put drug dealers in jail, doesn't that imply a substantial new commitment to build new prisons and to step up the enforcement procedures?

The President. Well, I think we've got a problem of whether we have enough. We have one locally in Washington, a problem with whether we have enough confinement facilities now. So, we have to do whatever is necessary there.

Q. And spend whatever is necessary to expand prison capacity?

The President. Yes, we're talking about human lives at stake. I actually believe that the prime effort, however, if we're to succeed, has to be in turning off. The thing that Nancy's been doing so much of is getting the young people, themselves—and not only the young people but the others—to come forward and want to turn off. In other words, want to just say no.

Q. What's your view, in a mood when you've described America as upbeat, optimistic—why are drugs such a problem now?

The President. Well, how do you relate that? For one thing, we've had some of our modern day things of interest to young people in the music world that has stimulated this, that it made it sound as if it's right there and the thing to do, and rock and roll concerts and so forth, musicians that the young people like and that make no secret of the fact that they are users, and many times, when they're performing, the lyrics of songs, show business, itself. I must say this, that the theater, well, motion picture industry, was started down a road that they'd been on before once with alcohol abuse. I can remember when it was rather commonplace in films, particularly if you wanted some laughs in a comedy, to portray drunk scenes and so forth as being very humorous. And the motion picture industry decided sometime ago that that wasn't right for them to do, that that was encouraging and painting the wrong picture; and they stopped. And yet, recently, there have been some pictures in which there was a gratuitous scene in there just for a laugh of drug use that made it look kind of attractive and funny, not dangerous and sad.

Already, Nancy's been working with the headman and meeting with the headman of the motion picture industry, and there is now a movement there in that part of the entertainment world to stop any examples of that. Just recently, there was a picture where there was a scene—and you had to say it was a good picture—but there was a scene of two people, an elderly couple, driving a pickup truck. They had no part in the movie other than this, just a gratuitous scene in which they're stopped at a roadblock by a trooper. And the only line is, Mama says to Papa, "Is the grass still in the glove compartment?" These two old people—well now, you know that was dragged in by the heels for a laugh. Got a laugh, but it shouldn't have. And I could name other instances of that kind. But that is one thing to stop it and to work on, also.

Q. Well, let me ask you about enforcement. A lot of people say that your war on drugs is all rhetoric. You're spending half of 1 percent of the defense budget on drug enforcement and education—talking about $2 billion compared to $300 billion-plus for the defense budget. You have about 300 more DEA agents than you had in 1974. You, personally, have increased DEA agents numbers to about 500. But there's still——

The President. Yes.

Q. ——a few hundred. How can you fight a war with a few thousand people and with this very limited——

The President. Well, that is in that one agency. But I don't think that counts all the other people that we've organized into these task forces and the dozen such forces under the Attorney General that have other personnel from other agencies plus the local and the military and all the others that have been banded together in this. In other words, the job is just not in the hands of the DEA agents alone. So, I think that's been exaggerated in the way it's been portrayed. As I say, when you've got a team that comes from local law enforcement, and you have access to them—to State legal or law enforcement people, to military, to Federal, and that kind of cooperation, such as is in these groups under the Attorney General, why, we have added to the personnel that are fighting this.

Q. But some of the congressional Republicans are talking about raising taxes to fund the war on drugs. Would you support that?

The President. Well, I don't believe it's necessary. But let's go at this program that we're going to announce and this effort that we're going to try to get going throughout the Nation and see. Incidentally, on the question a moment ago on music, when I was talking about that, here again, I think you should know that there is a movement now among those musicians and these musical groups for drug-free rock concerts and so forth, that they're working within the trade, themselves, to help clean up.

Q. Mr. President, some members of your own party, in addition to talking about the need to spend more, are saying that your policies toward drug-producing countries contain only carrots and not enough sticks.

The President. Well, there's a limit to what you can do with regard to another sovereign nation. You can't stand in there and whip their law enforcement authorities now. But I don't think that's a fair charge. We have been working—and here again, the start came from Nancy, when she had the idea of inviting a large group of First Ladies from all the other countries and speaking to them as mothers and wives and so forth and together. And they went back to their own countries, and it started.

And I saw the effect of it subsequently at one of the economic summit conferences where, suddenly, the heads of state sitting around the table—their wives had been a part of this group that Nancy had put together—and suddenly they said: Hey, wait a minute, what are we doing? Let's us do something. And we are working, and working hand in hand, with foreign ministers. As a matter of fact, Secretary Shultz just said the other day that he, as a result of this First Ladies' thing and what Nancy has done, is getting actual inquiries from other foreign ministers. So, we're trying to work with them and help them. And, yes, there will be problems of noncooperation. And where there are, then I think that we'll have to take what action we can.

Q. What kind of leverage would that include? Economic sanctions?

The President. I don't know as yet. Again, as I say, there's so much of what we're, right now, talking that—and so many facets to it—that I can't tell you what we would——

Q. Would covert action in any sort of way be a possibility to go to the source of drug production?

The President. I can't answer that one. I really can't.

Q. No "*contras* against drugs" in South America?

The President. [*Laughing*] I can't answer that.

Q. Well, let me ask a specific question on Mexico. When you came in, everybody said Mexico had a model program. Now it's the number one supplier of heroin to the United States. According to your own State Department, it's the leading—either one or two—supplier of marijuana, that a third of the cocaine is thought to come through Mexico. You're meeting with President De la Madrid shortly.

The President. Yes.

Q. Are you going to bring this up? And how hard a line are you willing to take with Mexico?

The President. Well, let me tell you that from the President's level there we have been having cooperation. We are working with them. They know that, and it isn't all just from them, it's through them—a large portion of this. And that's a 2,000-mile border. And, obviously, they do not have all the forces that are certainly equal to ours or not. But, yes, there are problems there and within the country, as there are in some of the other countries that we deal with in which the drug czars have been able to infiltrate and to gain allies in a great many places because they have the means to buy. And so——

Q. Would you consider closing the border as President Nixon did in the late sixties?

The President. Well, I don't know whether that would do it or not, because the people that are crossing that border and bringing in much of this now are not going through the normal border stops. They're crossing the border surreptitiously and——

Q. No, but it is an economic sanction. It hurts trade, and it got the Government of Mexico's attention in 1969. Were you willing to go that far, if necessary, to force them to deal with the problem?

The President. Well, yes, but this if you feel that they are not dealing up to their capacity, that they're shutting their eyes to it and letting it happen. But you have to recognize that, as I say, some of these countries are limited in their means and their ability—their personnel in handling a problem as big as this. And it wouldn't do any good to punish them for not being able to do more. It would be up to us to find ways where there could be better cooperation and where we can all be helpful to each other.

Q. Could I go back to the consumption side?

Mr. Speakes. We're just about out of time. Maybe we can get one more question. There's one of your answers that you might want to amplify, because it could be subject to misinterpretation. That was the one where they said, "Do you favor jail sentences for drug users?" And just sort of——

The President. No, no.

Mr. Speakes. ——an emphatic no, but you know many States have laws that already——

The President. Oh, well, we can't overrule States and their laws. But I do think that as a part of a campaign of the kind that we're talking, where you're going to want to identify the users in order to be of help to them, in this program now of turning them off on drugs, why, then, I think that we're going to be—my own view is—far better off if we do as the military did and offer them—you can come in and you can ask for help and you won't be punished if you will agree to take the help to try and cure you.

Q. Can I just follow up on that?

Mr. Speakes. You know the business of the jails, too—you know we talked about if you reduced the use of drugs, then many people who are using drugs have resorted to crime in order to get money to pay for the habit——

The President. Oh, yes.

Mr. Speakes. ——and then you're reducing the problem——

The President. It's such a complex problem. Let me just, along that tack, just tell you something. One community in California that I know of—know very well—and they're getting the street hustlers peddling drugs as fast as they can. And they conducted an experiment. One weekend, they just went out—and because they're pretty sure of who the users are now; they see them on the streets buying—and they rounded up all the users they could identify, and they just threw them in the jug. And they left them there for a few days, and it was an experiment. They didn't hold them beyond that.

Q. Do you like that idea?

The President. Well, let me tell you what happened. In that period they wanted to find out something about—this was local law enforcement. In that period robbery and burglary was virtually zero while they were off the streets, which was what they wanted to find out; and that is that, yes, a lot of the crime, particularly the robbery-type crime, is coming from the people that need it to feed the habit—the pay for the habit. And when they shut them up for a few days, the police didn't have any crimes.

Q. But what do you do about kids in schools that are found to be taking or selling drugs?

The President. Now, here again, this is the one above all. I think first of all we want to sit down with the teachers, the principals, the school boards, and so forth to make sure that they recognize that in this war it is no reflection on them. You know, sometimes school officials can be a little reluctant to report something, because they're afraid the school board will think, well, they're derelict in their duty. But we want to deal with them and then, yes, we want to get at the students. And it's just like the Just Say No thing. We're going to do everything we can to let them know, again: Come tell us; we'll help. There won't be punishment. Now, if you get the recalcitrant who is just—he's going to continue regardless, then we've got some wonderful examples where school principals here and there in our country have taken over schools that were really out of bounds, that were running wild, and the kind of principal that just starts—well, I know of one that had over 350 expulsions, just expelled that many students, and now has a school that is a model for everyone to follow.

Q. Are you in favor of cutting off Federal aid to school systems that don't have good drug programs? And if so, how do you enforce that?

The President. Well, you're talking there about secondary education—colleges and so forth.

Q. Yes.

The President. My concern there is: Wouldn't you be punishing a lot of nonusers, because a lot of those Federal funds are going to individual students in the form of grants and loans so they can go to college. Well, you shut off the grant, and you shut off the ability to go to college for a lot of kids who aren't users. And I don't think that's the way to go.

Mr. Speakes. You're pushing your schedule about 10 minutes behind.

Q. I was going to ask another Hollywood question, if you——

The President. I'm tempted. Go ahead. Go ahead.

Q. Okay, the question is: To what extent is the problem with Hollywood that a lot of people out there are using it themselves? And what do you do about that, I mean, as a person who used to be a resident?

The President. And that is at a level of society, also, where we know that—you know, they have a dinner party and they feel they have to put the drug out on the coffee table, like a cocktail party. And, yes, that has to be dealt with—that particular problem.

Q. Did that happen when you were there? Were you ever——

The President. No, the drug thing hadn't hit Hollywood. There had been a time in the past, and I guess in that golden era, when—as I call it—of pictures, we were in the afterwave of the reaction to all of that. And as a matter of fact, if you will recall, or maybe you didn't know, in those days when you had a contract with a studio, were under contract as a performer, there was a morals clause in that contract. And if you violated what was commonly accepted as public morals, you were out. Your contract was canceled.

Q. No one ever tempted you?

The President. What? No, but all the things that are going on today—it's a different industry.

Q. Thanks, Mr. President.

Note: The interview began at 11:33 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. It was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 4. Larry M. Speakes was Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President.

Nomination of Kenneth Y. Tomlinson as a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and Designation as Chairman

August 4, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Kenneth Y. Tomlinson to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1991. He would succeed Elinor M. Hashim, and upon confirmation he will be designated Chairman.

Since September 1985 Mr. Tomlinson has been vice president and executive editor of Reader's Digest. Mr. Tomlinson started with Reader's Digest as a correspondent and senior editor, 1968–1982; and he was European editor, based in Paris, 1977–1978. In 1982 he was appointed Director, Voice of America, a position he held until 1984 when he then returned to Reader's Digest to become managing editor. Previously he was a reporter with the Richmond Times-Dispatch, 1965–1968.

Mr. Tomlinson graduated from Randolph-Macon College (B.A., 1966). He is married, has two children, and resides in Chappaqua, NY. Mr. Tomlinson was born August 3, 1944, in Mount Airy, NC.

Remarks Announcing the Campaign Against Drug Abuse and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

August 4, 1986

The President. Good afternoon. During one of my first press conferences as President, I pledged that fighting drug abuse would be a major goal of our administration. Nancy had already made it her major role. I am proud of the enormous effort that's been made in these last 5½ years to follow through on that pledge. We've waged a good fight. The military forces have dramatically reduced drug use by 67 percent. We've been on the offensive attacking the peddlers, the transporters, the smugglers, the growers—everyone who's a part of the international network that channels drugs into America's neighborhoods and communities. Arrests are up, confiscations are up, cooperation with other nations has increased.

So much has been accomplished, and I am encouraged that so many others from every walk of life are now joining the struggle. And yet drug use continues. And its consequences escalate, claiming so many victims, including promising young athletes, and bringing sorrow and heartbreak into homes across our country. Drug use threatens the health and safety of millions of Americans, it extracts a high cost—the cost of crime stemming from drugs, the cost of drug-related health problems, the cost in productivity, the cost in the quality of American manufactured goods as we compete on the world market—but most of all the cost in lives. Drugs, in one way or the other, are victimizing all of us. And that's why I am here today: to announce six major goals of what we hope will be the final stage in our national strategy to eradicate drug abuse. I should point out that each of these goals includes a number of Federal policy options that I will mention as we go along. But as you know, I've always insisted that such steps be the subject of a full discussion and debate within the administration before any final decisions as made.

So, I will talk today of goals and a number of specific steps, and we'll have further announcements in the very near future. But I want you to know that our announcements will deal not just with what government will do, but what all of us will do—and must do. For the key to our anti-drug strategy—my very reason for being here this afternoon—is not to announce another short-term government offensive, but to call instead for a national crusade against drugs, a sustained, relentless effort to rid America of this scourge—by mobilizing every segment of our society against drug abuse. But as I say, the solution does not lie simply within the realm of government, Federal or State. It's time to go beyond government. All the confiscation and law enforcement in the world will not cure this plague as long as it is kept alive by public acquiescence. So, we must now go beyond efforts aimed only at affecting the supply of drugs; we must affect not only supply but demand.

I believe we've come to a time when the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug and alcohol use will no longer be tolerated, a time when we will take those steps necessary to rid America of this deeply disruptive and corrosive evil. So, starting today Nancy's crusade to deprive the drug peddlers and suppliers of their customers becomes America's crusade. We mean to reach out to the drug user, and we mean to prevent others from becoming users. Our goal is not to throw users in jail but to free them from drugs. We will offer a helping hand, but we will also pressure the user at school and in the workplace to straighten up, to get clean. We will refuse to let drug users blame their behavior on others; we will insist they take responsibility for their own actions. And finally, yet first and foremost, we will get the message to the potential user that drug use will no longer be tolerated; that they must learn to "just say no." Nancy spoke those words in Oakland, California, just a few years ago, and today there are now more than 10,000 Just Say No clubs among our young people all across America.

If this battle is to be won—and it must—each and every one of us has to take a stand and get involved. Leadership and commitment must be evident, not only in the White House and the statehouse but also in the pulpit, at the workplace, in the union hall, in our schools, and in the media. If we're to defeat this enemy, we've got to do it as one people, together united in purpose and committed to victory. And victory in this case is a drug-free generation. Those who know this country understand that once the American people set their minds to something, there's nothing we can't accomplish. Precisely because the realization is finally taking hold that drugs threaten our nation, neighborhoods, and families, the time has come for a national mobilization, one that strikes now at the heart of the problem.

In 1982 we released our first strategy, a Federal strategy. We revised it and made it a national strategy in September 1984. Today I'm announcing six initiatives to build on what we've accomplished and lead us toward a drug-free America.

Our first goal is to seek a drug-free workplace for all Americans. Progress in this area is needed to protect working people and the public and to increase the productivity of our country. It's particularly important that workers in sensitive occupations are clearminded and free from the effects of illegal drugs. To accomplish this we propose to create a drug-free workplace for all Federal employees; to encourage State and local government to follow the Federal Government's example; to solicit commitments from government contractors to establish drug-free work environs; to mobilize management and labor leaders in the private sector to fight this problem.

Our second goal is drug-free schools, from grade schools through universities. Four major steps are being considered: enlisting the help of local educators and school officials; making certain that Federal laws against distributing drugs in or near schools are known and enforced in cooperation with local authorities; encouraging local school districts to expand their drug abuse education as part of an overall health curriculum; seeking a commitment from local and State government to require schools within their jurisdiction to be drug free.

The health dangers posed by drugs are increasingly evident. Our third goal is ensuring the public is protected and those involved in drugs are treated. Three steps are under consideration: encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems; improving research in health-related areas, including drug testing; bolstering medical and health programs aimed at prevention.

Fourth is international cooperation. We must build on what we've already accomplished and move forward. Earlier this year I raised the priority of drug abuse by declaring it a threat to our national security. Now, our goal is nothing less than the full and active support and cooperation of every country with which the United States must work to defeat international drug trafficking. To accomplish this, we can take additional steps to expand our joint efforts in affecting or attacking drug and narcotic traffickers at the source; continue Vice President Bush's initiatives to increase the support given by the United States military to drug law enforcement operations whenever it's appropriate; intensify efforts with other nations to hit the traffickers where it hurts, in the pocketbook, by further clamping down on money laundering and other transactions conducted with drug money.

Our fifth goal is strengthening law enforcement. Here again much has been accomplished, but we can build upon existing programs to hit drug traffickers with the force and power of a renewed sense of purpose. The following actions could be part of this: insisting that the criminal justice system give prompt and severe punishment to drug peddlers, the big guys and the little guys; directing law enforcement coordinating committees and U.S. attorneys to prosecute those who sell drugs in or near school property to the fullest extent of the law; instructing the Vice President and Attorney General to expedite a comprehensive new effort on our southern border, complementing current programs, to stop illegal drug entry into the United States.

The sixth goal is primary. We must expand public awareness and prevention. Now, we've come a long way on this front. Attitudes are changing; so, now is the time to enlist those who have yet to join the fight. We can do this by reaching out to all Americans and asking them to join Nancy's drug abuse awareness and prevention campaign; taking a stand in every city, town, and village in this country and making certain drug users fully understand their fellow citizens will no longer tolerate drug use; disseminating credible and accurate information about the danger posed by drugs. Users should know we are concerned and understand there is a legitimate reason to be concerned.

In these next few weeks, the administration will be preparing for an action campaign, based on many of the points I've made here today, to be launched when the kids start returning to school in the fall. So, this is chapter one, more to come. Thank you.

Q. Will you set an example, you and the administration, and take drug tests yourselves and ask the Cabinet to?

The President. I've talked about that with the Cabinet, and if we see that this could be a useful thing and show the way to others—yes, we all agreed that we'd do it.

Q. Well, what about the subject, though, of mandatory testing for Federal employees? Have you decided that for all employees it's not such a good idea—an invasion of privacy, perhaps?

The President. Now, you're going to ask some questions here that are under discussion and that still we have not set out a pattern, but we're spending long hours at this. But I could say this: I think we're pretty much agreed that mandatory testing is justified where the employees have the health of others and the safety of others in their hands. People that you're depending on for safety and things of this kind should do it—security reasons. On the other hand, I think we're pretty much agreed that what we should seek is voluntary—we should work with labor leaders and with our own people here in government and see if they could not see the advantage of setting a pattern and an example for all of society.

Q. Mr. President, you didn't say anything today about spending more Federal money on drug enforcement; and, in fact, the level of spending has remained current or gone down a little bit. Is rhetoric alone enough to take care of this?

The President. It isn't just rhetoric alone. We're talking about a lot of people who are, right now—organizations that are actively engaged and so forth. But let me say this—no, we did step up as far as law enforcement was concerned—that area.

There seems to be a little misunderstanding about a reduction out here with regard to grants and so forth about drug use and rehabilitation and so forth. Actually, what we set out to do, based on the experience of some of us in State government and local government, was that too many Federal programs are sent out to local and State levels—just wrapped in redtape and with specific designations as to exactly how every penny must be spent. And we found that that has led to a situation in which many times the greatest part of the money was used for administrative overhead and not actually getting at the problem. So, what we did—yes, we reduced, but we changed to block grants. And we know from that experience out of the State level that if you give a block grant and trust to the local authorities, their freedom to do this in the most expeditious manner in their area—treat with the problems that they see as the greatest problem—that you have more money actually going to the task and not wasted in Federal-mandated overhead.

Q. Sir, if I can just follow up. You propose to do what you outlined today without spending any additional Federal money?

The President. Oh, no—no, no. No. We know that there's going to be a cost, and we're going to have to look at where we are going to find that money. Because, for example, we believe that schools and workplaces—we believe that we should—to those people that are found to be using drugs—that if we don't threaten them with losing their jobs or kicking them out of school—what we say to them is, we want to help you get well. Now, if there's going to be increased testing, that is costly. If there's going to be extra burden imposed on the treatment centers and so forth, we're going to have to find funds for that, and we recognize that.

Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Q. Margaret Thatcher has said now that she will go for limited sanctions. Have you changed your mind at all in terms of sanctions?

The President. Helen, I'm not going to violate my own rule here today. I'm not going to change the subject on anything. I'll take questions on this subject alone.

Let me take you.

Q. Mr. President, the supply of illegal drugs has never been more varied, more abundant, more potent, or less expensive than it is today. Isn't this new crusade just an acknowledgment that you can't do anything about the supply?

The President. I don't think you should give up on that. You have to do that. What it does recognize is what I think many of us recognized even while we were stepping that program up, and that is, you're not going to succeed until you take the customer away from the drugs. At the same time, however, you can increase the price by cutting down on the supply, by confiscation of the means of delivery and so forth. The Government, right now, already owns quite a fleet of yachts and airplanes and trucks and so forth that have been involved in that trade and that we have already intercepted. And you can make it more difficult for the buyer. But at the same time, the real cure is going to be turning, particularly, our young people off.

Q. Mr. President, what will you say to your——

The President. Wait until I—I'll come back there.

Q. Mr. President, what will you say to your critics who say you're 5 years too late—that if you'd been serious about this, you would have started it earlier, and you're doing it now only because public opinion polls show that it would be popular politically?

The President. No, that's not true. We stepped up the, as I say, the interdiction process very much. It takes awhile to find out how these things work. We haven't before put the effort that we recognize now should be put, and that is to create in the minds of all America—and those in this room could be most helpful in that—that the time has come for a nationwide crusade against this thing that is destroying and threatening so many of our young people particularly, but that is raising the cost in industry. Business is losing $100 million a year because——

Q. Why hadn't you done it before?

The President. Well, maybe it took awhile to see that the things that were going forward—programs that went from just a few organizations to, as I said earlier, 10,000 organizations across the country—that that growing thing needs—that needs the added help that can be given by doing this.

Q. Sir, would you give the Customs collector more men to work at the border? Did you give more money to the border patrol, more personnel?

The President. You're saying as if everything that I am announcing is in the past. As I said here, we are still at work on this. This is a kind of a preliminary announcement of what it is the problems and what—the general format. These specifics are yet to come, and as I say, I'll be making further announcements.

Q. Is there danger that these voluntary programs could become coercive and that those who refuse to take them may come under suspicion in some fashion?

The President. As I've said, we're going to encourage the use of voluntarism where it is not a case of endangering someone's safety. But at the same time, I think we're pretty much agreed that we should make it plain that we're not out to get people and fire them, and we're not out to get kids and kick them out of school for using it. What we're out to do is to see if they will not recognize that we want to help them, and they don't lose from that, so I don't see how that could become coercive.

Q. Will there be any government pressure on people to take these voluntary tests?

The President. Well, the only pressure that I could see is, if they see other examples and if they see groups stepping forward and saying, "Yes, we'll do this in the interest of the cause." Well, then there's a kind of a peer pressure put on people.

Q. Mr. President, if there were two events which did this in your mind, which made you decide to do this now?

Mr. Speakes. Let's make this the last question, please.

The President. Yes, well, because I have someone here that's more authoritative on this subject that will be speaking to you and taking your questions. No, I think they all added to this, and some of the tragedies recently that have been so spectacular, so well publicized. But when you see some of the increasing figures that we have seen—and some recently. Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News], in answer to your question, not that we've known them all this time, but when we find out the percentage of children that are being approached about drugs in the fourth grade. This has not existed always, but this continued stepping up of a trying to increase the market, this is very much of what has led to this, but now——

Q. What about Hollywood?

Q. Will you—[*inaudible*]—textile override, sir?

Q. Have you heard from Hollywood, Mr. President?

Q. What about Hollywood's role?

Q. Have you heard from your friends in Hollywood?

Q. You were tough.

The President. I will take that question, because in the interview some things were edited out. I spoke of little gratuitous scenes put in for comedy relief that made it look kind of funny, and all fun together—drugs—as once upon a time Hollywood did with drinking scenes. But if you've noticed over the years, recently, you rarely see a scene for straight comedy of someone being drunk. Well, the same thing is generally happening. Now, the part that was left out of what I said is that the motion picture industry itself is talking about making sure that they don't do this. You can't police every individual who wants to go wild—and producing a picture and put in some scene of that kind as the one that I mentioned recently. But also, Nancy has met with the head of the Motion Picture Producers Association—and that there is a movement going on now in Hollywood as to what they can do about this.

Q. Since when?

The President. What?

Q. Since when?

The President. Just recently. And with regard to the music thing—and we do know about the lyrics of some of those songs, plus the usage and the behavior at rock concerts and so forth—well, you might be interested and pleased to know that a large number of the musicians in that field are organizing to see if they cannot start promoting rock concerts without drugs.

Q. You're not going to take this away from Mrs. Reagan, are you? Now that your staff is working on this issue, you're not going to take this away from Mrs. Reagan, are you?

The President. Do I look like an idiot?

Note: The President spoke at 3:01 p.m. to reporters in the Briefing Room at the White House. Larry M. Speakes was Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President.

Statement on Signing the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986
August 4, 1986

I have today signed S. 1874, the Education of the Deaf Act. S. 1874 reestablishes Gallaudet College as Gallaudet University and authorizes both the university and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf through fiscal year 1991. Gallaudet, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, and their related institutions are important components in the educational service system for the deaf in this country. The contributions of both institutions are well known and are a source of great pride for all of us.

Under the bill, the university is governed by a Board of Trustees composed as follows: 1 member of the Board is a United States Senator, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate; 2 are Members of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House; and 18 are elected by the present Board of Trustees for Gallaudet College. The Board is authorized to govern the university, including hiring its professors and administering the funds appropriated for the school by Congress. The functions and composition of the Board of Trustees raise questions under the appointments clause of the Constitution, art. II, sec. 2, cl. 2, as well as the incompatibility clause, art. I, sec. 6, cl. 2. However, inasmuch as the history and role of the university are unique, I am signing this measure, notwithstanding the constitutional issues that would be raised outside this unique context.

Note: S. 1874, approved August 4, was assigned Public Law No. 99–371.

Message to the Congress on Norwegian Noncompliance With the International Whaling Commission Conservation Program

August 4, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of the Pelly Amendment to the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1978(b)), I am reporting to you following certification by the Secretary of Commerce that Norway has conducted whaling activities that diminished the effectiveness of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) conservation program.

Under the Pelly Amendment, when the Secretary of Commerce determines that a foreign country is conducting a fishing operation that diminishes the effectiveness of an international fishery conservation program, he will certify this determination to the President. After receiving a certification, the President may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to embargo the offending country's fishery products to the extent sanctioned by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Within 60 days following the certification, the President is required to notify the Congress of any action taken under the certification.

On June 9, 1986, Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige certified that Norway has conducted whaling operations that diminish the effectiveness of the IWC conservation program. Secretary Baldrige based his determination on the following: (1) the Norwegian harvest of minke whales in the North Atlantic was from two stocks for which the IWC had established zero quotas and (2) there had been no indication that Norway intended to comply with IWC standards.

Norway had objected to the IWC decision which resulted in the setting of zero quotas and, additionally, to the IWC classification of the primary stock whaled as a "protection stock" which by definition prohibits commercial whaling. By objecting, Norway is not bound by these IWC decisions under international law. Even though the objections release Norway from any treaty obligation to observe the zero quotas, the taking of more minke whales than permitted under quotas is inconsistent with the international conservation standard and, in the absence of remedial or mitigative actions, diminishes the effectiveness of the Commission and its conservation program.

The Government of Norway announced on July 3, 1986, that it would suspend commercial whaling after the 1987 coastal whaling season and would reduce the domestic quota for 1987 from the total quota of 400 animals planned in 1986. Because the foundation of the effectiveness of the IWC conservation program remains the voluntary compliance of member governments, and the Norwegian decision contemplates compliance, even though delayed, with IWC zero quotas, I am not imposing sanctions upon Norway at this time.

I am making this decision on the premise that Norway will not allow the resumption of any commercial whaling after the 1987 season unless the IWC takes affirmative action to authorize such a resumption. Secretary Baldrige will continue his certification of Norway until the Government of Norway withdraws its objections to the IWC decisions mentioned above or the IWC authorizes the resumption of commercial whaling on stocks of interest to Norway.

I have therefore directed Secretary Baldrige, in cooperation with Secretary of State George Shultz, to monitor developments relating to Norwegian whaling carefully during the period of this certification. I will expect to receive any additional recommendations as may be warranted under the certification, and I will at that time reassess my position and take necessary action. I will send to the Congress a supplemental report at such time.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
August 4, 1986.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on United States and Soviet Compliance With Strategic Arms Control Agreements

August 5, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:) (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

Enclosed is an unclassified version of a classified report which I provided on June 19 in response to related Congressional requests, including a request for projections and comparisons of U.S. and Soviet strategic force dismantlements, inventories, etc., in terms of adherence to existing arms control agreements.

As I noted in my letter of June 19 transmitting the classified report, it is clear that SALT II and I codified a very major arms buildup including a quadrupling of Soviet strategic weapons (warheads and bombs) since SALT I was signed in 1972 and near doubling of Soviet ballistic missile warheads from about 5,000 to more than 9,000 since SALT II was signed in 1979.

The report further found that the SALT I and II agreements, even if fully complied with, would not prevent a very substantial further expansion of Soviet capabilities. We believe that, absent SALT II, the Soviets would not necessarily expand their forces significantly beyond the increases already projected *with* SALT II since the Soviet forces are very large and would appear, in our judgment, more than enough to meet reasonable military requirements.

In my letter of June 19, I noted that in view of the adverse implications of Soviet noncompliance for our security and for the arms control process, I had determined on May 27 that, in the future, the United States must base decisions regarding its strategic force structure on the nature and magnitude of the threat posed by Soviet strategic forces, and not on standards contained in the SALT structure which has been undermined by Soviet noncompliance, and especially in a flawed SALT II treaty which was never ratified, would have expired if it had been ratified, and has been violated by the Soviet Union.

I have also noted that the full implementation of the Strategic Modernization Program is critical both to meeting our future national security needs and to appropriately responding to Soviet noncompliance. However, we will exercise utmost restraint. As we modernize, we will continue to retire older forces as national security requirements permit. We do not anticipate any appreciable growth in the size of U.S. strategic forces. Assuming no significant change in the threat, we will not deploy more strategic nuclear delivery vehicles or more strategic ballistic missile warheads than does the Soviet Union.

I want again to emphasize that no policy of interim restraint is a substitute for an agreement on deep and equitable reductions in offensive nuclear arms, provided that we can be confident of Soviet compliance with it. Achieving such reductions continues to receive my highest priority. This is the most direct path to achieving greater stability and a safer world.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; George Bush, President of the Senate; Barry Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; and Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Soviet-United States Cultural and Educational Exchanges

August 5, 1986

United States and Soviet Union officials today concluded a week of discussions on expanding cultural, educational, and people-to-people exchanges between our two countries. These discussions were arranged to implement the agreement reached between the President and Soviet leader Gorbachev last year at the Geneva summit to increase cooperation and contacts and to expand opportunities for people in our respective countries to communicate directly with one another. Thirteen cooperative programs in the areas of education, higher education, health, sports, and culture were agreed upon, and about 19 more are under active discussion.

A Soviet intergovernmental delegation composed of representatives of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture, Education, Higher Education, Health, and the U.S.S.R. Committee on Sports also met with representatives of 28 private organizations in the United States which will be participating in the exchanges initiative. This reflects the President's conviction that the participation of the American private sector is essential to the success of these programs. The programs agreed upon today are an important step in fulfilling the commitments made by both leaders at Geneva.

Remarks by Telephone to the Annual Convention of the Knights of Columbus in Chicago, Illinois

August 5, 1986

Thank you all, and good afternoon. There are far too many distinguished members and friends of the Knights of Columbus with you today for me to recognize them all, but permit me to extend my greetings to Your Excellencies and, of course, to the leader of the Knights of Columbus, my friend, Supreme Knight Virgil Dechant. I believe you know we're trying out a new technology today—one with a hookup that will enable me to hear you, as you've been told, if you laugh or applaud. And I thought the best way to test it would be to tell an old story. So, if you'll permit me.

It has to do with a young fellow that arrived in New York Harbor from Ireland, an immigrant to our country. And a short time later, he started across one of those busy New York streets against the light. And one of New York's finest, a big policeman, grabbed him and said, "Where do you think you're going?" "Well," he says, "I'm only trying to get to the other side of the street there." Well, when that New York policeman, Irish himself, heard that brogue, "Well," he said, "Now, lad, wait." He says, "You stay here until the light turns green, and then you go to the other side of the street." "Aah," he says, "the light turns green." Well, the light turned orange for just a few seconds, as it does, and then turned green, and he started out across the street. He got about 15 feet out and he turned around, and he says, "They don't give them Protestants much time, do they?" [*Laughter*]

Hey, you know, this system does work. [*Laughter*] But I want to tell you that I've had a place in my heart for the Knights of Columbus since I was a boy. You see, my father was a Knight, and he never missed an opportunity to express his pride in the K of C or join in its efforts on behalf of charity and tolerance. I can still remember when the silent picture "Birth of a Nation" opened in our hometown. Dad told us that the movie portrayed the Ku Klux Klan in a favorable light and that the Reagans were one family that wouldn't be seeing it. Well, even as a boy, I sensed that in taking that stand my father had done something strong and good, something noble. And you know, to this day I've never seen that famous movie.

Since becoming President, my appreciation for the Knights of Columbus has deepened. You can't sit where I'm sitting now and fail to understand the importance of Americans who give as much to our nation as you do. Last year alone the Knights donated over $66 million to good causes, provided more than 20 million hours of volunteer community service, responded generously to OPERATION: Care and Share, and contributed $1 million to the restoration of the Statue of Liberty. And then there are the scores of neighborhoods throughout the country where the Knights have provided a playground, a basketball court, a football field. Just the other day our Secretary of Education, Bill Bennett, remarked that when he was growing up in Brooklyn, none of the kids used the words "swimming pool," they just told their parents they'd be down at the K of C.

Knights of Columbus, for all you've given America, for all the countless acts of charity you've performed to make our land kinder, friendlier, happier, and more humane, I convey to you the thanks of your country. All that you do as Knights of Columbus arises from the fundamental values you hold so dear—your belief in a just and loving God, in the validity of hard work, in the central importance of the family. When I talked about these fundamental values myself during the campaign of 1980, there was a certain amount of questioning, even criticism. And then came the campaign of 1984, and I know you must have been as gratified as I was to hear both sides talking about values like neighborhood and family. But it was the Knights who led the way, stressing the importance of fundamental values long before you were joined by me or any other politician. For this, too, well, I thank you, and I think you deserve to give yourselves a hand. [*Applause*]

Today your concern for the basic and life-giving values remains ardent, and I know you feel deeply that nothing offends fundamental morality more gravely than assaults upon the sanctity of life itself. Your church and the Knights of Columbus have been leaders in the fight against abortion from the first. Recently, Cardinals O'Connor and Law demonstrated the church's commitment to this cause anew. They announced that any woman in their dioceses who could go to the church for help so that none—not one—would feel forced to have an abortion because she lacked the resources or guidance to deliver her child. Knights of Columbus, I know you join me in applauding that action as innovative and altogether courageous. The K of C has long funded prolife efforts, and now Supreme Knight Dechant has announced a new initiative of your own. In his words, you've decided to "harness your clout" to restore legal protection to the unborn.

As you put this new project into effect, you can be certain you'll be accused of mixing religion and politics. I receive the same criticism myself for supporting prolife legislation. Yet virtually every law in America is predicated upon the value and dignity of human life. Respect for human life belongs in the public realm; indeed, it represents the very basis of civilization. I know you agree. It is not our heritage as Americans to turn our backs on massive, legalized abortion. Today we proclaim what our heritage has always maintained: that all human life is sacred.

As the institution in which men and women receive their most basic instruction and nurturing, the family is likewise sacred; something the Knights of Columbus have understood from the first. My friends, don't you believe the Federal Government should respect the family just as much as you do? [*Applause*] Since taking office, we've worked to bring government interference in family life to an end, rolling back intrusive rules and regulations. Indeed, later this year, our Domestic Policy Council will report to me on ways Federal programs could be restructured to strengthen families and promote family values. We've proposed an historic tax reform that will raise the exemption for dependents from just over $1,000 all the way to $2,000. Thanks to your help, this tax reform is nearing final passage by Congress.

And just yesterday I announced our most

recent family initiative, a dramatic undertaking intended to bring to an end one of the worst social evils besetting our country—drug abuse. Too many American families have been destroyed, too many parents' hearts broken, too many young lives lost. After discussing this problem with Supreme Knight Dechant just last week, I know you agree—it's time the United States took drug abuse head on.

In many areas—abortion, crime, pornography, and others—progress will take place when the Federal judiciary is made up of judges who believe in law and order and a strict interpretation of the Constitution. I'm pleased to be able to tell you that I've already appointed 284 Federal judges, men and women who share the fundamental values that you and I so cherish, and that by the time we leave office, our administration will have appointed some 45 percent of all Federal judges. And I know you share my satisfaction in the Supreme Court nominations of Justice William Rehnquist and Judge Antonin Scalia. I was especially delighted because, as some of you may know, Judge Scalia is the first Italian-American to be nominated to the Supreme Court in history.

Permit me to turn now to the issue I most want to discuss with you today, a matter much on my mind. I speak of the struggle for freedom in Nicaragua. There's a brave Nicaraguan who knows all about this. Perhaps you've heard the story of Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega. During the Somoza dictatorship, Bishop Vega was an undaunted spokesman for the rights of his people. Last month he met in Nicaragua with members of the press. Bishop Vega stood up for his people again, asserting that Nicaraguans, and I quote, "have a right to defend themselves." Two days later he was exiled from his country. In his words, these days "the only public opinion in Nicaragua is silence."

As Bishop Vega's case makes clear, the Communist regime in Nicaragua has moved beyond the trampling of general civil liberties to a brutal persecution of the church. The Communists have silenced the church's radio station, stopped its presses, and subjected priests to organized harassment. Churches have been attacked by Communist gangs; in at least one case, a gang carrying machetes and chains. Cardinal Obando y Bravo, who opposed the Somoza dictatorship the Sandinistas overthrew, now finds himself confronted with a new dictatorship. "In my 18 years as a bishop," the Cardinal said recently, "I've never seen a situation as grave as this. This is the worst persecution the church has seen in Nicaragua."

And yet, despite Communist brutality, the struggle for freedom in Nicaragua goes on. By the thousands, men and women have moved into the countryside and taken up arms. Today these democratic resistance forces number more than 20,000, over four times the number of troops the Sandinistas had in the field when they themselves came to power. The members of this resistance have chosen to separate themselves from their families and homes; to live in conditions of immense hardship, often with scant water and food; and to expose themselves to the dangers of battle. They fight for freedom. And I know you agree, they deserve our help. To support the freedom fighters and democracy throughout Central America, I've urged Congress to enact a plan to provide Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala with essential economic assistance and to extend $100 million in urgently needed aid to the Nicaraguan resistance. Six weeks ago, the House approved that plan. Now, the Senate must take action.

Let me state it clearly: Further delay is risking the lives of Nicaraguan patriots. We need that assistance now. For us to fail to provide the necessary support for the *contras* would be to risk the permanent loss of Nicaragua to the west, the permanent relegation of Nicaragua to the Soviet bloc. I must stress that neither the democratic resistance nor our administration seeks a purely military solution. Instead, the freedom fighters seek leverage to bring the Communists to the table and negotiate a political and democratic peace. So far, the Communists have been intransigent because they believed they could afford to be; each day the military situation in Nicaragua has been twisting another degree in their favor. But when the Senate approves our aid package, the forces of freedom in Nicaragua will be given a chance, a good chance.

Consider the historical context. Just 10 years ago less than one-third of the people of Latin America lived in democracies. Today 90 percent live in democracies, or in systems moving toward democracy. As far as 5 years—few, I should say, as 5 years ago many considered El Salvador lost to communism; others claimed there was no hope for Honduras and Guatemala. Well, today those nations are democracies. Today, indeed, democracy in Latin America constitutes a swelling and life-giving tide. With our help, it can still flood its powerful, cleansing way into Nicaragua, sweeping aside the Communist wall that has been holding it out, enabling the people to hold free elections and experience genuine liberty. With our help and our prayers, my friends, I just have to believe that we're called to offer both.

The struggle for freedom in Nicaragua, the effort to defend and strengthen the American family, and, yes, the fight against abortion—all these find a common basis in our belief in a just and loving God, a God who created humankind in his image. "Without the fostering and defense of these values," the Holy Father said when I visited him in Rome, "all human advancement is stunted and the very dignity of the human person is endangered." The Pope expressed his fervent hope "that the entire structure of American life will rest ever more securely on the strong foundation of moral and spiritual values."

Well, let us pray that this should come to pass. And let us do what the Knights of Columbus have always been especially good at: Let us work to make it so. Thank you all, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:33 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. The convention was held at the Chicago Hilton Hotel.

Statement on Signing the Handicapped Children's Protection Act of 1986

August 5, 1986

I have signed S. 415, the Handicapped Children's Protection Act of 1986. S. 415 provides for the award of reasonable attorneys' fees to the parent or guardian of a handicapped child who prevails in a suit under the act. However, I have serious reservations concerning section 5 of the act, which permits the award of attorneys' fees in any case that was pending on July 4, 1984, including suits that have already been concluded. The retroactive application of the act to cases that are no longer pending permits the Congress to displace the judicial function by interfering with a final judgment. To do so disturbs the settled expectations of the parties and the traditional finality that our society has accorded court decisions. Moreover, it is not clear what rational basis there is for imposing attorneys' fees in cases that have already been settled or finally adjudicated. However, given the underlying merits of the act generally, I am signing this measure, notwithstanding the constitutional problems it presents.

Note: S. 415, approved August 5, was assigned Public Law No. 99–372.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Supporters of the Strategic Defense Initiative

August 6, 1986

Thank you very much, and greetings to Secretary Weinberger and General Abrahamson. I hope you haven't said everything I'm going to say. I'm grateful to have this opportunity to speak with you and to thank you for all you're doing to keep America in the forefront of scientific and technological change. Our country's security today relies as much on the genius and creativity of scientists as it does on the courage and dedication of those in the military services. It also relies on those with the wisdom to recognize innovation when they see it and to shepherd change over the obstacles and through the maze. It takes a special person, endowed with vision and tenacity, to overcome political and bureaucratic inertia; and many of you here today are just this kind of special people. And I want you to know that your President and your country are grateful. And if I'm not being too presumptuous, I think history will remember you, too.

There are three stages of reaction to any new idea, as Arthur C. Clarke, a brilliant writer with a fine scientific mind, once noted. First, "It's crazy; don't waste my time." Second, "It's possible, but it's not worth doing." And finally, "I always said it was a good idea." [*Laughter*] When I notice how much support tax simplification seems to have attracted as of late, I can't help but think of Clarke's observation. Well, one sometimes has to live with opposition to proposals such as changing the tax code, but when the same kind of skepticism stands in the way of the national security of our country, it can be perilous. Clearly, intelligent and well-meaning individuals can be trapped by a mindset, a way of thinking that prevents them from seeing beyond what has already been done and makes them uncomfortable with what is unfamiliar. And this mindset is perhaps our greatest obstacle in regard to SDI.

We're at a critical point now on national security issues, and we need your help. Many of our citizens are still unaware that today we are absolutely defenseless against the fastest, most destructive weapons man has ever created: ballistic missiles. Yet there are still those who want to cut off, or severely cut back, our ability to investigate the feasibility of such defenses. Congressional action on the defense authorization bill is coinciding with increasing diplomatic activity with the Soviet Union. Yet, at the same time, we're in the midst of a budget fight which could take away the very leverage we need to deal with the Soviets successfully.

Back in 1983 I challenged America's scientific community to develop an alternative to our total reliance on the threat of nuclear retaliation, an alternative based on protecting innocent people rather than avenging them, an alternative that would be judged effective by how many lives it could save rather than how many lives it could destroy. All of you know that during the past three decades deterrence has been based on our ability to use offensive weapons to retaliate against any attack. Once an American President even had to make the excruciating decision to use such weapons in our defense. Isn't it time that we took steps that will permit us to do something about nuclear weapons rather than simply continue to live with them in fear? And this is what our SDI research is all about. And there can be no better time than today, the 41st anniversary of Hiroshima, to rededicate ourselves to finding a safer way to keep the peace.

Many people believe the answer lies not in SDI, but only in reaching arms control agreements. Trust and understanding alone, it is said, will lead to arms control. But let's not kid ourselves, it's realism, not just trust, that is going to make it possible for adversaries like the Soviet Union and the United States to reach effective arms reduction agreements. Our SDI program has provided an historic opportunity, one that enhances the prospects for reducing the number of nuclear weapons. Technology can make it possible for both sides, realistically, without compromising their own security, to reduce their arsenals. And the fear that one side might cheat—might have a number of missiles above the agreed upon limit—could be offset by effective defenses. Clearly, by making offensive nuclear missiles less reliable, we make agreements to reduce their number more attainable. Particularly is that true where one side now is an economic basket case because of the massive arms buildup that it's been conducting over the last few decades—the Soviet Union.

There has been progress. There's a serious prospect today for arms reductions, not just arms control; and that by itself is a great change. And it can be traced to our Strategic Defense Initiative. SDI can take the profit out of the Soviet buildup of offensive weapons and, in time, open new opportunities by building on today's and tomorrow's technologies. I say this fully aware of the Soviet campaign to convince the world that terminating our SDI program is a prerequisite to any arms agreement. This clamoring is nothing new. It also has preceded steps we've taken to modernize our strategic forces. It was especially loud, for example, as we moved to offset the unprovoked and unacceptable Soviet buildup of intermediate-range missiles aimed at our allies by deploying our Pershing II's and cruise missiles. When I made it clear that we would no longer base our strategic force decisions on the flawed SALT treaties—and let me add that that action was taken when there was ample evidence that the Soviet Union was already in clear violation of key SALT provisions—the cry went up that it was the death knell of arms control and the beginning of a new, even more destructive nuclear arms race. Well, let me just point out, in case no one noticed, the naysayers' predictions have been about as accurate as the time my old boss, Harry Warner, of Warner Brothers film company, said when sound films first came in, "Who the hell wants to hear an actor talk?" [*Laughter*]

Well, today we continue to negotiate with the Soviets, and they're negotiating with us. In fact, their recent proposals—in stark contrast to those gloomy predictions—are somewhat more forthcoming than those of the past. We're giving serious consideration to what the Soviets have recently laid upon the table in response to our own concrete reduction proposals. Also, we're looking toward the next summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and me, as we agreed upon last November, where nuclear arms reduction will be one of several significant issues to be discussed. Forecasting is not useful, but let me just say again: I am optimistic. It is demonstrably in the interest of both our countries to reduce the resources that we commit to weapons. If the Soviet Union wants arms reduction—strategic, chemical, or conventional—the United States stands ready to commit itself to a fair and verifiable agreement.

As for SDI, let me again affirm, we are willing to explore how to share its benefits with the Soviet Union, which itself has long been involved in strategic defense programs. This will help to demonstrate what I have been emphasizing all along: that we seek no unilateral advantage through the SDI. There's been some speculation that in my recent letter to General Secretary Gorbachev I decided to seek some sort of "grand compromise," to trade away SDI in exchange for getting the Soviets to join with us in the offensive reductions. Now, to those who have been publicizing what is supposed to be in that letter—aren't offended to find out that they don't know what's in that letter, because no one's really told them. I know. [*Laughter*] Let me reassure you right here and now that our response to demands that we cut off or delay research and testing and close shop is: No way. SDI is no bargaining chip; it is the path to a safer and more secure future. And the research is not, and never has been, negotiable. As I've said before, it's the number of offensive missiles that needs to be reduced, not efforts to find a way to defend mankind against these deadly weapons.

Many of the vocal opponents of SDI, some of them with impressive scientific credentials, claim our goal is impossible; it can't be done, they say. Well, I think it's becoming increasingly apparent to everyone that those claiming it can't be done have clouded vision. Sometimes smoke gets in your eyes, and sometimes politics gets in your eyes. If this project is as big a waste of time and money as some have claimed, why have the Soviets been involved in strategic defense themselves for so long, and why are they so anxious that we stop?

I understand that General Abrahamson has already briefed you on the progress we've made. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the general and his team. They're all first string and doing a terrific job. Jack Swigert, an astronaut, an American hero of the first order—well, I think I'm getting ahead of myself there. I should continue with what I was saying and say that I'm more than happy with the strides made in our ability to track and intercept missiles before they reach their targets. The goal we seek is a system that can intercept deadly ballistic missiles in all phases of their flight, including, and in particular, the boost phase—right where they're coming out of the silos. Our research is aimed at finding a way of protecting people, not missiles. And that's my highest priority and will remain so. And to accomplish this, we're proceeding as fast as we can toward developing a full range of promising technologies. I know there are those who are getting a bit antsy, but to deploy systems of limited effectiveness now would deter limited funds and—or divert them—and delay our main research. It could well erode support for the program before it's permitted to reach its potential.

Now I'll talk about Jack Swigert, an astronaut, an American hero of the first order, who once said, "I was privileged to be one of the few who viewed our Earth from the Moon, and that vision taught me that technology and commitment can overcome any challenge." Well, Jack tragically died of cancer and was cut short from the great contributions he would have made to his country and to mankind. He was the kind of individual who made this the great land of freedom and enterprise that it is. His can-do spirit is alive and well in America today.

We and the other free people of the world are on the edge of a giant leap into the next century. That turning point in 13½ years, will not only mark the end of a century but the beginning of a new millennium, and the free people of the world are ready for it. Our research on effective defenses helps to point the way to a safer future. The best minds from some allied countries are already working with us in this noble endeavor, and we believe that others will join this effort before too long. In SDI, as elsewhere, we've put technology that almost boggles the mind to work, increasing our productivity and expanding the limits of human potential. The relationship between freedom and human progress has never been more apparent.

But our freedom and security, as we are sorely aware, depend on more than technology. Both diplomacy and our internal debate are at a critical juncture, and your active support is imperative. Together, we must make it plain that this is the worst time to undermine vital defense programs and take away America's needed negotiating leverage. If we cut back on our own forces unilaterally, we will leave our adversaries no incentive to reduce their own weapons. And we'll leave the next generations not a safer, more stable world but a far more dangerous one. The future is literally in our hands. And it is SDI that is helping us to regain control over our own destiny.

Just one last little incident, if you aren't aware of it already, that might be helpful to you and some people that you might be discussing this subject with. Back when Fulton was inventing the steamboat and it came into reality, there was an effort made to sell it to Napoleon in France. And that great general, with all his wisdom, said, "Are you trying to tell me that you can have a boat that will sail against the tide and the currents and the winds without any sails?" He said, "Don't bother me with such foolishness." [*Laughter*] Well, we know where the foolishness lay, and let's not make the same mistakes.

I want to thank you all again for all you are doing to keep our country out in front, to keep her secure and free, and don't let up. And God bless you. I'll just leave you with this thought, once again: When the time has come and the research is complete, yes, we're going to deploy.

Note: The President spoke at 1:19 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office

Building. Caspar W. Weinberger was Secretary of Defense, and Lt. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, USAF, was Director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

Remarks at the National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention in Arlington, Virginia

August 6, 1986

Thank you all very much. Why do I have a feeling that I'm preaching to the choir? [*Laughter*] Before I get into the subject that brought me here, maybe you'd be interested in a news note. I've been rather uptight all day, because up in the House of Representatives there has been a morning devoted to overriding my veto of a trade bill that I thought would be very destructive to our prosperity and to the things that we're trying to accomplish with regard to getting free and fair trade throughout the world. We had to get 142 votes of those present in order to prevent them from overriding my veto. I was just handed a slip of paper here a moment ago—we got 149. So, your present speaker comes before you as a very happy fellow. [*Laughter*]

I appreciate this opportunity to express my thanks for all that you're doing to meet one of the most serious challenges our country faces. The use of illegal drugs and abuse of alcohol can no longer be shrugged off as somebody else's business. Today it's everybody's business—every man, woman, and child who loves his country, community, and family. It's time to stand up and be counted, and this you are doing. So, it's a pleasure to be here with individuals who are doing just that. The usual format for speeches such as this is opening with a bit of humor to get things moving. Today, if you will excuse me, I think the gravity of the problem we're discussing precludes humor. Drug and alcohol abuse are taking the lives of people we love. What can be more important than putting a stop to that?

On the casualty list you'll find the poor, the middle class, the rich and famous; hundreds, even thousands, per year—dead. Who has not felt the heartache of hearing the news of a friend or family member, someone who had so much to live for but is now gone forever? Who has not felt the frustration of watching helplessly as loved ones or dear friends slide to personal ruin? Len Bias and Don Rogers, gifted athletes who had so much more to achieve, are only two of the most recent fatalities. One doesn't have to be a conservative to appreciate that the vitality and resilience of America flows from the strength of the American family. How many wives and husbands weep at night knowing their spouse is drifting toward disaster?

Today we must all be as one family in tackling this problem. The young fellow down the street using marijuana must no longer be a problem just for his own mother and father. The fellow at the next desk at work who gets stoned and at times is groggy on the job must no longer be just the boss's headache. The young coed, popping pills or snorting coke, must no longer be excused for just doing her thing. If we care, we'll be firm with these members of the American family. And if we care, we must act. And that doesn't mean, as you've been told, put them in jail—that means help free them from drugs.

A few days ago I called on all Americans not simply to support a government antidrug effort but to be an active part of a crusade against drugs. Nancy recently said—and it isn't every day a fella gets to quote his own wife—[*laughter*]—"We must create an atmosphere of intolerance for drug use in this country." Well, that's the way to tangible progress. Intolerance doesn't mean punishing users. We are, as you've been told, against the use, not the user. We're talking about the pressure the rest of us who care can put on the user to mend his or her ways, get straight, and live right.

Having quoted Nancy, I just want to say

how proud I am that she has been an outspoken crusader on this serious national problem. We couldn't be more pleased that others, at long last, are joining the fight. When it comes to curing this plague that ravages our land and infects our loved ones, there are no Democrats or Republicans, just Americans. Nancy, over these last 5 years, has shown how much one individual with commitment can accomplish. She was out in Oakland speaking to some young people about drugs, and she mentioned that perhaps—and said this in answer to a question—that the most important thing young people could do to fight drugs is "just say no." Well, today Just Say No is a national organization with 10,000 chapters across this country.

Nancy, with her tireless efforts, I think, has contributed to an overwhelming change in consciousness that is taking place in America. The flippant attitude about drugs is changing. Even in my old business, the film business, there seem to be hopeful signs that they are now recognizing their responsibility to do something about this. Historically, the film industry has been a responsible force in our society, something well understood by those in the corporate office, as well as those of us in front of the cameras. I would hope that in the months ahead we will hear public expressions of support for those in the entertainment world who use their enormous influence, especially on the young, to oppose drugs. This is especially true of rock stars, who should be encouraged to have courage and to give a public thumbs down to drugs. As a matter of fact, you would be interested to know that among that musical group or groups, right now, there are some who are trying to plan and organize drug-free rock concerts.

Sports figures have a tremendous influence. I hope that every athlete will reflect on the impressions he or she gives as a role model to young, adoring fans. All those in the sports world should understand what a great force for good they can be. And you know, in that area, that would be a return, because I was a sports announcer at the beginning of my career—broadcasting major league baseball and the big university football and so forth—and you might be interested to know that back in that era, no sports figure would endorse cigarettes or beer. Drugs weren't a problem at that time because they knew they were role models and felt that they had an obligation to be the right kind of role model for all of our young people. So, we are asking for that to be returned. And I want to thank Dr. Bowen and his team over at HHS for the leadership they are providing on this issue. One example is the enlistment of major league ballplayers, like Mike Schmidt of the Philadelphia Phillies, to participate in an education program against cocaine, the killer drug.

And a special word of thanks to Dr. Macdonald of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration who is a real champion in our crusade. Mac was actually active with Nancy's campaign long before joining our administration. The number of crusaders is growing. We mean to create an antidrug environment in this country, an environment that will strengthen those who are making the right decisions and will cast the scowl of disapproval on those who would use drugs and misuse alcohol.

Early on in the administration, we focused on interdiction and eradication, on hitting the growers, the transporters, and the sellers. Well, our assault on supply has had some notable success and will continue. But what we've launched in the last few days has been what I think is the real answer, an offensive against demand. This, in the long run, is the answer. Let's take the customers away from the drug peddlers. It is clear that our domestic drug demand fuels international drug trafficking and cuts at the social, political, and economic fabric of friendly countries.

Today I am announcing that in September I will be calling back for special consultations our Ambassadors from other countries which may face major drug production, transportation, or consumption problems. I'll outline the steps that we're taking to strike at the heart of this monster by curbing domestic demand so they can take the message back with them to the countries where they serve. Together, all countries must send the message: No drug networks will remain alive. We mean to have a drug-free country, and the world should know we mean business. There're already reasons for optimism. In our Armed Forces in general, drug use has been cut by 67 percent since 1980. The daily use of marijuana among our high school students is down, as is the use of a variety of drugs for high school and college students.

The sum total of this can be looked at as a good first step. One of the joys of my Presidency is getting to meet and know this generation of American youth. I think it's one of the finest we've ever had. If he hadn't said it first, back at the beginning of World War II when someone asked General George Marshall what was our secret weapon, and he said, "The best blankety-blank kids in the world " [*Laughter*] Well, I think it would well be that this generation will lead America out of the swamps of illegal drugs. Drug use is a pervasive problem that afflicts all ages, all races, and all income levels. Today's young people, with their energy and ideals, with their commitment to a better future, could well have a greater impact on the rest of us than any generation before. I say we should give them every bit of support that we can.

Earlier this week I announced six goals for us to focus our attention on, goals that will end America's drug epidemic. And the first is a drug-free workplace. It's particularly vital that those in sensitive occupations have clear minds. But we're looking for a drug-free workplace for every working person, in government and out. Number two is drug-free schools, from grade schools through universities. Local authorities, parents, and educators can do it; and the time is now. This fall everyone should be made aware from day one that drugs on campus, used or sold by anyone, are a thing of the past and that strong action will back up that pronouncement. Our third goal is tackling the health dangers stemming from drug abuse. Research can find better treatments, more effective prevention, and better methods of drug testing. Our fourth goal is nothing less than a total international commitment to defeat this evil. And now that other countries know we're attacking the demand side, this should be made much easier. Fifth, we plan to strengthen our enforcement effort; that means building upon what we've already done, including, where appropriate, increasing the support that is given by the United States military in this effort. The sixth goal, and the one that is essential if the others are to have a chance for success, is increasing the public's awareness and involvement in the fight against drugs.

This is not just a fight for government. It's not just leadership from the White House and the statehouse, but leadership from the pulpit, the union hall, the corporate office, the school board, and from the media that will permit us to rid our land of this scourge. Consistent with the theme of your conference, "Sharing Knowledge for Action," we must make drug use the top item in the national dialog, so that every citizen realizes what the stakes are, for the individual and for the country. Plato said long ago, "For our discussion is on no trifling matter, but on the right way to conduct our lives."

Well, we must determine how we, as free people, will conduct our lives, what our standards are, what behavior we will and will not tolerate. The time has come to decide on this issue and act, each of us. I want to thank all of you for the magnificent work you are doing, and will continue to do, to ensure that America meets this challenge. Our goal is to do everything we can to help you have an awful lot of allies added to your ranks in the immediate time ahead. So, thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:12 p.m. in the ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Nomination of W. Kirk Miller To Be Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service
August 6, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate W. Kirk Miller to be Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture. He would succeed Kenneth A. Gilles.

Since 1983 Mr. Miller has been president and chief operating officer, American Malting Barley Association, and prior to that he was president and chief operating officer, 1980–1983. Previously, he was assistant director of national affairs, American Farm Bureau Federation, 1976–1980; regional supervisor, 1974–1976, and organization director, 1972–1974, with the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation; and Crawford County manager, Marion County Production Credit Association in Bucyrus, OH, 1971.

He graduated from Ohio State University (B.S., 1970). Mr. Miller is married, has two children, and resides in Whitefish Bay, WI. He was born September 17, 1948, in Toledo, OH.

Nomination of Thomas E. Harvey To Be Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration
August 6, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas E. Harvey to be Deputy Administrator of Veterans Affairs. He would succeed Everett Alvarez, Jr.

Since 1983 Mr. Harvey has been the General Counsel and Congressional Liaison at the U.S. Information Agency. Previously, he was chief counsel and staff director, U.S. Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee, 1981–1983; Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Logistics), U.S. Department of Defense, 1980–1981; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Acquisition), 1978–1980. During the academic years of 1980–1983, Mr. Harvey was an adjunct professor of international affairs at the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. Mr. Harvey received a White House fellowship, 1977–1978, and prior to that he was an attorney with the firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy in New York City, 1972–1977.

He graduated from the University of Notre Dame (B.A., 1963 and J.D., 1966), New York University (LL.M., 1980), and University College School of Law, University of London, 1971–1972. Mr. Harvey is married, resides in Washington, DC, and was born November 9, 1941, in Evanston, IL.

Nomination of Frank C. Carlucci To Be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Designation as Chairman
August 6, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frank C. Carlucci to be a member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He would succeed William Robert Graham, and upon confirmation he will be designated Chairman.

Since October 1984 Mr. Carlucci has

been chairman and chief executive officer of Sears World Trade, Inc., and he held the position of president and chief operating officer, 1983–1984. Previously, he was Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1981–1983; and he became a career Foreign Service officer in 1956 where he held the following positions: vice consul, and economic officer in Johannesburg, South Africa, 1957–1959; secretary and political officer in Kinshasa, Congo, 1960–1962; officer in charge of Congolese political affairs in Washington, 1962–1964; consul general in Zanzibar, 1964–1965; and counselor for political affairs in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1965–1969. Mr. Carlucci was appointed Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in December of 1970, after having served as Assistant Director of OEO since 1969. He was then appointed Associate Director of the Office of Management and Budget and was later appointed Deputy Director. For the next 2 years, until 1974, Mr. Carlucci served as Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, followed by appointment as Ambassador to Portugal. He returned to the United States in February 1978 and served as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence until January 1981.

He graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1952) and did postgraduate studies at Harvard School of Business. Mr. Carlucci is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA. He was born October 18, 1930, in Scranton, PA.

Appointment of Four Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

August 6, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business. These are new positions.

Paul Brooks, is owner of H&B Tree Co. in Pembroke, NC. He is currently chairman of the board, Lumbee Regional Development Association. Mr. Brooks attended Pembroke State University. He is married, has four children, and was born June 12, 1936, in Robeson County, NC.

Robert J. Casey, is owner of Robert J. Casey and Co. in Pittsburgh, PA. Mr. Casey graduated from Kent State University (B.A., 1948) and Youngstown University (J.D., 1956). He is married and has three children. Mr. Casey was born July 18, 1923, in Youngstown, OH.

Charles W. Joerg, is a CPA in private practice in Carson City, NV. He is married and has two children. Mr. Joerg was born January 28, 1942, in Formoso, KS.

Barbara Sauer-Sandage, is president, Sandage Advertising and Marketing, Inc., in Burlington, VT. She graduated from the University of Vermont (B.A.) and Harvard University (M.A.). Mrs. Sauer-Sandage has four children and was born June 22, 1934, in Burlington, VT.

Appointment of Norman Clinton Roberts as a Member of the International Whaling Commission

August 6, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Norman Clinton Roberts to be a member of the International Whaling Commission. He replaces Christian A. Herter, Jr.

Dr. Roberts is an investment counselor with Morgan, Olmstead, Kennedy and Gardner in La Jolla, CA. He also is chairman of the board, MTE Corp., and a financial adviser and partner, Wildlife Education, Ltd. Dr. Roberts is active in numerous wildlife organizations, including past chairman, San Diego Wild Animal Park Committee, American Society of Mammalogists, and the California Fish and Wildlife Commission.

Dr. Roberts graduated from the University of California at Davis (B.S., 1941) and Colorado State University (D.V.M., 1944). He has four children and was born September 25, 1920, in San Diego, CA.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

August 6, 1986

Yesterday the President reaffirmed strong administration support of a 750 million barrel Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The Strategic Petroleum Reserve was created to maintain adequate strategic and economic protection against oil supply disruptions. It moderates the economic impacts of oil price increases and supply shortages, reduces the pressures for allocation and price controls in the event of a supply disruption, reduces the likelihood of panic buying, and provides more time for diplomacy to work in special situations.

Since 1981 we have increased the reserve over fivefold, and it now contains 503 million barrels. The President committed the administration to continue filling the reserve throughout fiscal year 1987. He gave Secretary of Energy John Herrington the discretion to exceed the current congressionally approved rate, should oil prices make this an economically attractive choice.

Reaffirmation of our goal of a 750 million barrel Strategic Petroleum Reserve demonstrates the President's continued leadership and commitment to our allies that holding strategic stocks is the best defense against the effects of rapid price escalation or supply interruptions. The President, in reaching his decision, also called upon other oil-consuming nations to take similar actions, stressing that strategic stockpiles are the best defense against world oil supply disruption.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Soviet-United States Talks on Nuclear and Space Arms

August 6, 1986

The United States and the Soviet Union will meet at the level of experts in Moscow on August 11, 1986, to discuss issues related to the negotiations on nuclear and space arms. The U.S. team will be led by Ambassador Paul Nitze and will include Ambassadors Max Kampelman, Edward Rowny, Ronald Lehman, and Maynard Glitman, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, and Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Col. Robert Linhard. This meeting of experts is intended to support the substantive negotiations in Geneva and the September 19–20, 1986, meeting of Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze in Washington.

Message to the Congress on the Regulatory Program of the United States Government

August 7, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

The publication of the *Regulatory Program of the United States Government* is the second in an annual series begun last year as part of our effort to improve the management of regulatory activity within the Executive branch. A major goal of this publication is to provide the public and the Congress with a greater opportunity to learn about and evaluate our regulatory priorities and procedures.

The *Regulatory Program* describes the 523 most significant regulatory activities planned for the year ending March 31, 1987. Over the coming months and years, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget will report periodically on the agencies' progress in carrying out these initiatives.

Federal regulation is one of the most important and costly activities of government, yet it has been managed even less systematically than government spending. Last year, I established the *Regulatory Program* to complement the other programs I put in place during 1981 to improve the quality and responsiveness of our regulatory efforts.

We have too little information on the benefits provided by the regulations we promulgate each year and even less information on the benefits of those already in effect. By developing better information on benefits, we can improve the setting of priorities that truly meet the Nation's needs. The *Program* will help us do that.

Moreover, we have only rough estimates of the total costs of regulations—ranging between $50 billion and $150 billion each year. While the American people pay such regulatory costs, they tend to be hidden in the prices consumers pay for goods and services. These costs could grow even larger, as there will be a tendency to maintain government programs through regulatory means when funding is not available.

Today, more than ever, it is essential for us to coordinate regulatory activity among the agencies, to increase accountability for regulatory programs, and to ensure that the most significant regulatory activities are given priority and are properly managed. Only through a coordinated executive review can regulatory activities provide the greatest real benefits to society as a whole.

Of course, this *Regulatory Program* by itself cannot ensure that all regulation will be well-conceived and beneficial to society. It can, however, highlight important regulatory activities under consideration. Thus, this *Regulatory Program* is an important addition to our wide-ranging efforts of regulatory oversight and review—designed to make government regulation the servant, not the master, of the American people.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
August 7, 1986.

Nomination of James Allen Wampler To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy

August 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Allen Wampler to be Assistant Secretary (Fossil Energy), Department of Energy. He would succeed Helmut A. Merklein.

Mr. Wampler is currently vice chancellor of administration for the Illinois Eastern Community Colleges in Olney, IL. Previously, he was dean of mining, Wabash Valley College in Centralia, IL, 1982–1984;

vice president of NPL, Inc., in Houston, TX, 1980–1982; Deputy Director, Labor-Management Relations, the President's Commission on Coal, Washington, DC, 1979–1980; and vice president of training and development, Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, Inc., 1976–1979.

Mr. Wampler graduated from Bluefield College (A.E.E.T., 1965; B.A., 1985). He is married and has three children and resides in Centralia, IL. Mr. Wampler was born September 23, 1944, in Bartley, WV.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs Brashear on Voluntary Drug Testing of the Senior White House Staff

August 7, 1986

Monday, the White House senior staff, led by the President and the Vice President, will begin voluntary drug testing to set the example and lead the way toward the President's goal of a drug-free workplace. The President has made it clear that he is seeking a drug-free workplace for all Americans. He believes that all Federal employees deserve a drug-free environment and that Federal employees should set the example for State and local governments and the private sector to follow in identifying users of illegal drugs. This is an essential step in helping users free themselves of the drug habit.

Note: Albert R. Brashear read the statement to reporters at 12:20 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Appointment of Harry Jack Gray as a Member of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange

August 8, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Harry Jack Gray to be a member of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange for a term of 2 years. This is a new position.

Since 1974 Mr. Gray has been chairman, United Technologies Corp., where he started as a group vice president in 1961. Previously he was with Litton Industries as president, U.S. engineering division, 1956–1958, and vice president, 1958–1961.

Mr. Gray graduated from the University of Illinois (B.S., 1941 and M.S., 1947), Trinity College (LL.D., 1976), and the University of Hartford (LL.D, 1978). He is married, has three children, and resides in Farmington, CT. Mr. Gray was born November 18, 1919, in Milledgeville Crossroads, GA.

Radio Address to the Nation on the United States Supreme Court Nominations

August 9, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Shakespeare's reminder that "the world is full of ornament" and the "outward shows" are "least themselves" has always had a special relevance for the political world, but it was especially so last week here in Washington. The United States Senate began hearings on the nominations of William Rehnquist and Antonin Scalia, men I've named to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Associate Justice of the Court. These hearings are a healthy process, mandated by the Constitution. Even though they produce a lot of outward show and ornament, they provide the American people with an opportunity to evaluate for themselves the quality of a President's appointments.

To be sure, there were many serious allegations by political opponents of Justice Rehnquist and Judge Scalia. One Democratic Senator announced he would vote against Justice Rehnquist even before the hearings started. There were dark hints about what might be found in documents Judge Rehnquist wrote while a Justice Department official many years ago. To deal with these unfounded charges, I took the unusual step of permitting the Senate committee to see the documents themselves. Of course, there was nothing there but legal analyses and other routine communications. The hysterical charges of coverup and stonewalling were revealed for what they were: political posturing. I was sorry to have to release these documents, but Supreme Court nominations are so important that I did not want my nominees to enter upon their responsibilities under any cloud. And so, I was delighted that when all was said and done our nominees emerged unscathed from last week's hearings.

Justice Rehnquist, recognized even during his early years as a brilliant mind, graduated first in his class from Stanford Law School. He clerked for the Supreme Court, an early mark of distinction in any legal career. He then returned to Arizona to practice law, coming back to Washington some years later to serve as an Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice. Most important, for the past 15 years he has served as a Justice of the Supreme Court with extraordinary diligence and craftsmanship. His opinions are renowned for their clarity of reasoning and precision of expression. And when his colleagues on the Supreme Court learned that I would nominate Justice Rehnquist to preside as Chief Justice, they were unanimous in expressing pleasure and approval. It's hard to imagine higher praise for anyone in the legal profession than that.

Turning to Judge Antonin Scalia, he's regarded in the legal profession as a superb jurist, a first-class intellect, and a warm and persuasive person. He has served in the Department of Justice, taught law at the University of Chicago and the University of Virginia, and served since 1982 as a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals here in the District of Columbia. The American Bar Association gave Judge Scalia, as they gave Justice Rehnquist, their highest rating. I might add that as the father of nine children Judge Scalia holds family values in high esteem. And I was especially delighted with his nomination, because Judge Scalia is the first Italian-American in history to be named to the Supreme Court.

Beyond their undoubted legal qualifications, Justice Rehnquist and Judge Scalia embody a certain approach to the law, an approach that as your President I consider it my duty to endorse, indeed to insist upon. The background here is important. You see, during the last few election campaigns, one of the principal points I made to the American people was the need for a real change in the makeup of the Federal judiciary. I pointed out that too many judges were taking upon themselves the prerogatives of elected officials. Instead of interpreting the law according to the intent of the Constitution and the Congress, they were simply using the courts to strike down laws that displeased them politically or philosophically. I argued the need for judges who would interpret law, not make it. The people, through their elected representatives, make our laws; and the people deserve to have these laws enforced as they were written.

Of course this upsets those who disagree with me politically, and I have a lurking suspicion that politics had more than a little to do with some of the tactics used against Justice Rehnquist. But I'm confident that, mindful of their superb legal qualifications, the Senate will confirm Justice Rehnquist and Judge Scalia. And I can assure you: We will appoint more judges like them to the Federal bench. If I may quote Shakespeare again now that the political commotion of the confirmation hearings is over: "All's well that ends well."

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Informal Exchange With Reporters

August 9, 1986

Q. Mr. President, how do you feel?

Q. How do you feel?

Q. How do you feel?

The President. Fine.

Q. Anything wrong?

The President. What?

Q. Anything wrong?

The President. No. Everything's unchanged since 1982 when they looked the last time.

Q.——any medication for this?

The President. No.

Q. How does it feel?

Q. Was it hard to take the test?

The President. What?

Q. Was it hard to take the test?

The President. No.

Q. When will you be going back again?

The President. No plans.

Q. How was your drug test? Have they got the results of the drug test?

The President. What?

Q. The drug test.

The President. Just done that. You don't get those returns that quickly.

The First Lady. What?

The President. Drug test.

The First Lady. Oh, drug test.

Q. Have you made a decision on the shuttle?

The President. What?

Q. On the shuttle, the fourth orbiter.

The President. I've already said that I want to have it.

Q. Are you ready to run for a third term now?

The President. There's been no decision yet.

Q. No final decision?

Note: The exchange began at 3:07 p.m. at the Diplomatic Entrance to the White House as the President was returning from a urological evaluation at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Bethesda, MD. At that time, he participated in the voluntary drug testing program for the senior White House staff.

Written Responses to Questions Submitted by Bild-Zeitung of the Federal Republic of Germany

August 7, 1986

Berlin Wall

Q. On August 13, 1961, the East Germans erected the wall that has been separating the city of Berlin. Twenty-five years later it is still there, and 74 people have been killed trying to escape to the West. What does this mean for East-West relations?

The President. The Berlin Wall is an affront to the human spirit. It symbolizes the failings of totalitarian regimes and their inability to crush the innate human striving for freedom. Its very existence reminds us of the need to defend our democratic way of life and to continue our work for freedom and peace. The wall also reminds us of the continued, forced division of Europe, of Germany, and of Berlin. Dismantling the wall would be a major step towards improvement of East-West relations. Its continued existence will remain a burden on our relations with those regimes responsible for it.

Q. When do you believe the wall can be torn down?

The President. I would like to see the wall come down today, and I call upon those responsible to dismantle it. No regime can attain genuine legitimacy in the eyes of its own people if those people are treated as prisoners by their own government.

Arms Control

Q. Soviet Secretary Gorbachev has made a series of proposals for arms reduction. Will there soon be fewer nuclear weapons and conventional arms in Europe?

The President. We welcomed the recent Soviet proposals as a signal that the Soviets have begun to make a serious effort. I have responded in a constructive spirit. The arms control process is gaining momentum. The ball is now in their court. If they respond constructively, we can make important progress.

My highest priority is reaching a balanced and verifiable agreement on deep, stabilizing reductions of nuclear arms. This is an attainable goal. I am ready to work with the Soviets and Mr. Gorbachev to achieve this. Separately, NATO, through the decision readied at Montebello in October 1983, is proceeding to unilaterally reduce its nuclear inventory to reach the lowest inventory consistent with credible deterrence.

We continue to work for progress in negotiations on conventional weapons as well. In the CDE negotiations in Stockholm, we seek to negotiate verifiable confidence and security building measures. In MBFR, NATO proposed a major new initiative last December which addressed the East's primary concerns. In both of these fora our proposals contain fair and reciprocal measures for verification, including onsite inspection. At the CDE the East has recently been more responsive to our concerns. In MBFR, however, the Soviets have so far failed to respond seriously, especially with respect to following up on Mr. Gorbachev's January 15 endorsement of "reasonable" verification measures. Nonetheless, we continue to hope that the Soviets will return to us with a constructive response.

NATO is continuing to study General Secretary Gorbachev's proposal for a new conventional arms control approach encompassing all the territory from the Atlantic to the Urals. NATO has also launched a study designed to examine conventional arms control in Europe in its totality and find the best way to achieve a stable, verifiable balance of conventional forces at a lower level. We will continue to pursue with the Soviets these proposals designed to strengthen security and peace in Europe.

Reunification of Germany

Q. In 1952 Stalin proposed that Germany could be reunited as a neutral country in central Europe. Under what conditions would you today see a chance for a united Germany?

The President. The United States is committed to ending the unnatural division of Europe. We support the goal of reunification of Germany through peaceful means and in accordance with the democratically expressed will of the German people.

West Berlin

Q. The Soviets are trying to raise the status of Berlin again and again. What guarantees can you give to the people of West Berlin that they can live on in peace and freedom?

The President. There should be no doubt of our enduring commitment to Berlin and to its future. We have sustained this commitment for over 40 years, and it will continue to be the centerpiece of our European policy. We have demonstrated on numerous occasions our readiness to stand firm in defense of Berlin. At the same time, we are continually striving to establish a normalization of conditions in and around the city.

West Germany-U.S. Relations

Q. In the past few months there has been some dissension between Washington and Bonn—for instance, SDI, the Libya crisis, and the threat of a trade war. How are German-American relations now?

The President. I would disagree with your use of the word "dissension." In fact, our relations with the Federal Republic are excellent. Let's look at the examples you mentioned. On SDI, we have concluded an agreement with the FRG on cooperation in SDI research, and our Department of Defense has just awarded the largest overseas SDI research contract yet to a West German firm. On Libya, while we have had some differences of views on our counterattack against Libyan terrorism, your government agrees on the need to work together with the United States and other governments to fight terrorism, which threatens all civilized nations. On trade issues, we and the FRG are united in our desire to combat protectionism, avert the threat of a trade war, and work together to reach mutually acceptable trade arrangements. So, I don't see "dissension" in our relationship—just the opposite. We have a longstanding close and deep relationship with the FRG and ties of great friendship and regard for the German people.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl

Q. Chancellor Kohl calls you one of his best friends. How is your relationship?

The President. I agree with Chancellor Kohl. That close relationship is based, first and foremost, on the warm relations between our two countries and peoples. The FRG and the United States share the preeminent goals of economic and political freedom for all, of liberty for the individual, and of pursuit of a just and stable peace throughout the world. The Chancellor and I agree on the philosophy underlying many of the policies he advocates in Bonn and I pursue here—for example, on the importance of the private sector and on the need to preserve basic human and family values, as well as our common security. Finally, we've established a very close and warm personal relationship.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. When is your next meeting with Gorbachev, and do you think there should be regular summits of the two world powers?

The President. At our meeting last November, General Secretary Gorbachev and I agreed to meet again in the United States in 1986, and he invited me to the Soviet Union in 1987. We have made suggestions to the Soviets about this year's summit to which they should now respond. While no dates have been set, Secretary [of State] Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will meet September 19 and 20 here in Washington to discuss details, and we are working on the assumption that there will be a summit this year as agreed. At the Geneva summit we also agreed to intensify the dialog between our two countries at all levels. Since then there's been a lot of discussion as well as a number of meetings on the whole range of issues: arms reduction, humanitarian questions, bilateral matters, regional affairs. This process, mostly at the expert level, has been useful and will continue.

Note: The questions and answers were released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 11.

Nomination of Thomas T. Demery To Be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

August 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Thomas T. Demery to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (Housing-Federal Housing Commissioner). He would succeed Maurice Lee Barksdale.

Since 1982 Mr. Demery has been serving as a consultant to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for technical analyses and reviews of selected HUD multifamily mortgages. He is currently the president of Income Property Services, Inc., a real estate brokerage firm in Birmingham, MI. Previously, he was a real estate and mortgage broker specializing in apartment sales, 1978–1981; chief operating officer of

Bloomfield Management Co., 1972–1978; and a licensed residential builder, 1970–1972.

Mr. Demery is married, has two children, and resides in Birmingham, MI. He was born July 18, 1949, in Detroit, MI.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Trade Between Taiwan and the United States

August 11, 1986

The President announced today that Taiwan has agreed to eliminate, effective October 1, 1986, the duty-paying schedule currently being used to calculate customs duties. In addition, all products of U.S. origin imported into Taiwan will be immediately removed from the duty-paying schedule and will enjoy the benefits of transaction value prior to the formal elimination of the duty-paying list. This action follows a week of intensive consultations with Taiwan in Washington under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan. On August 1 the President determined under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 that Taiwan's use of a duty-paying system to calculate customs duties was a violation of a U.S.-Taiwanese trade agreement and directed the U.S. Trade Representative to propose appropriate retaliatory measures.

Once the duty-paying list has been formally eliminated on October 1, 1986, the U.S. Trade Representative will terminate the pending section 301 unfair trade practices case on customs valuations against Taiwan. The President commends Taiwan for its cooperation and continued commitment to fair and open trade. Taiwan's elimination of the duty-paying list will create greater certainty for U.S. exporters, who will now be able to plan their export programs with the knowledge that their shipments will be valued on the basis of the international standard of transaction value. This is yet another positive step in the administration's efforts to eliminate unfair trade barriers to U.S. goods and services.

Nomination of Joan Clark To Be an Alternate United States Representative to the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly

August 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Joan Clark to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 41st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mrs. Clark is president of Clark Co., a family corporation based in Paso Robles, CA. She is an educator by profession, and she taught in European schools after having completed English language studies at Oxford University in England. Mrs. Clark has been active in many charitable organizations and serves on the board of directors of several performing arts organizations.

She is married, has five children, and currently resides in Paso Robles, CA. Mrs. Clark was born on July 23, 1931, in Troppau, Czechoslovakia.

Remarks to the Junior Livestock Competition Participants at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield

August 12, 1986

Thank you all. Governor Thompson, Secretary [of Agriculture] Lyng, and ladies and gentlemen: I look out on you 4H-ers and Future Farmers of America, I see your proud faces, and I think of all you know about farming and livestock. And, I look in particular at these prizewinners back here, and I think to myself—I could use some of you out on the ranch. [*Laughter*] But there's nothing I enjoy more than getting out here in the homeland, and one of the great things about being at this State fair is that maybe I can tell a joke that they wouldn't understand so well in Washington. [*Laughter*]

It has to do with an old fellow who had the piece of creek-bottom land, never had done anything with it. Then he got ambitious and started in, and he got the brush all cleared, and he hauled the rocks away, and then he started fertilizing and cultivating and planting. And finally, he had really a beautiful garden spot there. And one Sunday morning after the church service, he was so proud that he asked the minister if he wouldn't stop by and see what he'd done. Well, after church, the minister did come by and the first thing he saw was the corn, and he said, "I've never seen corn so tall. My, how the Lord has blessed this land." And then he saw some melons, and he said, "I've never seen melons that large." He said, "Oh, the Lord has just—bless the Lord. This is just so wonderful." Well, he went on that way through everything, squash and beans and everything else. The old boy was getting pretty fidgety as the minister kept giving the Lord the credit. And finally, he interrupted and said, "Reverend, I wish you could have seen this place when the Lord was doing it by Himself." [*Laughter*]

I've always liked that story because it makes a good point. God gave us this great and good land, but it's up to us to make it flourish—to preserve its freedom, to see it grow and become a nation of greatness. In a few minutes, I'll be talking to those people out in the grandstand about the future of American farming. I thought I'd talk to you for a moment about the future more generally, because you've got more future than most of us have. And I thought I might begin my remarks about the future by talking about the past, in particular the part of the American story that I've witnessed in my own lifetime.

When I was about your age, if you can take your minds back that far, America was in the midst of the Great Depression. And I know you've known of recessions since, but I can assure you—to those of us who went through the Great Depression—there was never anything like it. The unemployment rate was virtually a fourth or more of the work force in America, and I approached college and knew that I was going to have to work my way through. We were poor, but, you know, you weren't so aware of it because the Government didn't keep coming around and telling you you were. So, I had to work my way through college. And I was kind of lucky—I had a summer job all the way, lifeguarding—to get some money to start back to school and then I had jobs on the campus. As a matter of fact, one of the better jobs I've ever had was on the campus. I washed dishes in the girls' dormitory. [*Laughter*] All around me, it was a tragic time—your friends, their parents out of work. America's future looked grim.

But here it is just a half a century later, the American people enjoying a standard of living undreamed of during the thirties or even during the boom years of the twenties before the Great Depression. And in these 50 years, employment in America has risen by tens of millions; real, disposable income per person has gone up by over 200 percent; and life expectancy has increased by more than 14 years. As a matter of fact, I've already lived some 20 years longer than my life expectancy when I was born. That's a source of annoyance to a number of people. [*Laughter*]

Just think of all we take for granted today

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that didn't even use to exist—things like television, computers, and space flights. You're looking at a fellow who can actually remember what a thrill it was to hear that Charles Lindbergh had landed in Paris, flying that little single-engine plane across the Atlantic all by himself—the first time it had been done. Well, this same fellow also happens to remember what it was like to gather around the TV set and watch the first Americans walk on the Moon. Imagine it—from Charles Lindbergh to Moon landings in a single lifetime. I can remember my first ride in an automobile—and they wonder why I'm an optimist.

But what about your generation—you wonderful young people? You stand on the verge of a new age. Today freedom is on the march throughout the world. Just 10 years ago, for example, there were few democracies in Latin America. Now, 90 percent of the people in Latin America live in democracies or countries that are well on their way in that direction. Peace itself is moving to a surer footing, with arms talks and the research on our Strategic Defense Initiative. Our economy is growing as America leads the world in a technological revolution—a revolution ranging from tiny microchips to voyages through the outer reaches of the solar system, from home computers to agricultural breakthroughs like new disease-resistant crops. And for those of you who are going into farming, the future's especially bright as the world population continues to grow, creating new markets.

All this awaits you. Of course, you will face challenges. Every generation has to face challenges as it comes of age. But you need only to be true to the values that made our nation great. I know when you're young—and believe it or not, your parents and the others that are older, they remember very clearly what it was like and how they felt, the same as you do. But there's a tendency to throw aside old values as belonging to an earlier generation. Don't discard those values that have proven, over the period of time, their value. Just believe in those values that made our nation great and keep them: faith, family, hard work, and, above all, freedom.

Well, I know it's time for me to get ready to speak to that other audience outside. But I want you to know that I've taken advantage of you because I appreciated having this time with you, and I tried to stretch it out a little bit. But I just want to, again, thank you—all of you; and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:23 a.m. at the fairgrounds. Prior to his remarks, he toured the junior livestock arena and participated in the awards presentation ceremony for the competition.

Remarks at the Illinois State Fair in Springfield

August 12, 1986

Thank you all. Governor Thompson, Secretary [of Agriculture] Lyng, ladies and gentlemen: It's good to be back home where I grew up, in the great State of Illinois. But, you know, I think that as Commander in Chief, I have the same prerogatives as a general, and generals can dictate the uniform of the day, and I'm going to do just that.

[*At this point, the President removed his jacket.*]

Now, you know, at the fair, I've been struck by all that's new—new techniques on farm management, new crop hybrids. It sort of reminds me of a story. I always find something that will remind me of a story. [*Laughter*] It's a new kind of an agricultural item. There was a fellow riding down the road, doing about 55 miles an hour, as is legal—[*laughter*]—and happened to glance out the side and saw a chicken running alongside beside him. And he couldn't believe it. So, he stepped it up to about 65, and the chicken kept right up with him. And finally, he was up to 70, and the chicken then spurted and went out ahead of him and crossed the highway in front of him and went down a lane. Well, he screeched to a halt and turned down the lane himself and found himself at a farmyard. And there was a farmer standing there, and he said, "Did you see a chicken go by here?" The fellow says, "Yep, it's one of mine." "Well," he said, "Am I crazy, or did that chicken have three legs?" The farmer says, "Yep. I raise them that way." "Well," he said, "why?" "Well," he says, "I like the drumstick, Ma likes the drumstick, Junior came along and he likes the drumstick, and we got tired of fighting over them, so I raised them with three legs." And the fellow says, "Well, how do they taste?" He says, "I don't rightly know. We haven't been able to catch one." [*Laughter*]

It's important for a President to get away from Washington every so often—away from the special interests and big government mentality, out among the people that don't believe that government is the only industry in the world. And there's no better way to experience the true America than to visit a State fair—the happy, expectant faces of the 4H-ers and Future Farmers of America, that I just spoke to a few minutes ago, and the sight of so many families enjoying themselves together. It puts me in touch with the basic American values of faith and family that we're working so hard back in Washington to defend. It's even sort of taken me back to my early boyhood here in Illinois. I guess what I'm trying to say is that you've given me a gift today. And for that, my friends, I thank you.

Just a few years ago things weren't too good for America. Inflation and interest rates were soaring. Economic growth was virtually nonexistent. And in the world at large, our foreign policy was marked by weakness and self-doubt. Since taking office, our administration has rebuilt America's defenses and earned anew the world's respect. I just have to believe that any nickel-and-dime dictator or terrorist will think twice now before tangling with the United States of America. On the economic front, you may remember that critics made fun of our economic program just a few years ago. In fact, they made fun of it, calling it Reaganomics. Now, what's happened? Well, inflation and interest rates are down. Yes, there are still problems, but we've seen 3½ years of economic growth, the creation of 10½ million new jobs—just 1,650,000 of those in the first 7 months of this year—and the falling of oil prices. Probably the most convincing proof that we have a solid economic recovery, though, is that those same critics aren't calling it Reaganomics anymore. [*Laughter*] I'd kind of come to like it. [*Laughter*]

But I've come here today to talk about a subject on my mind and yours, the state of farming in America. Last month, I visited South Carolina and learned for myself the effects of the drought—the stunted corn, the burnt-out soybeans, calves so weak that they could barely walk. And just a few moments ago, I met with some of those Illinois farmers who've donated hay to this drought-stricken region, others who've donated their services in transporting it and helping load it. That's the way Americans respond in a crisis, by sticking together. And I know you'll join me in applauding these generous farmers from Illinois. And let me tell you, when I was in South Carolina, I had the opportunity to be with some of those beleaguered farmers there as we met the planes that had brought in loads of hay from Illinois, where this whole thing started in response to the plea of your Governor. [*Applause*]

Well, to provide further help to farmers in the Southeast, I have asked Agriculture Secretary Lyng to create a Federal drought assistance task force, a task force that will help provide long-term support to those so affected by this drought. Dick Lyng will extend to those farmers the assistance and encouragement that they so need. Here in the Midwest there's no drought. There are problems all the same. Storage is scarce. Certain types of interest remain high. Prices for some farm goods are falling. Farm communities find machinery dealers in trouble and banks under pressure.

Well, let me be clear: We're talking about more than statistics like crop yields and land prices. We're talking about a way of life—a way of life nurtured and sustained by the soil—the oldest way of life that Americans know. And, my friends, America has too much at stake in her farms—too much history, too much pride—not to help in hard times. I give you my promise: The Nation will see the farmers through. There are three fundamental ways that we're working to help: supporting farm income, cutting farm costs, and expanding farm exports. Our income programs are intended to see farmers and farm communities through the years we're in now, some of the hardest of the hard times. But, ultimately, we want to get government out of farming so that our farmers can achieve complete economic independence. Right now, while some of our farmers are hurting, government has a responsibility to lend a hand, especially since government-imposed embargoes and inflation did so much of the damage in the first place. Through target prices, support loans, and other programs, our administration has provided more support to our nation's farmers this year than did the administrations of the last five Presidents all put together.

Because this year alone, we'll spend more on farm support programs—some $26 billion or more—than the total amount the last administration provided in all of its 4 years. Consider our new conservation reserve program. This year we, in effect, leased some 4 million acres of marginal farmland—fragile land that was undergoing rapid erosion. By the end of next year, that figure will rise to nearly 10 million, and when the program is complete to almost 45 million acres. That's 45 million acres out of production and protecting the environment—45 million acres conserved for future generations, not used to force crop prices down in our time. As I mentioned a moment ago, with bumper harvests here in the Midwest, storage is scarce and some producers fear lack of space in elevators or farm bins will make their crops ineligible for price supports. Well, I've directed Secretary of Agriculture Lyng to make certain that grain unable to make it into usual storage, even grain that is simply stored on the ground, remains eligible for price support loans. Farmers need these harvest loans, and we intend to see they get them, regardless of problems with storage that are beyond their control.

Turning now to farm costs, you'll remember that back when inflation and interest rates were running at historic highs, virtually every farming necessity cost more—the seed the farmer planted, the fuel he put in his tractor, the tractor itself, and the loan he took out to pay for everything to begin with. Well, today farm costs are still too high. I know in particular that interest rates on farm loans are running several points above those on most other kinds of loans. But with taxes lower, the economy growing, and inflation below 2 percent, farm costs have started down. As a matter of fact, inflation for the last year has been 1.7, but in the last few months it's actually been lower than zero. Now, down is exactly where we're going to keep farm costs going. One of the measures that'll help most in this regard is our historic tax reform, now nearing final approval by the Congress. The Senate-approved reform is expected to lower or eliminate Federal income taxes for the majority of Americans. But just as significant, it should discourage those who make their money elsewhere from using agriculture as a tax dodge and driving farm costs up. It's time we gave farming back to farmers.

And this brings me to our efforts to expand your markets, perhaps the most important aspect of what we're doing to help move toward a farm economy of genuine profitability. The economic expansion we've created is contributing to the expansion of the world economy as a whole, increasing the world's ability to purchase American farm goods. We've worked with our trading partners to moderate the value of the dollar, and we're fighting protectionist legislation in Congress that would lead to retaliation, and usually that retaliation is directed against America's farmers. Yes, there is such a thing as unfair trade, but you don't fix it by inviting our trading partners to take a snipe at American agriculture. But perhaps our most dramatic initiative to expand farm exports involves the decision I made earlier this month.

On August 1st, we announced that under the export enhancement program, we would enable the Soviet Union to complete its purchase of some 4 million metric tons of American grain at competitive prices.

Now, for some, this has been difficult to understand. After all, the Soviets are our adversaries, and I've never been accused of being naive about that. The truth is, I didn't make this decision for them; I made it for the American farmer. If that grain isn't sold to the Soviets, most of it will be stockpiled, costing the taxpayers and depressing grain prices here at home. So, the grain will be sold at the same price the Soviets would pay to buy it from one of our foreign competitors. Meeting world competition this way is fair to American taxpayers, fair to our trading partners, and—most of all—fair to you, the American farmer.

Yes, times are still hard, but they've begun to get better. And maybe that's the most important message I have to give to you today, the message of hope. You know, back in those towns where I was a boy—towns like Tampico and Dixon—and, you know, because my father was always looking for a better job, I'd be honest with you if I added in there a brief time in Chicago, time in Galesburg, time in Monmouth, Illinois, back to Tampico, and then to Dixon. But in a lot of those towns you couldn't walk to the end of main street without glimpsing the farmland beyond, the pastures with their livestock, the fields planted with corn. No matter where you lived in towns like Tampico, you weren't far from plowed ground.

Even in those days, American farming was as productive and advanced as any on Earth. And think of all that's happened since. New breeds of livestock and strains of crops, new machinery and management techniques, per-acre production of virtually every farm crop you can think of is up. The farming spirit of neighbor helping neighbor remains strong, as Operation Haylift and the Illinois farmers who have participated in it make clear. And the kind of farm that holds a place of such esteem in our hearts and history—the family farm—remains strong. Times may be hard, but American farms—family farms—will pull through. They'll pull through because of growing markets—in just the next 3 years, the number of people on Earth will grow more than enough to populate another America—and because, my friends, American farmers are the most innovative, productive, hardworking, and efficient on Earth. And that's why I'm proud to be their President and to stand with them—and with all of you today.

Thank you very much for your patience and listening. God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:53 a.m. at the fairgrounds.

Remarks at a Fundraiser for Gov. James R. Thompson, Jr., in Rosemont, Illinois

August 12, 1986

Thank you very much. And thank you, Jim. Thank you all. Chicago, Chicago, what a wonderful town, and it's even more wonderful if you're in Rosemont. I remember I was here in '84. You'll remember we were doing something then—had us traveling around. [*Laughter*] Flying in on Air Force One, I thought I saw a new building on the Chicago skyline. And then, as we got closer, I discovered it was William "the Refrigerator" Perry. [*Laughter*]

But it's great to be back home in Illinois. And it's great to be here with so many old friends: Governor Thompson; Lieutenant Governor George Ryan; State GOP chairman, Don Adams; and county GOP chairman, my longtime friend, Don Totten. And, of course the Illinois Republican delegation to the House of Representatives. I think they must be one of the finest groups of Representatives this country has ever had. And proof of it is that they're not here because there's some very important business going on in the House—and they're all there, and I'm glad they are.

They do have one serious drawback, however: There simply aren't enough of them. I need more of the kind of support that they give me in the House. And we're going to do something about that this November, aren't we? And I know this sounds optimistic, but don't you think it's time that Minority Leader Bob Michel got a chance to try his hand at being majority leader—Speaker of the House of Representatives? Speaking of support in Congress, I need a gutsy, determined fighter like Judy Koehler supporting me in the Senate. And while we're on the subject of guts, Cook County needs a tough, principled man like Jim O'Grady in the sheriff's office. He'll keep this city safe for law-abiding citizens and not so safe for those who don't abide by the law.

Well, as I said, it's great to get out of Washington and back to the land of my roots. As you may know, I went to Eureka College. That's a little bit to the south and west of here. And I'll never forget graduation day, when the president of the school handed me my diploma. He asked me a question that really stuck in my mind. He asked, "Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?" [*Laughter*] Well, I've posed that question myself a few times since.

There was a time, and not so long ago, back in 1980, when the American people had to answer that question with a big, resounding "No!" The complete mismanagement of the party then in power had made an invalid of the once powerful giant of the American economy. After years of neglect, our proud military had fallen into disrepair and the mighty United States had become a whipping boy for penny-ante dictators and fanatics. A chorus of doom and gloom rose up from our opponents saying our best days were behind us and ringing down the curtain on America.

But you can be sure the American people never lost faith in our country. They knew that America's best days were ahead of her, that the future was bright. And all they had to do was to clear out those people in Washington who were making such a mess of things. As usual, the American people were right. We came in and cut taxes, squashed inflation, unburdened the economy of needless regulations, heralding one of the longest peacetime expansions in history. Today there are actually 30,000 pages less in the Federal regulations than there were those few years ago. We built up our military, and around the world we spoke out loudly and clearly for freedom.

Today America is once again strong and united. Our economy is a powerhouse of economic growth and job creation, and we've regained our rightful place as leader of the free world. Now, there's one change that makes me particularly proud: We have restored pride in the uniform of the military of the United States of America. Today's recruits—and they're all volunteers—are the most educated and some of the most highly motivated—simply the finest young men and women who have ever served their country. Indeed, we have a higher percentage of high school graduates in the military than we have ever had in our entire history, even with our wartime drafts. If we ever have to send them in harm's way, I'm going to make sure they have the very best possible equipment that America can produce.

But it's important to remember those dark days 5½ years ago, because the tax-and-spend crew is still lurking in the shadows, just waiting for a second chance. The liberal leadership of the Democratic Party hasn't changed; they're as addicted as ever to big government, high taxes, and inflation. They're just itching to repeal our tax cuts, to replace our opportunity society with a welfare state. And their foreign policy is still the same: slash defense and, when in doubt, always "blame America first." The Democratic leadership would chart the most dangerous course for a nation since the Egyptians tried a shortcut through the Red Sea. You have to think about that one for a minute. [*Laughter*]

I've come here today to tell you that this election in 1986 will be a crucial moment of decision for our country. Will liberal policies return us to the days of malaise? Or will America continue down the road to progress? The answer to that question depends on one thing: electing Governors like Jim Thompson and Senators like Judy Koehler who'll work to build America strong and proud.

I don't have to tell you how important it is to have Jim Thompson of Illinois supporting our efforts to slim down the Federal bureaucracy and bring government back where it belongs: closer to the people. There are many people in Washington who have forgotten—or who want to forget this nation is a federation of sovereign States, and that is our basic strength.

I don't have to tell you about Jim Thompson's qualifications. The people of Illinois have kept Jim Thompson Governor longer than any other in this State's history, and for a very good reason. Jim Thompson is a leader. When he came into office in 1977, he, too, confronted the wreckage of liberal Democratic policies, but he immediately cut overspending and scaled back on the size of government. He led the fight on another issue that's close to my heart—tax reform, giving the hard-working people of this State a long, overdue break from the tax collector; and he completely wiped several other taxes off the books. He got the Illinois economy moving again, attracting new businesses and creating new jobs; and today more people are working in Illinois than ever before.

Foremost among his efforts is relief for the hard-pressed agricultural sector. With tax cuts, research funds, and loan programs, Jim Thompson has been a friend to the farmers of Illinois. He's also led the fight for passage of tough legislation that puts criminals where they belong—behind bars. And he's been tireless in promoting excellence in education, making this State's school system his top budget priority. A leader in tax reform, jobs, and education, and a tough fighter in the war against crime—a man who shares with the American people a vision of the future that is as big and hopeful and full of heart as this great country of ours—Jim Thompson's my kind of Governor, and I'm sure he's yours. Between the worn-out liberalism of his opponent, and Jim Thompson's future-oriented leadership, there isn't much of a contest. I think it's clear that come this November, the people of Illinois are going to say loud and clear, "Four more years for Jim Thompson!"

We also have to get a message to the people of Illinois, and to all the American people, if we're going to keep America on track in the future. It's vital that we keep Republican control of the Senate. We couldn't have accomplished what we have if we had not had control of that one House. Imagine having to deal with two Tip O'Neills, and you'll know what I'm talking about. If the Democratic leadership took over the Senate, they would put so many obstacles in our way, we'd need "the Refrigerator" to push through our legislation. [*Laughter*] We'd be playing a purely defensive game, fighting a rear-guard action to keep the opportunity society and our strong foreign policy from being dismantled piece by piece. I'd have to sleep with my veto pen under my pillow. [*Laughter*]

But there's only one President, and if he has to fight an obstructionist leadership in both Houses of Congress, it could dangerously stalemate our country. We can't let America be paralyzed by a hostile Congress. We have too much yet to accomplish, and that's why I need someone like Judy Koehler that I can count on in the Senate, because she's a fighter for Illinois, a fighter for America. Now, I know the pundits say that Judy is the underdog in this race, but I've never put too much stock in what the pundits say. I remember back in 1980—it was just about 6 months before the Republican Convention. They asked the Washington Press Club who they thought would be elected President that year. And all the candidates were listed except one, who received so few votes from the Press Club that his name didn't even appear in the papers. Well, I decided to hang around and give it a try anyway. [*Laughter*] So, Judy, from one underdog to another: Just hang around here and let's see what happens. Forget the pundits; it's the people who count. And I bet you when they see more of this feisty, principled lady in action, they're going to say: A woman Senator from Illinois is a very good idea. They're going to elect Judy Koehler to the U.S. Senate.

Could I interrupt here a second and tell something about this whole history of our wonderful ladies in politics. Before Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister of England, she became the head of the Conservative Party in England; the Labor Party was in power. I was there as Governor of California on a trip to England, and I'd been asked to do some errands there by the

President. And I got to meet her, and we had a very good conversation. And that night there was a party, and an English lord somebody-or-other came over to me and said, "What did you think of our Mrs. Thatcher?" And I said, "Well, I'm just greatly impressed. I think she'd make a great Prime Minister." And he said, "Oh, my dear fellow, a woman Prime Minister?" [*Laughter*] And I said, "Well, you had a queen once named Victoria who did rather well." He said, "Jove, I'd forgotten all about that." [*Laughter*] Well, Judy, don't let anybody forget about you. You're going to make a great Senator, and we are all going to be happy to have you there.

Now, maybe you've noticed that I've been very careful to refer to the "liberal leadership" of the Democratic Party. That's because I believe the liberals who have taken control of the Democratic Party don't represent the vast majority of honest, hard-working Democrats. That reminds me of my brief career as the drum major in the Dixon YMCA Boys' Band. And during one Decoration Day parade, I was up there in the front leading the band, and I was supposed to follow the man on the white horse. But all of a sudden he turned and rode back down the parade, I guess to see that everything was coming along right, and I kept on leading the band. But then the music began to sound rather faint, and I took a look over my shoulder. The parade had turned a corner without me, and I was all by myself, walking right out of a musical career. So, I can sympathize with the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. There they are, still on that same old leftward course while the country has made a right turn.

And, no, I don't mistake the honest, patriotic, rank and file of the Democratic Party for its liberal leadership. And I'm grateful for all the help that they've given us in these last few years. I'm sure there must be a number of Democrats in this room; some of them may be former Democrats as I am, but also some who still haven't made the change. But they have found more in our party of what they believe in than they now find under the present leadership of their own party. We couldn't have been elected in 1980. We couldn't have brought America back without their help and the help of Democrats like those who are here today who believe in the same values of family, faith, and love of country that we do. Our Democratic allies deserve a vote of thanks, a real round of applause for all they're doing for America. [*Applause*]

And that's another reason why I'm glad to have this chance to be with Jim O'Grady again. I had Jim to the White House last winter, and I encouraged him to run. Jim's capable and effective—a man who can bring integrity to government, someone our children can be proud of and look up to. And Jim is a symbol of a realignment that is going on in this country—of people who feel they've been deserted by their party leaders, who can take party loyalty only so far and then just have to vote their true beliefs. When he was at the White House, Jim said to me, "The great Democratic Party of my father's and grandfather's time just doesn't exist anymore. Mr. President, I didn't leave the Democratic Party, the Democratic Party left me. That's why I switched parties." And I said, "Jim, join the crowd."

I know how tough it can be to change parties. I was working for Republican candidates for some time before I changed my registration. But for anyone who's concerned about, and thinking about doing, that, I think Winston Churchill—when he changed parties, was a member of Parliament in England. And he answered a question as to why. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and some change party for principle." All I'm asking of the people of Illinois is to remember that the Governors, Representatives, and Senators you elect will determine the future of America. Will we push on down the road to pride, progress, and prosperity, or will we turn our backs on our destiny and retreat back into the failures of the past? I know which way the American people will choose. They're going forward with hope and faith in their hearts, forward to a future as big as our dreams.

They're going forward with Jim O'Grady, with Judy Koehler, and the Illinois A-Team of Republican Representatives. They're going forward with Jim Thompson, because he's a leader with experience and imagination—the kind of positive, forward-looking Governor this great State of Illinois deserves. So, when you go to the polls this November, win one for Judy Koehler and Jim O'Grady. Win one for Jim Thompson and his partner, Lieutenant Governor George Ryan. Win one for the great State of Illinois and for America. And I don't mind asking you a favor: Win one for the Gipper.

I'm just going to close with one little statistic here. I know that statistics aren't the most entertaining of things to say, but right now, with a few people beginning to rumble a little and worry that maybe things are going to fall off the track here, would you be interested to know that today 61.2 percent of all the people, male and female, in the United States, 16 years of age or over are employed—1,650,000 more of them in the last 7 months; 201,000 just last month. I think that's a pretty good indication that we must be on the right track. And let's not let anybody sidetrack us.

Thank you all, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:23 p.m. in Hall A at the Rosemont-O'Hare Exposition Center. He was introduced by Governor Thompson. Following the President's remarks, he attended a reception for major donors to the Judy Koehler for U.S. Senate campaign at the hotel.

The President's News Conference
August 12, 1986

The President. As you know and have been told, I do have a short statement here. Before we begin, I thought I'd mention that one reason for our visit to Illinois, especially this morning at the State fair, was to bring a special message to America's farmers, one of concern and hope. Amid general prosperity that has brought record employment, rising incomes, and the lowest inflation in more than 20 years, some sectors of our farm economy are hurting, and their anguish is a concern to all Americans.

I think you all know that I've always felt the nine most terrifying words in the English language are: I'm from the Government, and I'm here to help. A great many of the current problems on the farm were caused by government-imposed embargoes and inflation, not to mention government's long history of conflicting and haphazard policies. Our ultimate goal, of course, is economic independence for agriculture, and through steps like the tax reform bill, we seek to return farming to real farmers. But until we make that transition, the Government must act compassionately and responsibly. In order to see farmers through these tough times, our administration has committed record amounts of assistance, spending more in this year alone than any previous administration spent during its entire tenure. No area of the budget, including defense, has grown as fast as our support for agriculture.

Earlier this month we announced our decisions on grain exports, and this morning we announced a drought assistance task force and, with regard to storage problems, the availability of price-support loans for all the grain in this year's crop. The message in all this is very simple: America's farmers should know that our commitment to helping them is unshakable. And as long as I am in Washington, their concerns are going to be heard and acted upon.

One other brief point: Tomorrow the Senate will cast a crucial vote. The question is that of assistance to the freedom fighters who are trying to bring democracy to Nicaragua, where a Communist regime, a client State of the Soviet Union, has taken over. The question before the Senate is: Will it vote for democracy in Central America and the security of our own borders, or will it vote to passively sit by while the Soviets make permanent their military beachhead on the mainland of North America.

The end of statement. And now, as is traditional with a Presidential press conference, I start by calling on the representatives of the two major news bureaus.

Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press]?

Strategic Defense Initiative

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. Sir, Soviet and American negotiators just completed 2 days of top-level talks in Moscow. Did they narrow any differences on arms control, perhaps paving the way for a summit later this year? And how did the Soviets react to your offer to delay the deployment of a Strategic Defense Initiative in return for an agreement to deploy it later?

The President. Well, that isn't exactly what we've proposed to the Soviet Union about delaying our Strategic Defense Initiative. And I'm not going to discuss what was in my letter, and no one who has been guessing at it has guessed right yet. But the General Secretary did not reveal his letter to me, and I'm not going to reveal mine to him. But we don't have an answer or a reply yet from our negotiators over there, and I'm waiting for their report to see where we stand. But we have no word as yet.

Soviet-U.S. Summit Meeting

Q. Are you more or less optimistic, sir, about the prospects for a summit in November?

The President. Yes, I am optimistic. And I'm optimistic that we're going to make more progress than probably has been made in a number of years because of some of the problems that are concerning the General Secretary at this time.

Norm [Norman Sandler, United Press International]?

South Africa

Q. Mr. President, your recent speech on South Africa met with what one account called "a bipartisan chorus of boos on Capitol Hill." It neither silenced your critics nor satisfied members of your own party who are pressing for a more forceful U.S. approach to that problem. At this point, are you willing to ignore those calls for firmer U.S. action and possibly see Congress seize the initiative in setting policy toward South Africa?

The President. Well, I don't think that it's a case of whether it's firm action or not. I think the simple case is that punitive sanctions that would affect the economy there would not only be disruptive to surrounding states that are virtually linked to South Africa's economy but would also be very punitive to the people that we want to help. And whether the Members of the Congress were ready to accept what I said in that speech—I can tell you that in communication with some of the most prominent of the black leaders, individuals who are leaders of groups of several million, 4½ million in one religious group, and are all solidly opposed to the sanctions. And the one group that is in support of them in South Africa is a group that very definitely has been the most radical and wants the disruption that would come from massive unemployment and hunger and desperation of the people; because it is their belief that they could then rise out of all of that disruption and seize control.

And this has been transmitted to me personally by some of these other leaders, like Buthelezi of the largest tribal group in all of South Africa, the Zulus. And there are others. There are religious leaders. Another one, another Bishop—you never hear of him—I don't know whether I pronounce his name right, but it's, I think, Moreno or Marnarama. I'm going to have to find out what sounds they attach to some of their combination of letters. But he's the leader of 4½ million Christians there. And all of them are deathly opposed to sanctions. So, I just think that up on the Hill there, well-intentioned though they may be, they're asking for something that would not be helpful. On the other hand, I think there are evidences that maybe ourselves and some of our allies could be invited to meet with their government representatives and see if we couldn't bring about some coming together of these responsible leaders of the black community.

Q. Well, if I could follow it up, sir: If you're unwilling at this point to define what a reasonable timetable is for the abolition of apartheid, does the situation, in fact, reach a point at some stage where the United States is pushed to go beyond friendly persuasion to prod the South Africans for change?

The President. Well, I think that's something that you face if and when that time comes. Yes, we're impatient. And, yes, we feel as strongly about apartheid as anyone does, and it should be done away with. On the other hand, President Botha himself has said the same thing, and that his goal is to eliminate apartheid.

Now, we'll go over to the home side here.

Presidential Campaigning for Republicans

Q. I'm Hugh Hill, from WLS–TV in Chicago. You came here today on behalf of Republican candidates. And 2 years ago you had a landslide victory in Illinois, and yet the man you campaigned with over and over, Senator Percy, lost. And I'd like to ask you this: What value do you place on a Presidential trip, particularly in an off year, with the exception of drawing crowds to these fundraisers?

The President. Well, I don't know. If there is a dissatisfaction with some candidate, I don't think that someone else's coattails can do that individual any good. But there is another facet you haven't even mentioned. May sound crass, but you can also help them raise the funds they need for campaigning. And so far, I've been rather successful in that area.

Drug Testing

Q. Mr. President, you've said that you would support voluntary drug testing in the workplace and, perhaps, mandatory drug testing for those with sensitive government jobs. I'd like to ask, sir, how any form of drug testing, voluntary or not, which is subject to peer pressure can be truly voluntary? And also, what that does to our constitutional rights of not to incriminate ourselves and the presumption against self-incrimination and the constitutional guarantee and the presumption of innocence?

The President. Well, I think I made it plain on one count: They won't be incriminating themselves. Because what I have said is that in voluntary testing these individuals that might turn up and that are found to be drug addicts—I would say that there should be no threat of losing their job or of any punishment. There should be an offer of help, that we would stand by ready to help them take the treatment that would free them from this habit. So, it's not a case of saying that we're now going to find a way to, as you say, have people incriminate themselves so that they can be fired or anything else.

And I just have to believe that the time has come, as it did once around the turn of the century in this country, and again, cocaine was the villain. We had a great drug epidemic around the turn of the century, and it really was eliminated simply by the ranks of the people—suddenly said, "Enough already." And then, whether it was peer pressure, whether it was friend helping friend or whatever, that disappeared for a very long time. Well, now we have the thing back again. We have done all—and are doing—and are going to continue to do all that we can to intercept the drugs. And you might be interested to know that since we've been here we have increased by 10 times over the seizure of narcotics with our drug enforcement. But that isn't going to do it. The only answer is going to be taking the customer away from the drugs, turning them off.

Q. But, sir, how can it be truly voluntary, though? If a member of your staff declines to take a voluntary drug test, aren't you, or is not someone on your staff, likely to be a little suspicious?

The President. Might be suspicious, but nothing's going to happen to him in the sense of firing or anything else. What would you have thought of me if I'd refused to voluntarily do it?

Block Grants and Local Taxes

Q. Mr. President, at least once a week the mayor of Chicago, Harold Washington, says that your tax and fiscal policies are destroying cities like Chicago. And he points out that, despite having laid off several thousand employees over the past few years, the city is still projecting a $65 million budget gap for next year, and he blames that on your policies. He says it could force the layoff of essential service employees, like police and fire, or a tax increase. Is he correct?

The President. And he wants what?

Q. Is he correct that your policies are leading to the destruction of basic services in America's cities?

The President. No, as a matter of fact, several hundred million dollars come here in grants, and a good share of that—at least half, if not more—is for rapid transit. And we have tried, as a matter of fact, in a number of the helpful grants and so forth that the Federal Government has been giving to States and local communities. Speaking from experience as a Governor, I can tell you that in many of those instances the administrative overhead of the so-called compassionate programs that were to help the needy amounted to more than the money that was actually reaching the needy, in some instances costing $2 to deliver $1 to a needy person.

Now, what we've tried to do is take the redtape off these grants, to put them together, and to allow the local communities more power to determine how the money will be used. I found as a Governor that many times I had to look at a program, and I had to follow the Federal rules and regulations for the administering of the program. And this made for great waste and fraud, well, I call it waste fraud. And if we had been allowed to do what we felt was best for our people and our State, we could have managed the program at far less cost. So, since I've been in Washington, we have tried to put things together in block grants, take off the restrictions, and allow them to use it to the best of their ability.

Q. My name, by the way, is Mike Flannery with Channel 2 News here in Chicago. The mayor says that the net result of your programs have been large tax increases in Chicago. And from where he sits, he says it looks like your tax breaks at the Federal level amount to a shell game, forcing larger corresponding tax increases at the local level. Do you think that's a fair assessment?

The President. No, it isn't a fair assessment. Because in some instances what we set out to do did involve local and State governments with regard to taxes, in the sense that the Federal Government had so usurped the tax sources that local and State governments—there wasn't anything left where they could turn to without disruption of their economies and certainly distress to their people.

So, we thought that if we could reduce that Federal burden that this would then open areas to where a local government or a State government that had a need for additional revenues could take those revenues. The Federal Government had simply monopolized and grabbed off all the resources, and then the Federal Government turned and said: Oh, you poor people back there, you haven't got the money to do things. You'll have to take our programs. We'll do them for you. And every place that there was government help, there was government control, Washington control. So, they're just painting it wrong.

Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News]?

Grain Sales to the Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, after you announced your decision to subsidize grain sales to the Soviet Union, Secretary of State Shultz was extremely critical. And I'd like you to reply to his criticism. He said the Soviet Union must be chortling at having sales to them subsidized and scratching their heads about a system that says we're going to fix it up so that American taxpayers make it possible for Soviet housewives to buy American-produced food at a price lower than an American housewife. Now, that's Secretary Shultz; what do you have to say about that?

The President. Well, you fellows all caught Secretary Shultz—he'd been away, and you caught him before he'd had a chance to talk to us and find out what it was we really had done. Now, we're not out as a matter of policy to continue subsidizing the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has a long-term grain agreement with us, and it calls for a purchase of four metric tons of grain this year. They have not yet bought that.

This measure that I employed was in the bill that the Congress passed. And what we did was say for this one crop, and for this one season, that we would offer this subsidy to the farmers. We didn't do it for the Soviet Union. We did it for our farmers, who are, as you know—and we hope temporarily—but in a real bind, a very severe one. This amounted to a subsidy for them, but allowed the Soviet Union to buy that 4 million. If they came in and wanted to buy 5, the other million would be back at the regular price. And I think George has mellowed considerably since he found out what it is that we did.

Q. A lot of people just simply think you were trying to buy votes in the fall elections. Because, sir, the American taxpayer is going to pay about 20 cents a bushel for this subsidy.

The President. No, we're trying to help in a situation that I believe was originally created by the Federal Government, when the Federal Government, back in the days of the Depression, started invading the farm community. And with all its various programs, it has brought on most of the problems that bother the farmers today.

Now I have to go back over here to the home side. Yes.

Berlin Wall

Q. Mr. President, Bruce DuMont from WTTW Television in Chicago. Yesterday you offered strong words of encouragement to those who would like to see the Berlin Wall torn down. I am wondering if at some point in the future you might be willing to go beyond rhetoric and perhaps put it on a future agenda for negotiation with the Soviet Union?

The President. Oh, I would have no hesitation, whatsoever, in a summit meeting to discuss this with the General Secretary. I think it's a wall that never should have been built. And I happen to believe that at the time that they started to put it up—and they started with wire, barbed wire, instead of a wall—that if the United States had taken the action it should have—because that was a total violation of the Four Powers agreement for Berlin—that if we'd gone in there and knocked down that wire then, I don't think there'd be a wall today. Because I don't think they wanted to start a war over that.

Q. How realistic is it, though? Some critics have suggested that it raises false hopes for those beyond the wall.

The President. Oh, I don't think anyone is intending to do anything of that kind. But we know that they've done a kind of a lucrative business in letting people come through that wall, if the price was right, and rejoin their families and friends in West Germany. And isn't it strange that all of these situations where other people build walls to keep an enemy out, and there's only one part of the world and one philosophy where they have to build walls to keep their people in. Maybe they're going to recognize that there is something wrong with that soon.

South Africa

Q. Mr. President, I'd like to go back to your first answer on South Africa. You said that the only blacks who want sanctions are the radical blacks, the ones who want upheaval. One of the blacks who very much is in favor of sanctions and is very critical of your policy is Desmond Tutu, who is a bishop of the church and the Nobel Peace Prize winner. Are you saying that he's one of those radical blacks who wants upheaval?

The President. No, but I don't think he's right in what he's advocating now. But, Chris [Chris Wallace, NBC News], I guess that was careless of me. I was talking in terms of the various groupings, political alliances and so forth, of the people in the black community there. Of course there are individuals that may be all over, individuals that think that's the thing to do, that there's no other answer now except just punish, never mind trying to find a solution to the problem. And so, I agree that was careless of me. No, I was not linking him in with the particular group that I had in mind.

Q. If I might follow up, sir: You also, in your first answer, talked about a possible meeting—Western governments invited to talk to the South African Government and to blacks. Could you tell us a little bit more about where that stands? And also where does it stand now, the question of your appointing an Ambassador to South Africa and also the possibility of a special envoy?

The President. Well, we have made no decision yet on the Ambassador, nor have we made up our minds whether we want to send an envoy or not. But at the risk of violating something that I said, or I thought that I wouldn't do, I am going to say one thing about Mr. Botha's speech today. Now, I'm not going to comment generally or take questions on that because I haven't heard it.

and I'm not going to comment until I hear the whole thing. But I did, thanks to the media, hear at least one line of his. And this line—he spoke of the idea of having the leaders of West Germany, France, United Kingdom, and the United States to some meetings.

Well, this is what we ourselves have been talking about, and among ourselves, these same leaders—is if we could be of help. This is a sovereign nation. You can't go in and dictate to them and tell them how they must run their country. But if we could be of help in bringing together various groupings there to discuss with the Government as to how something could be planned to bring along an end to apartheid earlier, this we would be pleased to do.

Well, now, as I say, I can't comment because I haven't heard or read, and I will get his transcript and read his speech. But he did—and that was quoted on the air—he did say that he was thinking of such a meeting.

Q. Would you go to that kind of a summit, sir?

The President. I've got to go back to what?

Q. Would you go to that kind of a summit meeting?

The President. I don't know whether it would require us or whether it could be done with foreign ministers or not. We'd have to see the details.

I have to go over to this side. If you've noticed, I'm going from Washington to Chicago.

Lyndon LaRouche

Q. Mr. President, Basil Talbott from the Chicago Sun Times. Two followers of Lyndon LaRouche won upset victories on the Democratic ticket here and sent Adlai Stevenson off into a third party. Paul Kirk has referred to this group as "freakish, fascist, fanatic." Adlai Stevenson calls them neo-Fascists. And I was wondering: Your CIA top officials have met with Lyndon LaRouche, and a spokesman confirmed that a couple of years ago. Do you think that Lyndon LaRouche is within the pale, or do you agree with the Democrats that he is an extremist?

The President. Well, let me say I'm not here to do battle with him, but I don't believe I could find myself in agreement with him on just about everything that he stands for. And my suggestion to those people—since he chose the Democratic ticket to invade—is: Play it safe, and vote Republican. [*Laughter*]

Andrea [Andrea Mitchell, NBC News]?

African National Congress

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. When you spoke earlier of that one group that you said wants disorder and is radical—just to clear up the point—you seemed to be referring to the African National Congress, the very group that Secretary of State Shultz says should be negotiated with, that the Commonwealths feel should be part of the solution. Now, are you saying that they should not be among the groups that ought to be included in some sort of dialog, even though they seem to be very representative of a large number of people in South Africa?

The President. Andrea, the African National Congress started out some years ago, and there was no question about its being a solid organization. But in 1921, in South Africa, the Communist Party was formed. And some years later the Communist Party of South Africa joined with, and just moved into, the African National Congress. And it is that element; I don't say the entire ANC, no. And George Shultz has talked with them. We know that there are still sound people. We've had enough experience in our own country with so-called Communist fronts to know that you can have an organization with some well meaning and fine people, but you have an element in there that has its own agenda. And this is what's happened with the ANC. And right now, the ANC in exile, the ones we're hearing from, that are making the statements, are the members of that African Communist Party. So, no, if you could do business with and separate out and get the solid citizens in the ANC to come forward on their own, that's just fine.

Sanctions Against Poland and Nicaragua

Q. Let me understand, also, the logic of what you said tonight about sanctions. The frontline states, the neighboring states, have said that they, even though hurt by sanctions, would welcome it if it came from Western countries. Yet President Botha has imposed sanctions upon them. You've not criticized him for that, you personally, and at the same time this country has imposed sanctions on Nicaragua and Poland. Are you saying that what those regimes do to their people is worse than what the South African regime has done to the residents of that country?

The President. No, with regard to Poland, if you would check the sanctions that we finally felt had to be applied there, we applied sanctions that we were sure—and we sought Polish advice on this—that would not harm the citizens of Poland, that there would be restrictions on the Government that was at that time denying Lech Walesa and the union and so forth, the Solidarity movement, its rights. With regard to Nicaragua, there is no comparison between South Africa and Nicaragua. In South Africa you're talking about a country—yes, we disagree and find repugnant some of the practices of their government, but they're not seeking to impose their government on other surrounding countries. Nicaragua is a totalitarian, Communist State. It is a sort of a vassal of the Soviet Union. And it has made plain in utterance after utterance, even since the Somoza revolution, that their revolution is not going to be confined to their borders, that they intend to spread that revolution throughout Latin America.

So, what we're talking about is helping the people of Nicaragua. Just recently, the last newspaper, La Prensa, was silenced; two religious leaders were ejected from the country for criticizing some facets of the government. And we simply feel that the revolution against Somoza, which declared in writing to the Organization of American States what their goals were: a pluralistic society, a democracy, free speech, freedom of press, free labor unions, and all of this—they pledged was what they were trying to achieve. Then one element in the revolution threw out the others that had fought beside them, and who largely make up the *contras*, took over, seized power at the point of a gun. And we simply believe that the people of Nicaragua have got a right to try for their original goals.

American Hostages in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, thank you. Chuck Goudie from WLS in Chicago. After Reverend Lawrence Martin Jenco was released by his captors in Beirut a few weeks ago, he met with you and said he delivered a message from his captors. What was in that message, specifically, and how have you been using that to obtain the release of the other Americans held in Lebanon?

The President. Well, contrary to what the tone of some people is, we've been trying relentlessly to get those hostages back from the first day of their captivity. First, we had to try and find out where they were. We still don't really know that. They're moved frequently. And we're going to keep on trying. We have had some broken hearts. Many times that we thought we were on the track and that we were almost going to be able to set a day when they would be free, and then it would disappear into the sand and we'd have to start on another path. We're going to continue until we get them back.

But he did bring some oral messages—well, I say messages because I didn't hear the one that was for the Pope—but he did to us. And I feel that it was told to me in confidence, and I have a feeling that if I should go public with some of the things in that I might do harm to our efforts to try and get them back. So, I'm not going to comment on that.

Q. Sir, if I can follow on that: Can you say tonight that we are any closer to seeing the other Americans held there being freed as Father Jenco was?

The President. My hesitance about that—it's just what I've said before: that there have been times when, if you'd asked me that question, I would have been tempted to say, yes, it's imminent. And then, as I say, it disappeared, and we had to find another track and start over. And we've known encouragement and discouragement. And I can't comment. We must get them back, and we're going to keep on doing everything we can and trying to get them back. But I don't want to say anything that will endanger them.

South Africa

Q. Mr. President, the comparison you discussed before between Nicaragua and South Africa seems to agitate many of your critics who note the eloquence with which you address the issue of freedom fighting in Nicaragua but seem to lose that eloquence in South Africa. Do you honestly believe that the South African Government treats its black majority worse than the Sandinista regime, Marxist though it may be, treats Nicaraguan citizens inside Nicaragua, keeping in mind the number of black South Africans who have died over the past year alone, the amount of the cross-border incursions the South African Government has conducted against the neighboring states, et cetera, et al?

The President. I think that I have condemned publicly all of those things that you're talking about. On the other hand, I also realize the complexity of the South Africa problem, because much of that death that you spoke of is being inflicted by blacks on blacks because of their own tribal separations. And all of this must be taken into account in finding a system of government. But also I am quoting now one of those black leaders who wrote a most statesmanlike and eloquent letter to me just recently, and he pointed out that while, yes, they were impatient, and, yes, we hope that we can make progress faster, he pointed out he did not disapprove of Botha. He pointed out what he has accomplished and the things that he has done. And he also made a point about what would happen if those in our country who want us to have the American companies that are over there doing business withdraw.

And he pointed out that those companies—some 200 of them—following the Sullivan principles, in which there is the kind of treatment that we would recognize as being decent in this country with regard to their employees and outside the actual employment, the things they've tried to do to improve life for the families on the outside, that this would all be lost if some people had their way with sanctions and so forth and with forcing us to withdraw. But then he also pointed out that because of the Sullivan principles that were used by these American companies a great many South African companies had taken the cue from that and adopted on their own principles that were similar to that—having to do with promotion, having to do with hiring, having to do with ignoring racial difference with regard to promotion to supervisory positions and all.

Now, this is all going on. Well, nothing like that is going on in Nicaragua, not when a priest stands up and speaks to his congregation and because he says some things that—well, for example, protesting the fact that the Government has shut down on the church's newspaper and shut down on the church's radio station, seized their printing presses so that they can't even have church bulletins anymore—and then he's thrown out of the country for having said that. That's a little different than what was going on in South Africa.

U.S. Ambassador to South Africa

Q. If I could follow up, sir: Twice now, black candidates to become your new Ambassador to South Africa seemed, for one reason or another, to have fallen by the wayside. Are you having difficulty in finding a black Ambassador to South Africa because you can find no qualified black who agrees with your policy now?

The President. No, has nothing to do with that. And the one that fell by the wayside—let me tell you that I regret that more than anything. I have the greatest respect and admiration for that man. And what happened was some possible connection with a legal action involving some institutions—he's in a public relations field at this moment—and that he, for one thing, he very probably would not be able to leave and have the time to go there as this comes to a head.

Now——

The Homeless and Mentally Ill

Q. Mr. President, Ron Magers of Channel 5 from Chicago. About 3 years ago, at an editors' lunch at the White House, you said that you thought a great deal of the problem with homeless people in America was mental health patients who had fallen through the cracks.

The President. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me if you still recognize that as a problem? And what you've done to patch those cracks up in 3 years?

The President. Well, what has happened, as you know, under the guise of civil rights, there were rulings that people who did not represent a threat of violence to themselves or anyone else could not be committed to an institution. And, thus, a great many people were turned loose from institutions who did have mental problems, whether it was retardation or whatever, and there was no place for them at the local level and, in many instances, either no family or no family that wanted them. And there they are in the streets. And they present a problem, also, in the sense that in many instances, having walked away from an institution, they turn away from many efforts that help, because they feel that it might get them back—institutionalized.

Now, I don't know what percentage of all of the people that are out there fall into that particular situation, but I do know that—from my experience as Governor—that we tried at the State level to subsidize local treatment centers, where they could live at home and be—with the development now of new drugs and so forth, drugs in the good sense—that they could be outpatients. And this was coming along, although in some instances counties, just even with the State subsidy, would not take this up. But this is a problem in which, unless they represent a threat to someone else—to put them in an institution where they would receive the best of care and certainly have fine quarters and be fed and all.

Q. To follow up on that, let me share with you a letter I received today from a family that does have someone in the family who is mentally ill and what they say about it. They say first they suffered through emptying and closing of hospitals. They say, then, the dumping of their relatives onto the streets. Then they had the withdrawal of funds from community-based programs, they say. They say in Illinois, because of a withdrawal of $18 million, Governor Thompson has cut from mental health programs, they're now faced with the stoppage of research. What would you tell these people?

The President. Well, I would look into all the charges they've made there to find out if all of these things are true and whether the financial things that they mention there are the reason for those cases. I would think that Governor Thompson would like to see that letter very much.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

Q. One more from the local side, Mr. President, please.

The President. I was supposed to be going back and forth here.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

The President. Oh, well, he just settled the whole argument there.

Q. One more from——

The President. No, I can't really take any after—it is traditional that when the man in the aisle tells me the time is up I can't take any more. No, I'd be breaking all the rules here, and then I'd never be able to live with that side of the aisle when I got them back in Washington.

Thank you all very much. I'm sorry I couldn't get to more of you.

Note: The President's 38th news conference began at 7 p.m. in the Rosemont Ballroom at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Chicago, IL. It was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television. Members of the White House press corps and members of the Chicago-area press, seated in separate groups on either side of the aisle, participated in the news conference.

Proclamation 5516—National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day, 1986

August 12, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Crime continues to be of deep concern to the American people. The fight against crime requires voluntary citizen cooperation with law enforcement officials.

We recognize the growth and the proven effectiveness of local crime watch organizations throughout the country. They have played a major role in turning the tide against crime. People working together with their local law enforcement agencies have always been the best deterrent to crime.

Citizens all across America will soon take part in a "National Night Out" to demonstrate the importance and effectiveness of community participation in crime prevention efforts. Those who take part will spend the period from 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on August 12, 1986, with their neighbors in front of their homes.

Americans should be aware of the significance of community crime prevention programs and the ways in which they can reduce crime in our towns and neighborhoods. This Administration has made crime prevention a top priority. We support efforts to repeat the highly visible "National Night Out" as a way of calling attention to the need for citizen-based crime prevention programs.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 256, has designated August 12, 1986, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim August 12, 1986, as National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day. I call upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:37 p.m., August 13, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 13.

Statement on the 25th Anniversary of the Berlin Wall

August 13, 1986

Twenty-five years ago one of the world's great cities was torn in two, its people divided and a unity that had lasted for more than 700 years brutally destroyed. Overnight a wall was thrown up around the western sectors of Berlin by East Germany in collusion with the Soviet Union. As thousands of persons desperately sought to flee, fences of barbed wire and armed men blocked the exits and turned them back. Often the soldiers, themselves, threw down their weapons and vaulted over the first crude barriers, choosing freedom in the West at the risk of their lives.

After 25 years, the Berlin Wall remains as terrible as ever: watched night and day by armed guards in towers, the ground between barriers floodlit and patrolled by dogs. Those seeking freedom still attempt to cross the death strip in a burst for liberty. The Berlin Wall is tragic testimony to the failure of totalitarian governments. It is the most visible sign of the unnatural division of Germany and of Europe—a division which cruelly separates East from West, family from family, and friend from friend.

The horror of the wall can easily overwhelm us. But this anniversary reminds us, too, of the Berliners who, in resisting tyranny, proved and still prove their courage and their passion for freedom. They have made Berlin a thriving metropolis, a showcase of liberty which will invite the world to join in its 750th anniversary next year. The United States is proud to fulfill, with its British and French allies, its solemn commitment to the Berliners and to their great city. Western strength and cohesion protected Berlin in the past; they are the only basis on which future improvements are possible.

Those who built and maintain the Berlin Wall pretend it is permanent. It cannot be. One day it—and all those like it—will come down. As long as the wall stands, it can never be porous enough for free men and women in the West, and freedom-loving men and women in the East, to tolerate it. Freedom, not repression, is the way of the future. Dividing Europe, defying the will of its people, has brought tension, not tranquillity. True security for all requires that Europeans be able to choose their own destiny freely and to share their common heritage.

Berlin's division, like Europe's, cannot be permanent. But our conviction must be more than a distant hope; it must be a goal toward which we actively work. Let us rededicate ourselves to new efforts to lower the barriers dividing Berlin. Before another anniversary has passed, I hope that this problem can be the subject of renewed thought and serious discussion between East and West.

Nomination of L. Paul Bremer III To Be Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate L. Paul Bremer III, of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, as Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism.

Ambassador Bremer entered the Foreign Service in 1966 and, as a junior officer, was first assigned to our Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan. From 1968 to 1971, he served as a economic/political officer in Blantyre, Malawi. He returned to the Department in 1971 to serve in the following capacities: operations officer; staff assistant to the Secretary of State; Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, and then Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State. From 1976 to 1979, Ambassador Bremer was deputy chief of mission in Oslo, Norway. He was assigned in 1976 as Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department and in 1979 as Executive Secretary and Special Assistant to the Secretary. Since 1983 he has been our Ambassador to the Netherlands.

He graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1963), the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris, France (CEP, 1964), and Harvard Graduate School of Business (M.B.A., 1966). His foreign languages are French, Dutch, Norwegian, Spanish, German, and Persian. Ambassador Bremer is married to the former Frances Winfield, and they have two children. He was born September 30, 1941, in Hartford, CT.

Nomination of David C. Fields To Be United States Ambassador to the Central African Republic

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate David C. Fields, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Central African Republic. He succeeds Edmund DeJarnette.

Mr. Fields began his career in 1960 as an export negotiator for the international division of Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, CA. In 1962–1965 he became an accountant for the Basalt Rock Co. in Napa, CA. From March to May, 1965, he was a sales representative for California-Western State Life Insurance Co. in San Rafael, and then became chief accountant for Thorsen Manufacturing Co. in Emeryville, CA, until 1967. Mr. Fields joined the Foreign Service in 1967 and was first assigned to our Embassy in Libreville, Gabon, as a budget officer. He served there until 1970, when he went to Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, as administrative officer. From 1972 to 1973, he took university training at Cornell University in Ithaca, NY, returning to the Department in 1973 as a budget officer in the Office of the Budget. In 1975 Mr. Fields was assigned as administrative officer in Tunis, Tunisia. In 1979 he became administrative counselor first in Islamabad, Pakistan, 1979–1980, and then at our Embassy in London from 1980 to 1984. Since 1984 he has been Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security in the Department.

Mr. Fields graduated from Armstrong College (B.A., 1960). He is married and has two children. He was born January 13, 1937, in San Pedro, CA.

Nomination of Sam H. Zakhem To Be United States Ambassador to Bahrain

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sam H. Zakhem, of Colorado, as Ambassador to the State of Bahrain. He succeeds Donald Charles Leidel.

Mr. Zakhem began his career in 1962 as a cost analyst for the Ford Motor Co. in Detroit, MI. From 1967 to 1972, he was an instructor at the University of Colorado extension, and in 1968–1972 he was associate professor, Loretto Heights College in Colorado. He was a foreign student adviser at the University of Denver, 1972–1973. Since 1973 he has been a worldwide consultant and lecturer. Mr. Zakhem was a research analyst for the Heritage Foundation in Washington, DC, 1973–1974. In 1976 he became director of corporate relations at Rocky Mountain Orthodontics in Denver, CO; vice president in 1982, and vice chairman, board of directors, in 1985. Mr. Zakhem was a State representative in the Colorado Legislature, 1975–1979, and State senator, 1979–1983. He was a member of the Board of Directors at the Small Business Administration, 1972–1974; the American Ethnic Bicentennial Commission, 1975–1976; and was appointed a member of the Presidential Advisory Council on the Peace Corps in 1984.

Mr. Zakhem graduated from the American University of Cairo (B.A., 1957), the University of Detroit (M.B.A., 1959), and the University of Colorado (Ph.D., 1964–1970). His foreign languages are Arabic, French, and Spanish. He is married and has three children. Mr. Zakhem was born November 25, 1935.

Nomination of Alexander Fletcher Watson To Be United States Ambassador to Peru

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alexander Fletcher Watson, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Peru. He succeeds David C. Jordan.

Mr. Watson entered the Foreign Service in 1962. From 1962 to 1964, he served as vice consul and third secretary in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. From there he became vice consul at our Embassy in Madrid, Spain, 1964–1966. He returned to Washington in 1966 to become an intelligence analyst in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. In 1968 he took a year's university training at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Mr. Watson was assigned in 1969 as political officer at our Embassy in Brasilia, Brazil. He served there until 1973, when he became Country Officer for Brazilian Affairs in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. In 1975 he was named Special Assistant for Legislative and Public Affairs in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs until 1977, when he became Deputy Director, Office of Development Finance, and then Director from 1978 to 1979, in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs. Thereafter, Mr. Watson was assigned as deputy chief of mission to the following Embassies: La Paz, Bolivia, 1979–1981; Bogotá, Colombia, 1981–1984; and Brasilia, Brazil, 1984–present.

Mr. Watson graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1961) and the University of Wisconsin (M.A., 1969). His foreign languages are Portuguese and Spanish. He is married to the former Judith Dawson Tuttle, and they have two children, David Fletcher and Caitlin Harlow. Mr. Watson was born August 8, 1939, in Boston, MA.

Appointment of Winton M. Blount as a Member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Winton M. Blount to be a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. He would succeed Robert S. Fryer.

Since 1979 Mr. Blount has been chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Blount, Inc., an international engineering and construction firm based in Montgomery, AL; and from 1974 to 1979, he served as president of the company. Previously, he was Postmaster General and Chairman of the Board, U.S. Postal Service, 1970–1971; Postmaster General of the U.S. and a member of the President's Cabinet, 1969–1970; and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1968.

Mr. Blount attended the University of Alabama, 1939–1941. He is married, has seven children, and resides in Montgomery, AL. He was born February 1, 1921, in Union Springs, AL.

Appointment of H. Eugene Douglas as a Member of the National Graduate Fellows Program Fellowship Board

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint H. Eugene Douglas to be a member of the National Graduate Fellows Program Fellowship Board for the remainder of the term expiring July 18, 1989. He would succeed Eugene Welch Hickok, Jr.

Since 1985 Mr. Douglas has been president of Alpha Environmental, Inc., a biotechnology company in Midland, TX. Previously, he served as the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs and Ambassador at Large, 1982–1985; and as a member of the Policy Planning Staff of the U.S. Department of State, 1981–1982. Before his period of government service, he was the director of international trade and government affairs of the Memorex Corp. in Santa Clara, CA.

Mr. Douglas graduated from the University of Texas (B.A., 1963) and Columbia University (M.A., 1966). Mr. Douglas is married, has one child, and resides in Midland, TX. He was born October 5, 1940, in Wichita Falls, TX.

Arraignment of Anita S. Castelo for Illegal Munitions Trafficking

August 13, 1986

Anita S. Castelo, a member of the Executive Residence staff, was placed on administrative leave Thursday, August 7, after the White House was advised by law enforcement agencies that she had been charged by complaint in the U.S. District Court in Richmond, VA, with aiding and abetting the illegal exportation of munitions under provisions of 22 U.S.C. 2778 and 18 U.S.C. 2. The President and Mrs. Reagan were informed of the charges against Mrs. Castelo the same day.

Mrs. Castelo was arraigned in Richmond on Friday, August 8, after voluntarily surrendering and entering a plea of not guilty. She was released by the court on personal bond. And she waived her preliminary hearing in U.S. District Court in Richmond, Tuesday, August 12. Two Paraguayan nationals were also charged. Although Mrs. Castelo's duties did not involve any responsibility for classified information, as a precautionary measure, she was debriefed by the U.S. Secret Service to ensure that her activities did not entail any breach of national security. The Secret Service has concluded that there was no evidence of a breach of security.

Mrs. Castelo, who was born in Paraguay and became a naturalized citizen in 1967, has served on the Residence staff since 1981. She is married to Manuel Castelo, a naturalized Portuguese, and prior to coming to the White House, was employed as a part-time housekeeper at Blair House from 1968 to 1981. While on administrative leave, Mrs. Castelo will receive pay and full benefits pending the resolution of this matter. Since these charges are the subject of further legal action in the courts, we will have no further comment.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Soviet-United States Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms

August 13, 1986

The 2 days of meetings were serious, substantive, and businesslike. Each side was able to hear the other out in detail and to express its own views. The United States and the Soviets explored ideas and had a good exchange. This dialog is intended to support the Geneva negotiations and the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting set for September. It is also a part of the overall U.S.-Soviet diplomatic process in arms control and other key areas of the bilateral agenda. We remain committed to our invitation for a summit in the United States this year. This dialog on arms control issues will be continued. We anticipate that this group of experts will meet again in the near future and will set the exact date in the next several days through diplomatic channels.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 12:40 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Miguel De la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico

August 13, 1986

President Reagan. President De la Madrid and I have just completed one of our most constructive and, I think, fruitful meetings. It was the fifth in a series which began in 1982 and demonstrated again that U.S.-Mexican relations are based on respect, understanding, open and frank discussion, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The decline of oil prices and the burden of a debt incurred in past years have hit Mexico hard. President De la Madrid's administration and the people of Mexico are making a courageous, determined effort to face up to their nation's fundamental economic problems and turn a difficult situation around. In our meeting today I emphasized to President De la Madrid that the people and Government of the United States are ready to lend a hand when and where it can make a difference. The United States, for example, strongly endorses Mexico's recent agreements with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. We hope arrangements made with Mexico's private creditors move quickly so that Mexico can reignite economic growth, evolve toward a more efficient market-oriented system, continue to meet its debt obligations, and meet the economic needs of the Mexican people.

As I expressed to President De la Madrid today, the United States is prepared to do its part with commercial and agricultural credits; support for international financial institution programs in Mexico; and by maintaining our markets open to Mexican products, products Mexico must export if it is to prosper and meet its international financial obligations. Mexico's entry into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is also viewed here as a major step forward. This step comprises part of a strategy of economic restructuring which highlights productivity and the creation of a favorable business climate. Toward this end, President De la Madrid and I agreed to give priority to negotiations of a framework agreement on trade and investment and to have it done within a year.

Symbolic of our strengthening bonds, I am pleased to announce that the United States is lifting today our 6-year-old embargo on the importation of tuna from Mexico. Former Ambassador John Gavin, I should point out, was instrumental in achieving this breakthrough. And we're looking for further progress in our discussions on fisheries issues. One area of solid agreement was our recognition of the necessity of maintaining our countries' strong campaign against drugs. We pledged to bolster our eradication programs and our efforts to bring to justice vicious drug traffickers, who have been such a corrupting influence in both our countries. We also pledged to do all possible to attack the demand side of this evil by aggressively discouraging the consumption of narcotic drugs.

We can be proud of the broad range of cooperation developing between our countries, including border environmental policy, improved civil aviation arrangements, new bridges and border crossings, and our strong energy relations. We plan to strengthen our binational consultations at the Cabinet level to better meet the challenges and take advantage of opportunities for our two nations in the coming years.

What we have accomplished today builds upon the successes of the past and will benefit both our peoples. It was a pleasure to see my friend, President De la Madrid, again. As a good friend and neighbor, we wish you a safe journey home. *Hasta luego* and *nos vemos.*

President De la Madrid. Ladies and gentlemen, in the first place, I wish to express my appreciation to President of the United States Ronald Reagan for his cordial invitation to hold this meeting in Washington. It has been a timely and fruitful meeting. It has been a fruitful meeting because it has been positive results in allowing us to deal frankly and in depth with various problems that both Presidents consider to be of prime importance for the proper development of relations between the United States and Mexico.

President Reagan and I agreed to give priority attention to the topics included in the bilateral agenda. We are pleased to acknowledge that this year there have been positive developments and agreements in dealing with various economic matters and in border cooperation. We agreed that it is necessary and just to emphasize such progress. We have agreed that the Governments, beginning today, should make an extraordinary effort to strengthen and improve our relations. This is a necessary element in order to broaden and intensify the cooperation between the two peoples. It is with satisfaction that I have today confirmed the firm determination of President Reagan to give renewed impetus to the development of positive relations between the United States and Mexico. In this spirit, we have exchanged views on various issues of great interest to the two Governments and to both countries in general. Allow me to point out some of them briefly.

Firstly, we took up in detail different aspects of our financial and trade relations. The recent negotiations on the part of the Mexican Government with the international financial institutions, particularly the International Monetary Fund, have successfully opened the way to new and more realistic and flexible formulas for dealing with the problem of the foreign debt. I recognize that the Government of the United States, in playing a very constructive role, did a very fine thing, and this we greatly appreciate. It is our purpose that Mexico should attain a sufficient and sustained growth as a basis in order to restructure and renew its economy; in order to maintain the social progress that has been the basis for the long stability of our country; and in order to extend its capacity to comply with its international commitments.

The problem of the foreign debt is related with more finances in order to improve the conditions that will make it possible for us to comply with our foreign debt. Mexico seeks to create greater exportations in areas in which it has comparative advantages. Exports that are not oil problems, commercial links that will recognize the varying degrees of developments of both economies and that do not offer decrimination or absolute reciprocity, can be a good basis for the increase of our trade. Both Presidents have given instructions to their associates in order to undertake a broadened trade agreement on trade and on other subjects, and we have given definite instructions to our negotiators on both sides.

President Reagan and I also had the opportunity to exchange points of view on the problems of the undocumented workers in the United States. This is a problem that has to do with the structures of both economies. And there is no doubt that as the Mexican economy improves, the migrant flows will tend to decline.

I would also like to refer to a subject that President Reagan and I dealt with as a very important part of our conversations. And I am referring now to the war against drug trafficking. The Government of Mexico maintains that international cooperation is absolutely necessary in order to efficiently face drug trafficking. We agreed that it's necessary to simultaneously attack all the links of the chains; that is, production, distribution, and consumption. I have said to President Reagan that we believe that the campaign that, under his leadership, has been established in the United States is very important to combat the consumption and the distribution of drugs. We shall continue to strengthen the cooperation between both governments in order to combat this cancer of modern society. I believe, ladies and gentlemen, as has been said by President Reagan, this conversation has been particularly satisfactory. It is an additional proof of the firm and loyal friendship that unites our two peoples.

We have a great deal to benefit from a dignified, cordial relationship of mutually good for both. I thank President Reagan and the members of his party for the very warm hospitality that they have extended to us. And, once again, I would like to state the recognition of the Government and the people of Mexico for the assistance that was given to us by the United States during the earthquakes in the month of September, particularly the very warm friendship of Nancy Reagan who went to be with us during those painful times.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 1:45 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. President De la Madrid spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Earlier, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office. Following their meeting, they had lunch in the Residence.

Appointment of Seven Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business. These are new positions:

Santos T. Abrilz, Jr., of New York. He is currently president, chairman of the board, and CEO of Apoca Industries in Bohemia, NY. Mr. Abrilz attended Syracuse University. He was born September 17, 1937, in Brooklyn, NY.

Norman Calvin Franco, of Hawaii. He is currently president, principal broker, and general agent with Blue Hawaii Realty and Insurance Agency. Mr Franco graduated from the University of Hawaii (B.A., 1973). He was born July 7, 1946, in Maui, HI.

Desiree Knights Inniss, of Maryland. She is currently president and CEO, Keydata Systems, Inc. She graduated from Howard University (B.A., 1973) Ms. Inniss was born August 18, 1948, in Georgetown, Guyana.

Gust Headbloom, Jr., of Michigan. He is currently president, Apex Broach & Machine Co. Mr. Headbloom was born June 8, 1926, in Detroit, MI.

Gregory L. Holland, of Virginia. Mr. Holland is currently director and CEO, WJD & Associates, a marketing corporation. He graduated from Virginia Polytechnical Institute (B.A., 1969). Mr. Holland was born January 16, 1946, in Pittsburgh, PA.

Herbert Liebenson, of the District of Columbia. He is currently the senior consultant for the National Small Business Association. Mr. Liebenson graduated from Roosevelt University (B.A., 1948). He was born July 26, 1920, in Chicago, IL.

Raymond Tim Wittig, of Maryland. Mr. Wittig is currently of counsel to the law firm of Lipsen, Hamberger, Whitten & Hamberger and serves as legislative counsel to the National Federation of Independent Business. He graduated from Penn State University (B.A., 1966 and M.A., 1968) and Dickinson School of Law (J.D., 1974). He was born December 13, 1944, in Allentown, PA.

Appointment of Three Members of the United States International Narcotics Control Commission

August 13, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the United States International Narcotics Control Commission. These are new positions:

Jack E. O'Brien, of Pennsylvania. He is currently vice president of Johnson & Johnson International in Fort Washington, PA. He was awarded a degree from Columbia University (Executive B.A., 1976). Mr. O'Brien is married and has three children. He was born November 19, 1930, in Mount Kisco, NY.

Jose S. Sorzano, of Virginia. He is currently president of the Cuban-American National Foundation in Washington, DC. Mr. Sorzano graduated from Georgetown University (B.S., 1965; Ph.D., 1972). He is married and has two children. Mr. Sorzano was born November 9, 1940, in Havana, Cuba.

James Daniel Theberge, of the District of Columbia. He is the former U.S. Ambassador to Chile. Mr. Theberge is currently an international management consultant in Washington, DC. He graduated from Columbia University (B.A., 1952), Oxford University (B.A., 1956; and M.A., 1960), and Harvard University (M.P.A., 1965). He is married and has three children. Mr. Theberge was born December 28, 1930, in Oceanside, NY.

Statement on Senate Approval of United States Assistance for the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance and for Economic Development in Central America

August 13, 1986

Today the Senate made an historic vote in favor of democracy. The Senate has given bipartisan approval to $100 million for the freedom fighters in Nicaragua and $300 million for the economic development of Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. The Senate's wise decision will be greeted with joy by democrats throughout Central America.

The peasants, students, Miskito Indians, and former Sandinista soldiers who make up the Nicaraguan democratic resistance forces will be deeply grateful for the Senate's confidence in their struggle for democratic rule. The leaders of Central America's democratic governments will appreciate the Senate's support for their efforts to develop strong economies and fair societies.

The Senate's vote today further demonstrates that we have developed a truly bipartisan policy on Central America. Both the House and the Senate have now endorsed a policy which supports the goals recommended by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America: democracy, economic well-being, defense against Communist aggression, and pursuit of verifiable and comprehensive diplomatic solutions. I hope the House and Senate conferees will meet quickly on this important legislation and resolve their differences. The Nicaraguan resistance forces urgently need this assistance. Their spirits have been raised, but they still anxiously await our concrete support.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Release of Robert Schwab III by Vietnam

August 14, 1986

An American citizen who has been missing since the spring of 1985 has been released by Vietnamese authorities to Richard Childress, Director of Asian Affairs, NSC [National Security Council], in Ho Chi Minh City and returned to the United States. He is Mr. Robert Schwab III, of Atlanta, GA. On April 19, 1985, Robert Schwab set sail from the Philippines in a small sailboat alone to go to Vietnam, apparently to bring back a female Vietnamese friend. In June we learned from his family that Mr. Schwab was missing. Normal search and rescue efforts were fruitless, as were inquiries to governments in the region by the Department of State.

Given the President's strong interest in all missing Americans, Mr. Childress was directed to pursue this case with high-level Vietnamese officials both in Hanoi and New York and other initiatives as necessary. He has been working closely with Mr. Schwab's family and also sought the help of private voluntary agencies. Mr. Childress first raised the President's interest with the Vietnamese in July 1985, followed by other meetings. In late May 1986 Mr. Childress was informed by the Vietnamese that Mr. Schwab was in the custody of local authorities in southern Vietnam. Subsequently, on May 30 he met with Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son in New York and again with Mr. Son and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach last month in Hanoi to discuss arrangements for Mr. Schwab's return. Mr. Schwab's father, Robert Schwab, Jr., his stepfather and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, of Atlanta, Georgia, have been informed.

The President is pleased that Mr. Schwab has been released. We are gratified that the Government of Vietnam has worked with us in effecting his return to the United States and have particular praise for Mr. Schwab's family, who have worked closely and effectively with us for over a year.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:28 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the House of Representatives Version of the Defense Authorization Bill

August 14, 1986

The House is fashioning a defense authorization bill that threatens to reduce our national security and undercut the delicate and sensitive arms control negotiations now underway. It could jeopardize the President's efforts to seek a real solution to arms control. The House bill authorizes an amount for defense that is significantly below the Senate's amount and $34 billion below the amount the President originally requested. The bill contains some particularly unhelpful features. It would, first, not allow us to produce the new chemical weapons that are safer and, at the same time, would prevent us from removing the older, less reliable chemical weapons from Europe. We get the worst of both worlds in this type of legislation, which is clearly catch-22 legislation.

We're concerned that a number of other provisions in the bill are designed to affect U.S. foreign policy rather than to enable our defense forces to underwrite national security. This bill is an improper vehicle to legislate foreign policy. The bill's purpose should be to add to our security. The bill would continue a ban on effective testing of our antisatellite weapons system, thus denying the American people an assured defense capability that the Soviets already have. It would ban nuclear testing for a year, a ban that we have repeatedly rejected, that would leave our military forces with weapons whose safety and reliability could not be ascertained. Further, the bill attempts to force us to comply with the SALT II agreement—which the Soviets violate—and the bill cuts deeply into our research and development funds for SDI.

The House action has the effect of tying the President's hands when we should be strengthening his hand for negotiations with the Soviet Union. It affects the prospects for real reductions in nuclear weapons and ignores the fact that the Soviet Union only began to talk seriously when the United States clearly indicated its determination to remain strong. It gives the Soviets many things they want without the necessity of negotiation. I am confident that the President's advisers would unanimously recommend the President veto the bill if it comes to him in the form that the House legislation is taking.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 12:20 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Appointment of Two Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

August 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business:

Jack G. Rentschler, of South Dakota. Mr. Rentschler is president of Rentschler Standard Truck Plaza, Inc., in Sioux Falls. He graduated from Indiana State University (B.S., 1955). Mr. Rentschler was born April 28, 1931, in Clay City, IN.

George Lewson, of Connecticut. Mr. Lewson is president of Lewson Enterprises, Inc., an international investment, trade, and consulting firm in Danbury. He graduated from New York University (B.S., 1951). Mr. Lewson was born December 1, 1929, in New York, NY.

Nomination of Charles J. Pilliod, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to Mexico

August 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles J. Pilliod, Jr., of Ohio, as Ambassador to Mexico. He would succeed John A. Gavin.

Since 1945 Mr. Pilliod has been associated with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, OH. From 1945 to 1947, he was on the sales staff in the export division. In 1947 he was named vice president and general manager of Goodyear de Panama. In 1951 he went as sales manager to Goodyear Peru, and in 1954 as sales director to Goodyear de Colombia. From 1956 to 1963, Mr. Pilliod became managing director of Companbia Goodyear do Brasil. In 1963 he was named sales director and managing director, the Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Company (Great Britain), Ltd., and director of international operations for Goodyear International Corp. In 1970 he was named president of Goodyear International Corp., and in 1972 president and chairman of the board. From 1974 to 1983, Mr. Pilliod was chairman and chief executive officer; and since 1983, member of the board and consultant. Among numerous organizations, Mr. Pilliod was chairman of the U.S. Bond Drive in 1977; member, the President's

Commission on Mental Health, 1977–1978; U.S. Chairman, U.S./Brazil Economic Study in 1983; and was a member of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management in 1985.

Mr. Pilliod was born October 20, 1918, in Cuyahoga Falls, OH. He attended Muskingum College, 1937–1938, and Kent State University, 1939–1941. He served in the United States Air Force, 1942–1945, and in the Air Force Reserve, 1945–1964. His foreign languages are Spanish and Portuguese. Mr. Pilliod is married to the former Nancy J. Conley, and they have seven children.

Remarks at a White House Barbecue for Members of Congress
August 14, 1986

The President. Well, thank you all for coming. I'm not going to make a speech tonight, you'll be glad to hear. But I know that we all enjoy these bipartisan, festive events and maybe hope that a little of their spirit will be carried back to our work. After all, we're in this town because we love this country and we want to make it better. But I'd like to say, especially to the spouses and the children who are here tonight, a heartfelt thanks; because I know that you've sacrificed so much—maybe even more in leaving your homes and coming to Washington—than do the rest of us.

And now I really want to thank this great entertainment that we've had here tonight. The cast of the Hot Mikado showed us that when you're hot, you're hot. [*Laughter*] And I think that you'd all want to join us, as you have, in expressing your thanks. Frankie Hewitt brought the Hot Mikado to the Ford Theatre for a very successful run, and now they're heading for Broadway. They'll make the lights much brighter there. And I know that we all wish them the very best.

And then there was the Preservation Hall Jazz Band. You fellows really know how it's done. There are two members of the band, the Humphrey brothers—clarinetist Willie and trumpeter Percy—who are celebrating the 75th anniversary of their first performance. That first performance took place in the year of my birth—1911. And Willie and Percy, congratulations. And don't pay any attention to that Mr. President stuff. I'd be happy if you'd just call me Junior. [*Laughter*] And I'll even show up if you say, "Hey, kid." [*Laughter*]

Well, I think we've all been richly entertained here tonight by these wonderful people who so generously come and spread their talent among us. And, again, thank you all for being here. And, again, a heartfelt thanks to all of you.

Q. Mr. President, there are reports that you've approved a fourth shuttle. Is that true?

The President. Pardon?

Q. There are reports that you've approved a fourth shuttle—space——

The President. Wait until Saturday.

Note: The President spoke at 8:33 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House.

Statement on Signing the Japanese Technical Literature Act of 1986
August 14, 1986

I have signed today S. 1073, the Japanese Technical Literature Act of 1986. S. 1073 creates a coordinated program within the Department of Commerce to increase the availability in the United States of scientific and technical literature published in the

Japanese language. In my view, a better coordinated Federal effort, complementing private efforts, is needed to identify Japanese technical literature and to make it more readily available in this country.

In recent years other nations, especially Japan, have challenged America's lead in high-technology industries such as computers, semiconductors, fiber optics, and robotics. Part of Japan's success can be attributed to an active, coordinated effort at a national level to collect, translate, and apply foreign scientific and technical information.

This law will build upon ongoing efforts within the Department of Commerce, which has for some time been providing information and related services through its National Bureau of Standards, International Trade Administration, National Technical Information Service, and Patent and Trademark Office in support of the efforts of American business to compete abroad.

I welcome this express congressional recognition and encouragement of these efforts. I look forward to their continuation, within existing departmental budgetary resources, in the years ahead.

Note: S. 1073, approved August 14, was assigned Public Law No. 99–382.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Study on Soviet-United States Nuclear Testing Cooperation

August 14, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

In response to the requirements of Section 1003 of the FY 1986 Department of Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 99–145), I am pleased to transmit this unclassified interagency study of possible avenues of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the development of verification capabilities consistent with national security restrictions.

The requirement under Section 1003 involves: "limited exchanges of data and scientific personnel," in general, and "joint technological effort in the area of seismic monitoring," in particular. Upon review of a number of possible scientific disciplines, it was concluded that in terms of this study, nuclear testing issues appear to offer the most promising avenues for such "scientific" cooperation and data exchange. Therefore, the attached study focuses its examination on matters relating to the verification of limitations in nuclear testing.

While the attached study focuses on nuclear testing limitations, it should be noted that in other arms control areas as well, the Administration believes that exchanges of information would, in addition to various monitoring provisions including types of on-site inspections, play an important role in establishing a verification framework.

In START and INF, for example, areas of possible exchange of information might include the declaration of missile and launcher facilities, the numbers of missiles and launchers at such facilities, and information on the destruction of missiles and launchers that are in excess of agreed treaty limits. In the negotiations on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR), we have asked for an exchange of information, to be updated annually, on the structure of forces subject to MBFR limitations. At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures in Europe (CDE), we believe it important to have an exchange of information both on overall force structures and on specific forces participating in military activities. In chemical weapons arms control, we believe it important, among other things, to have a preliminary bilateral exchange of data on chemical weapons stockpiles and on production facilities as a confidence-building measure prior to the entry into force of a convention banning such weapons.

The prospects for progress in arms control may be significantly enhanced if a regime of cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union in the development of verification capabilities consistent with national security restrictions can be established. The attached interagency study describes some possible avenues of cooperation that could produce benefits in the near term in the nuclear testing limitations area.

As indicated in the attached study, the United States has long sought a meeting with the Soviets to present our concerns about the verification provisions of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET). The United States and the Soviet Union recently agreed to have experts meet to discuss issues related to nuclear testing.

This meeting of experts, which took place in Geneva July 25–August 1, allowed the United States to present its ideas and concerns to the Soviet Union and to hear Soviet views. At the meeting, the United States presented its views of verification improvements in existing agreements, which we believe are needed and achievable at this time. A follow-on meeting of U.S. and Soviet experts is scheduled for September. We hope the Soviet Union will join in a constructive dialogue.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
August 14, 1986.

Memorandum on the South Korea-United States Insurance Market Agreement

August 14, 1986

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Determination Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

To our mutual benefit, the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea (Korea) have reached an agreement resolving the investigation initiated under Section 302(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2412(c)), of Korea's prior prohibitions and restrictions on access to its insurance market. This agreement represents the constructive benefits of cooperation between our Governments. Therefore, pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act, I have determined to accept the agreement described below as an appropriate and feasible action to resolve this investigation and therefore to terminate the investigation. I direct the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to notify the Government of Korea of my approval of the agreement and to take any actions necessary to implement and monitor it.

Reasons for Determination

On September 16, 1985, in response to my request, the USTR initiated an investigation pursuant to Section 302(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 into the Korean Government's policy of prohibiting or restricting the activities in Korea of foreign insurance firms. These restrictions prevented U.S. firms from participating fully in Korea's compulsory fire insurance, life insurance, and reinsurance markets. Pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, I have determined that these restrictions were unjustifiable, unreasonable, or discriminatory and a burden or restriction on U.S. commerce.

Representatives of the Governments of Korea and the United States held a series of consultations from November 1985 through May 1986 concerning access to the Korean insurance market. As a result of these consultations, we reached an agreement regarding actions that Korea will take to improve our firms' access to its insurance market. Korea has agreed to license qualified U.S. insurance firms to underwrite both life and non-life insurance in Korea. Furthermore, Korean insurance authorities will review all applications in a timely manner and provide written notice of their decisions on the qualifications of U.S. firms. A consultative mechanism will ensure discussion of matters relating to implementation of this agreement and other issues related to the Korean insurance market. This agreement accomplishes our goal of obtaining increased access for U.S. firms to Korea's insurance market.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:46 p.m., August 14, 1986]

Note: The memorandum was printed in the "Federal Register" of August 18.

Memorandum on the South Korea-United States Copyright, Patent, and Trademark Rights Agreement

August 14, 1986

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Determination Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

To our mutual benefit, the Governments of the United States and the Republic of Korea (Korea) have reached an agreement resolving the investigation initiated under Section 302(c) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2412(c)), of Korea's previously ineffective protection of intellectual property rights. The sustained, cooperative efforts of both our Governments and the successful outcome of these efforts demonstrate how we can work together constructively to achieve a more open world trading system. Therefore, pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act, I have determined to accept the agreement described below as an appropriate and feasible action to resolve this investigation and therefore to terminate the investigation. I direct the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to notify the Government of Korea of my approval of the agreement and to take any actions necessary to implement and monitor it.

Reasons for Determination

On November 4, 1985, in response to my request, the USTR initiated an investigation into the adequacy of Korean laws governing the protection of intellectual property rights. Korean laws deny patent protection for pharmaceutical and agricultural chemical products and do not provide copyright protection for computer software and audio recordings. Under Korean trademark law, Korean firms have been permitted to register trademarks similar or even identical to foreign trademarks that are not "well known" in Korea. Moreover, there has been a lack of effective enforcement of existing laws pertaining to copyright protection for literary works. Pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, I have determined that the prior policy of Korea of denying effective protection to intellectual property rights was unreasonable and a burden or restriction on U.S. commerce.

Representatives of the Governments of Korea and the United States intensively negotiated concerning amendments to existing Korean laws and improved enforcement by the Government of Korea of existing laws. As a result of these negotiations, we reached an agreement regarding actions the Korean Government will take to improve dramatically Korea's protection of copyright, patent, and trademark rights. Korea has agreed to take the following actions:

—introduce for enactment by July 1, 1987, comprehensive copyright laws explicitly covering computer software;

—accede to the Universal Copyright Convention and Geneva Phonograms Convention by October 1987;

—introduce amendments to its patent law to extend product patent protection for chemicals and pharmaceuticals and for new uses of these products;

—adhere to the Budapest Treaty and extend patent protection to new microorganisms; and

—remove requirements for technology inducement and exportation previously applied to trademarked goods and to remove restrictions on royalty terms in trademark licenses.

Korea and the United States have also agreed to establish a consultative mechanism to discuss matters relating to implementation of this agreement and other issues related to protection of intellectual property.

This agreement represents a major achievement in our efforts to obtain effective intellectual property protection for American industries. Thus, this agreement will encourage freer trade with the Republic of Korea and remove trade distortions.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register.*

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:47 p.m., August 14, 1986*]

Note: The memorandum was printed in the "Federal Register" of August 18.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Detention of Victor Cortez in Mexico

August 15, 1986

We are deeply concerned at the mistreatment of Victor Cortez at the hands of the Jalisco State Police in Mexico. Mr. Cortez is an officer of the Drug Enforcement Administration and was carrying out official duties in Mexico with the concurrence of the Mexican Government when he was detained Wednesday in Guadalajara. He identified himself immediately as an officer of the DEA. The police threatened Mr. Cortez and beat him and tortured him with a cattle prod during interrogation. He was released after the office of the Mexican Attorney General interceded at the request of the United States. Yesterday Mr. Cortez was flown to the United States, where he is undergoing medical examination.

The United States protests the unprovoked and totally unjustified detention and torture of one of its officials. Vigilantism by a state authority causes serious harm to the relationship necessary for our two countries to be able to combat drug trafficking and production. We are submitting a note of protest to the Mexican Government. We note with satisfaction that Attorney General García Ramirez has ordered a full investigation of this incident. We expect that when the full facts are known appropriate steps will be taken against those who are responsible.

It is particularly unfortunate that this incident occurred during the very successful visit to Washington of Mexican President De la Madrid, whose government has been working closely with us to address the danger of narcotics in our two countries.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:33 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Nomination of James Daniel Phillips To Be United States Ambassador to Burundi

August 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Daniel Phillips, of Kansas, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Burundi. He succeeds James R. Bullington.

Prior to entering the Foreign Service in 1961, Mr. Phillips was a teaching assistant at Cornell University. Upon entering the Foreign Service, he was assigned as a personnel officer and to training. In 1963–1965 he was sent to Paris, France, as Third Secretary and staff aide to the Ambassador. From there he went to our consulate in Lubumbasi, Zaire, as a counsel and then to Kinshasa, Zaire, as Second Secretary and political officer. Mr. Phillips returned to the Department in 1968–1971 to serve in the Bureau of European Affairs. In 1971 he became First Secretary and political officer at the Embassy in Paris. From there, in 1975–1978, he served as Deputy Chief of Mission in Luxembourg. In 1978 he went to Banjul, The Gambia, and served as Chargé d'Affaires until 1980, when be became a student at the National War College for a year. From 1981 to 1984, Mr. Phillips was Office Director for UNESCO Affairs in the Department, and since 1984 has been counsel general in Casablanca, Morocco.

He graduated from the University of Wichita (B.A., 1957; M.A., 1958) and the University of Austria (certificate, 1957). Mr. Phillips is married and has five children. He was born February 23, 1933, in Peoria, IL.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Reporting on Authorization Requests for Ship Procurement for Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988

August 15, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

This letter is submitted in compliance with Section 7310(b) of Title 10, United States Code. That section requires me to provide the Congress with my conclusions with respect to the survivability, cost-effectiveness, and combat effectiveness of any new ship requested for the combatant forces; a recommendation whether the ship should be nuclear or conventionally powered; and the reasons for my conclusions and recommendations. Authorization is being requested for Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988 for the ships listed in the attachment to this letter. All of these ships are considered to be combat effective. Because ships last 25 to 30 years or more, their effectiveness will be enhanced in the future as new equipment is added. Combat effectiveness is judged in terms of the ability of each ship to accomplish the mission for which it was designed. In all cases, these ships provide more capability than the ships of comparable type of class that are scheduled to be retired as the new ones are delivered.

The ships are considered to be cost-effective in relation to the various missions they are to perform. In determining cost-effectiveness, consideration is given to several factors, including alternative power systems and alternative weapon systems that may be used to accomplish the missions of the ship and the fact that it is difficult to prorate the total cost of a ship among all of the missions it is designed to perform. Cost-effectiveness is considered acceptable for the continuing programs requested for Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988 because the ships can accomplish their primary missions and because nonrecurring costs have been incurred and production is underway. The LSD–41 Cargo Variant is the only new ship class not included in previous authorizations. It will be a modified version of the LSD–41 amphibious ship design with greater cargo capacity than the LSD–41. Six LSD–41 class ships have previously been authorized.

Conventionally powered propulsion systems are planned for the AEGIS Cruiser (CG–47), the DDG–51 Destroyer, the LSD–41 Cargo Variant, and the LHD–1 Class Amphibious Assault Ship since these systems are adequate for these ships to accomplish their missions and have lower procurement costs. Nuclear power is proposed for the TRIDENT and SSN–688 submarines. In view of higher investment costs of nuclear-powered ships, I believe that nuclear power should be limited to those ships for which clear benefits are derived. Compared to the missions of surface ships, submarine missions provide a much greater opportunity to capitalize on the benefits of nuclear power. In addition, it would not be cost-effective to alter either the TRIDENT or attack submarine designs for conventional power at this time. Hence, I recommend that these ships be nuclear powered and that the others be conventionally powered. Compared to the ships now in the Fleet, class for class, the ships in this authorization request are more survivable. Survivability in this sense is measured by the ability of each ship to defend itself as well as the ability to withstand hits when confronted with existing and projected threats.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Authorization Requested for Combatant Ships

	Fiscal year—	
	1987	1988
TRIDENT Class Nuclear Submarine	1	1
SSN–688 Class Nuclear Attack Submarine	4	3
CG–47 Class AEGIS Cruiser	2	2
DDG–51 Class Destroyer	3	3
LSD–41 Cargo Variant		1
LHD–1 Class Amphibious Assault Ship		1

Note: Identical letters were addressed to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

Nomination of Peter O. Murphy for the Rank of Ambassador While Serving as Special Negotiator for Canada-United States Trade and Investment Issues

August 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Peter O. Murphy, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as Special Negotiator for United States-Canada Trade and Investment Issues.

Mr. Murphy began his career as a credit analyst at the Chemical Bank of New York, 1971–1972. He joined the Office of the United States Trade Representative in Washington, DC, in 1975, first serving as an international economist, 1975–1977; then as deputy chief textile negotiator, 1979–1981; followed by chief textile negotiator, for which he was accorded the rank of Ambassador, 1981–1983. In 1983 Mr. Murphy was appointed Deputy United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, and Representative to the GATT, Geneva, Switzerland, where he served until earlier this year, when he became coordinator for North American affairs, a position he will continue to hold while serving in this new position as Special Negotiator.

He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College (B.A., 1971) and the Georgetown School of Foreign Service (M.S.F.S., 1974). He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC. He was born March 23, 1948, in Providence, RI.

Nomination of Richard E. Bissell To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development

August 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard E. Bissell to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development (Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination), United States International Development Cooperation Agency. He would succeed Richard A. Derham.

Since 1984 Dr. Bissell has been executive editor of the Washington Quarterly, Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies, and an adjunct professor of government at Georgetown University. Previously, he was Director of Research, U.S. Information Agency, 1983–1984; professorial lecturer, Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, 1982; visiting professor of political science, University of Pennsylvania, 1978–1982; and at the Foreign Policy Research Institute as a research associate, 1974, as managing editor of ORBIS, 1976–1981, and as director of economic security studies, 1981–1982.

Dr. Bissell graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1968), Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University (M.A., 1969; M.A. in L.&D., 1970; and Ph.D., 1973). Dr. Bissell is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA. He was born January 25, 1946, in Palo Alto, CA.

Nomination of Harold T. Duryee To Be Administrator of the Federal Insurance Administration

August 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Harold T. Duryee to be Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency. He would succeed Jeffrey S. Bragg.

Since 1984 Mr. Duryee has been Executive Deputy to the Federal Insurance Administrator at the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Previously he was deputy administrator, Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation, in Columbus from 1977 to 1984.

Mr. Duryee graduated from Kenyon College (A.B., 1951). He is married and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Duryee was born February 11, 1930, in Willoughby, OH.

Appointment of Six Alternate Delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business

August 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be alternate delegates to the National White House Conference on Small Business. These are new positions:

Jon A. Moffett, of Tennessee. Mr. Moffett is a partner, Rion's Florist, in Murfreesboro. He was born October 11, 1943, in Rutherford, TN.

J. Michael Gallagher, of Tennessee. Mr. Gallagher is a partner, Brumfield-Gallagher, Inc., a communications management firm, in Nashville. He graduated from Middle Tennessee State University (B.S., 1967). Mr. Gallagher was born November 29, 1943, in Nashville, TN.

Jack B. Hochadel, of California. Mr. Hochadel is vice chairman of the board of the Willard Co., in Anaheim. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati (M.E., 1956) and the University of Southern California (M.B.A., 1961). Mr. Hochadel was born June 28, 1933, in Youngstown, OH.

Randall V. Capurro, of Nevada. Mr. Capurro is president of Fred S. James & Co. of Nevada in Las Vegas. He was born November 30, 1942, in Reno, NV.

John H. Howland, of Rhode Island. Mr. Howland is president, Original Bradford Soap Works, Inc., in West Warwick. He graduated from Amherst College (B.A., 1968) and Columbia University (M.B.A., 1971). Mr. Howland was born July 12, 1946, in Providence, RI.

Robert A. Carlston, of Virginia. Mr. Carlston is founder, chairman of the board, and chief executive officer of ACS in Reston. He graduated from the United States Coast Guard Academy (B.S., 1952) and Purdue University (M.S., 1964). Mr. Carlston was born March 15, 1930, in Honolulu, HI.

Remarks to State Chairpersons of the National White House Conference on Small Business

August 15, 1986

Welcome to the Old Executive Office Building. You know, I can't help but stick in here—we do have more than just recent activities in common. I got to remembering the other day that when I was a lifeguard on the Rock River in Dixon, Illinois, all the way through high school and college—had to work my way through school. I had a canoe. I used to rent it out at 35 cents an hour. [*Laughter*] That's because the people that were renting out the rowboats were charging 25 cents, and I didn't want to seem to be competing with them—and canoes are better than rowboats.

Well, anyway, it's wonderful to be having this White House Conference on Small Business again after almost 6 years. Things certainly have changed in the meantime. Back then, government's view of the economy could be summed up in a few short phrases: If it moves, tax it. If it keeps moving, regulate it. And if it stops moving, subsidize it. [*Laughter*] Well, with your help, I think we've turned all that around. We cut taxes. We squashed inflation. We brought interest rates down, threw out needless regulations, setting the economy on a growth path that has created somewhere in the neighborhood of 11 million new jobs in under 4 years. Now, most people know that history. What isn't widely enough recognized, however, is the leading role of entrepreneurs and small businesses in our ongoing expansion.

According to the Small Business Administration, small businesses account for nearly half of all the innovations and over 70 percent of all those new jobs—you heard right, over 70 percent. That increase in these last few years was by what we call small business. And incidentally, a figure that is astounding today—when we still keep being concerned with an unemployment rate—is that 61.2 percent of what is known as the potential job market is employed. And that is the highest percentage in all our history, because that figure is 61.2 percent of all the human beings, male and female, from ages 16 up. And there never has been that great a percentage employed before.

But it's individuals and small firms who are on the cutting edge of growth and technological development. It's entrepreneurs with a new idea or a different approach, visionaries with an impossible dream and the determination to make it happen—these are the people who are propelling our economy forward. And the best way to keep up the momentum is to give them the freedom they need by cutting tax rates—and then cutting them again. If you thought our 1981 tax rates were good, wait till you feel the added horsepower that tax reform injects into our economy. We're slashing the top individual and corporate tax rates and wiping out unfair tax breaks at the same time. We're going to get America's investments out from under the tax shelters and back into the productive economy where they belong.

But we've still got a fight on our hands trying to cut back Federal spending. And your continued support on this is vital. Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is a big help, of course, but if Congress has trouble making the necessary, responsible cuts, then they should give me the line-item veto. I'll take the political heat. In fact, I'll enjoy it. [*Laughter*] As a Governor, with the line-item veto on budgets, I did it 943 times in 8 years without being overridden once. I miss that. [*Laughter*] But total reform is another major item on our agenda, and we're going to encourage the Senate to act on it this fall. We must return to a system that is based on fault, rather than deep pockets, a system—I said total reform—tort reform is what I'm talking about, a system that's fair to small business and consumers who need your continued innovation in marketing and job creation. I pledge to you that we share your commitment to seeing these goals achieved.

And you know, it's said that if you lined up all the economists in the world end to end, they still wouldn't reach a conclusion. [*Laughter*] Now, I feel free to tell that joke because my degree was in economics. [*Laughter*] Well, economists may forever differ, but one of the most exciting things about tax reform is that it represents a new consensus in this town—a consensus developing around progrowth, low-tax policies. We saw the strength of that consensus by the way that tax reform powered through the Senate. As my economic advisers point out, tax reform will rev up the engines of growth. It's just a hunch, but I bet there won't be many candidates in '88 calling for a tax hike.

The next stage is to convince our trading partners to follow suit, to take the path of high real growth. Maybe then we could get the world economy moving faster and stronger, and it wouldn't just be us out there in front all alone, trying to pull the rest of the world behind us. The Europeans call our economic performance—to my face they've called it the American miracle. In fact, it is thousands of individual miracles of faith, hard work, and imagination—thousands of entrepreneurs and small business people like you. I've often thought that America's entrepreneurs, like the men and women here at this conference, would make the best ambassadors of progress. You'd not only be convincing proponents of low tax rates and stable monetary policies, deregulation, you'd show the world that economic growth doesn't come from government spending or planning, but from the heart and soul of entrepreneurs—men and women who are willing to take risks, who brave failure to seek success on the frontiers of enterprise.

And today we're honoring 11 such men and women. One of them, the economist George Gilder, wrote a book titled "The Spirit of Enterprise," an eloquent celebration of the entrepreneur and his leading role in shaping our economy, in shaping our very world. The entrepreneur, says Gilder, is not a "tool of markets, but a maker of markets; not a scout of opportunities, but a developer of opportunity; not a respondent to existing demands, but an innovator who evokes demand." And he sees the entrepreneur as a kind of a transcendent artist of the real. But, he says, "Because entrepreneurs must necessarily work and share credit with others and produce for them, they tend to be less selfish than other creative people, who often exalt self-expression as their highest goal."

Well, Mr. Gilder speaks of the essential spirit of giving that lies at the heart of free enterprise—because it is the only economic system in which success depends not on coercion or power, but the ability to respond creatively to others' needs. That underlying generosity of purpose is seen in the likes of Ray Kurzweil, whose genius has given us a computer that can read books to the blind; or Wally Amos, who has devoted his profits from his Famous Amos cookies to help disadvantaged children get an education.

All of these people being honored here today, and all of you in the small business community, exemplify the generous creativity of free enterprise that is making this the age of the entrepreneur. You are adventurers on the road of progress; you are the pathfinders, the scouts of a world of new and greater possibilities. You have all given so much to your country and your fellow man—jobs, hope, opportunity for millions, and expanding horizons for America's future. For that, I and the American people owe you our esteem and our gratitude.

Well, I'm looking forward to meeting you, as I'm going to get to in a very few minutes, and getting the recommendations from the 1986 Conference on Small Business. I will be naming a permanent administrator of the SBA, and I can assure you that the Small Business Administration will continue to have an important voice in the councils of government.

Now we go to the reception, where I'll be able to congratulate each one of the honorees personally. And until then, which is only a few minutes, as I say, down the hall there, thank you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Statement on the Building of a Fourth Shuttle Orbiter and the Future of the Space Program

August 15, 1986

I am announcing today two steps that will ensure America's leadership in space exploration and utilization. First, the United States will, in FY 1987, start building a fourth space shuttle to take the place of *Challenger*, which was destroyed on January 28th. This decision will bring our shuttle fleet up to strength and enable the United States to safely and energetically project a manned presence in space. Without the fourth orbiter, NASA's capabilities would be severely limited and long-term projects for the development of space would have to be either postponed, or even canceled. A fourth orbiter will enable our shuttles to accomplish the mission for which they were originally intended and permit the United States to move forward with new, exciting endeavors like the building of a permanently manned space station.

My second announcement concerns the fundamental direction of the space program. NASA and our shuttles will continue to lead the way, breaking new ground, pioneering new technology, and pushing back the frontiers. It has been determined, however, that NASA will no longer be in the business of launching private satellites. The private sector, with its ingenuity and cost effectiveness, will be playing an increasingly important role in the American space effort. Free enterprise corporations will become a highly competitive method of launching commercial satellites and doing those things which do not require a manned presence in space. These private firms are essential in clearing away the backlog that has built up during this time when our shuttles are being modified.

We must always set our sights on tomorrow. NASA and our shuttles can't be committing their scarce resources to things which can be done better and cheaper by the private sector. Instead, NASA and the four shuttles should be dedicated to payloads important to national security and foreign policy, and, even more, on exploration, pioneering, and developing new technologies and uses of space. NASA will keep America on the leading edge of change; the private sector will take over from there. Together, they will ensure that our country has a robust, balanced, and safe space program.

It has been over 6 months since the tragic loss of the *Challenger* and her gallant crew. We have done everything humanly possible to discover the organizational and technical causes of the disaster and to correct the situation. The greatest tribute we can pay to those brave pathfinders who gave their lives on the *Challenger* is to move forward and rededicate ourselves to America's leadership in space.

Radio Address to the Nation on House of Representatives Defense Authorization Bill

August 16, 1986

My fellow Americans:

When I ran for the Presidency in 1980, I made a solemn commitment to do all in my power to restore to our country a national defense second to none. In that election, and again in 1984, the American people, I believe, gave me a mandate to do precisely that. Today, however, that commitment and many of the great gains we've made together these past 5 years have been placed in jeopardy by actions taken in the House of Representatives. Let me outline for you a few of the decisions which, if permitted to stand, would pull the rug out from under our arms negotiators in Geneva and, eventually, imperil the national security of the United States.

First, the House voted to deny the U.S. Air Force the right even to test our small antisatellite weapon called ASAT. The ASAT is designed to destroy, in the event of a conflict, Soviet military satellites that would guide Russian bombers and missiles to American targets. It is a defensive weapon built to help protect the men and women of the U.S. Armed Forces at home and abroad. It's inexplicable to me how the House could deny us the right to even test this weapon when a killer satellite weapon has long been deployed inside the Soviet Union.

Second, the House voted to halt any nuclear test larger than a single kiloton. If that vote is permitted to stand, all testing to maintain the safety, credibility, and reliability of the U.S. strategic deterrent would come to an end. Has the majority of the House forgotten history? In 1958 the United States agreed to a similar moratorium. Three years later the Soviets unilaterally smashed that moratorium with the largest series of nuclear tests in history. It took us almost a decade to discover what the Soviets had learned from those tests, prepared in secret even as the United States relied upon a Soviet promise. We must not make the same mistake again.

Third, the House, by a single vote, refused to fund the chemical weapons we requested. If that vote is permitted to stand, the House will have increased the probability these dreadful weapons will one day be used. History has taught repeatedly that the best deterrent to such awful weapons is when both sides, not just one side, possess them. Hitler did not use his terrible gas weapons against the allies for a single reason—he feared retaliation by the allies with the same kind of weapon.

Fourth, the House voted to severely slash our request for the Strategic Defense Initiative. But SDI is not the only—or not only, I should say, the great hope of this country for finding a way out of the prison of mutual terror, it is an idea that helped bring the Soviets back to the negotiating table at Geneva. To gravely underfund SDI is to place in jeopardy all our hopes for arms reduction. It is to leave America indefinitely naked to missile attack, whether by accident or design. These radical cuts in SDI would permit the Soviet Union, which has been working on strategic defense for decades, to make strides at the expense of the United States.

Finally, the House voted to deny us any funds to move beyond the limits of SALT II, even though SALT II was never ratified, even though the Soviet Union has violated its terms. What message is received in Moscow when a majority of the House votes to force its own country to strictly observe an expired and unratified treaty the Soviet Union has itself undercut?

Beyond this, the House voted to cut away at several of the programs that are at the heart of this nation's strategic deterrent—the land-based MX missile, the Trident submarine, and the advanced cruise missile. Soviet arms negotiators must be mystified today that U.S. legislators would give away in Washington what they have been unable to win at Geneva. Soviet military planners must be astonished at the blows the House delivered this week to America's national defense. Finally, the House mandated that 10 percent of countless military contracts be awarded without competition on the basis of a quota for certain businesses—and this they call military reform. It's a step in the wrong direction.

Make no mistake, the House defense bill is a reckless assault upon the national defense of the United States. It threatens our hopes for arms control and moves us back toward an era in policies which the American people emphatically rejected in the last two national elections. While it is my custom not to say whether I will veto a bill until it reaches my desk, if the defense budget arrives in anything like the present form, it will be vetoed and national security will be the issue in 1986.

Until next week, thanks for listening. God bless you.

Note: The President's address was prerecorded on August 15 in the Oval Office at the White House for broadcast at 12:06 p.m. on August 16.

Statement on Congressional Action Concerning Tax Reform
August 16, 1986

In my 1984 State of the Union Address I called for tax reform. Now, in August of 1986, that call has been answered with today's historic achievement. Although we have not seen all the details of the final agreement adopted by the conferees, I believe that this agreement satisfies my requirements for meaningful tax reform. The agreement significantly reduces tax rates and simplifies the tax code for all Americans, while at the same time eliminating unnecessary loopholes. It removes some 6½ million more Americans from the Federal income tax rolls and means that 80 percent of all Americans will be taxed at a rate of 15 percent or less.

I commend the tireless efforts and dedication of Bob Packwood and Dan Rostenkowski and their colleagues on the conference committee. During the past 2½ years tax reform was said to be impossible and declared dead many times. Today's agreement is a triumph for the American people and the American system, showing that we can rise to great challenges on a bipartisan basis against special interests and for the benefit of the American people. While some may not agree with all of the provisions of this agreement, I believe it is in the overall economic interest of the country. In short, it's good for the economy and good for the taxpayer.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

August 18, 1986

After 2½ years of negotiations, the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE) begins its 12th and final session on August 19. It will adjourn on September 19, and its work must be complete by then. The United States places great importance on reaching a militarily significant result in Stockholm. Success in CDE would contribute directly to a clearer and more predictable military situation in Europe. More broadly, it would give an important impulse to the Helsinki process, of which CDE is an integral part, and thus contribute to promotion of all the aims of the Helsinki Final Act.

The United States was pleased with the progress that was made in the final days of the last round of negotiations. If the East adopts a constructive posture, we believe we can fulfill the Conference's mandate to negotiate concrete, verifiable measures that increase the openness of all military activities in Europe. To meet this objective, we believe the Stockholm Conference must adopt measures to create a comprehensive, verifiable confidence-building regime, requiring the exchange of military information and the forecasting, notification, and observation of military activities. We believe that effective verification of these measures by all participating States can only come from inspection of activities which cast doubt on compliance.

Because so little time remains in which to reach agreement, the President has instructed the U.S. delegation to return to Stockholm early to take part in informal consultations aimed at resolving some outstanding issues. Ambassador Robert L. Barry, head of the U.S. delegation to CDE, has the full support of the President in seeking a concluding document which meets the objectives we have pursued since negotiations began and which will contribute to the security of all participating States.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 10:47 a.m. in the Vista Mar Monte Room at the Sheraton Hotel in Santa Barbara, CA.

Remarks in an Interview With Representatives of Excelsior of Mexico, Together With Written Responses to Questions

August 14, 1986

Mexico-U.S. Relations

Q. I would like to ask you, sir, to what would you attribute the late interest which has been expressed by Members of the Senate as well as high officials of your government regarding the fact of Mexico's Government?

The President. Well, maybe it has come about because of some of the things—such as the closer relationship now with regard to drugs and so forth. But it was something that I had determined we needed before I became President—that here we are, three neighbors here in North America—Canada, the United States, and Mexico—from north to south, and that I just thought that there should be a closer relationship between these three. And so, President De la Madrid and I have met every year. In fact, our first meeting was when he was just the President-elect, before he had even taken office. And we have kept that relationship going, and I think it is closer and better. And I know right now, on the problem of drugs that concerns us both, the Attorney General of Mexico and our Attorney General are working very closely together.

Q. Mr. Reagan, what would be the most important result of the conversations that you held with President De la Madrid yesterday?

The President. Well, again, as I say, we keep in touch, and you know I've always believed that you only get in trouble when you're talking about each other instead of to each other. And we discussed a number of things: our concerns in Central America with regard to the Nicaragua situation; again, the drug policy, and strengthened again our resolve to work together resolving that; and also the economic problems that are besetting Mexico and how we could possibly cooperate and work and help them through this particular period.

Nicaragua

Q. Did you reach some agreement on the problem of Nicaragua?

The President. Yes, I think we did. Mainly, I think what was necessary was—it was an opportunity for me to reassure him as to what our intentions were and what it was we were trying to bring about there.

Q. You are still wanting to push against Managua because it is a dictatorship and—in respect with this $100 million [pending legislation to provide assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance]—to reach what?

The President. Well, since we have met nine times with the leaders of the Sandinista government in an attempt to get them to agree to sit down and negotiate with the others who are in the revolution against Somoza and who are now the freedom fighters, because the Sandinistas seized power and violated the pledge that they had all made to the Organization of American States, a pledge that their goal, a revolutionary goal, was democracy, free speech, freedom of press, free labor unions—all of the things associated with democracy. When the Sandinistas took over, they ousted their former allies, and they named it a totalitarian government.

And what our attempt has always been in these nine meetings with them is to persuade them to sit down and negotiate the democratization of Nicaragua, to return to those principles that they had once pledged. And in every instance the freedom fighters had agreed with us they would lay down their arms to come to the table and have a peaceful political solution to the problem. And nine times there was failure on the part of the Nicaraguans, the Sandinista government. They refused. We believe that it's going to take the pressure of the freedom fighters. And what we really think would be the best goal is if they have the strength to exert leverage on the Sandinista government, then we could still have a peaceful political settlement.

And the alternative would have to be, then, if Nicaragua still won't see the light—or the Sandinista government won't, then the only alternative is for the freedom fighters to have their way and take over.

Q. So, you think this $100 million are enough to pressure him—them? Excuse me.

The President. Well, it depends on how long it might take for a resolution to this problem. But I think, right now, it can go much further than most people think it will, because, you know, the needs of fighters or soldiers using guerrilla tactics are much less than those of a more formal military structure. As a matter of fact, the rule of thumb in such a relationship is that normally a government and its forces have to outnumber the guerrillas 10 to 1 in order to succeed.

Q. Do you think—just the last one—do you think there's any danger in Mexico for the democracy, because it's the way to come to the United States by Nicaraguan Communist people?

The President. Well, I don't know whether I understand your question.

Q. Could there be any danger in that Mexico might be the bridge in order that communism might go through there in order to reach the United States?

The President. Well, let me just answer that in a broader sense. The Sandinistas themselves—early on after they took over—they proclaimed that their revolution was not going to be confined to their own borders. In other words, they were going to pursue Communist revolution throughout Latin America. Now, that was their statement, not ours. And so, I feel we ought to take them at their word.

Q. Thank you.

Written Responses to Questions Submitted by Excelsior

Mexico-U.S. Relations

Q. What is the basic purpose of your meeting with President De la Madrid? Does this meeting mean that your administration wants to cooperate in solving, for the benefit of both countries, the problems Mexico faces—and which would also affect the United States?

The President. This meeting is an opportunity for a friendly, frank, and open dialog between friends. Your President and I have gotten to know each other well since our first meeting in 1982. Beyond that, we do want to strengthen cooperative relations. Mexico and the United States are, above all, good neighbors. What affects Mexico does, indeed, affect the United States and vice versa. Being good neighbors means being willing to exchange views about problems and challenges we face and then seeing how we can work together for our mutual benefit.

Q. It seems that during the last 2 years some significant disagreements and tensions have surfaced in U.S.-Mexican relations. Some examples of this situation are the criticism by some U.S. elements of Mexican democracy and the pressure on Mexico by some U.S. Senators and other political figures with regards to Mexico's domestic politics and the corruption of Mexico's political system, which have even been questioned by some U.S. diplomats. What is your opinion of this situation, and how should relations be between two so close and so different neighboring countries?

The President. Maintaining a close, friendly, and mutually beneficial relationship between the United States and Mexico has always been one of my top foreign policy objectives. In fact, you may recall that President López Portillo was the first head of state with whom I met, even before I assumed office. That's not to say that we don't have problems in our relationship from time to time. But with the relationship we have built together, we can discuss those problems honestly and try to resolve them. It's important to distinguish very carefully between the policy of the United States Government and the private views of individuals, whether they are political figures or ordinary citizens. I believe relations between our two countries are excellent and are typical of relations between old friends: We have our differences, but none of them can overcome our fundamental bonds and common concerns.

Mexico's Economy and Foreign Debt

Q. Do you believe that Mexico is adequately fulfilling its commitments with regards to its foreign debt servicing? If so, do you believe that the high interest rates on Mexico's debt are correct, taking into consideration that they harm, upset, and destabilize Mexican society?

The President. President De la Madrid and his cabinet have shown extraordinary courage and political will in proposing programs and policies to overcome economic difficulties and restore economic growth. There is still work to be done to ensure that Mexico will enjoy sustained economic growth in the future. Mexico has serviced its debt in a timely fashion and has not accumulated arrears as have some other debtor nations. As a result of its good record in cooperating with creditors in working out rescheduling agreements and its stabilization efforts after 1982, Mexico has enjoyed lower interest rate spreads than many other debtor nations. Interest charges on Mexican debt will be about $1.5 billion less this year than in 1985 as a result of these relatively narrower spreads and lower interest rates worldwide.

Q. Even though the U.S. Government is not a creditor of Mexico, U.S. banks are, and it is well known that U.S. banks operate according to the political environment between the two countries. It has also been proven that the Baker plan has not had the success which had been anticipated. As a consequence, the U.S. Treasury Department had to intervene directly to assist in alleviating—though temporarily—Mexico's financial crisis so that Mexico could be able to sign an agreement with the International

Monetary Fund. Up to what point is your administration interested in Mexico's continued economic growth? And what would you advise creditors and indebted Latin American countries so that they could reach an equitable agreement and that the true economic development of the countries south of the Rio Grande would be feasible?

The President. A keystone of our policy towards Mexico is our desire to see your country continue to grow and develop as it did for several decades before 1982. Mexico clearly has the resources—in every sense of the word—to prosper and thereby better the lives of its people.

The economic restructuring program announced by President De la Madrid and outlined in the agreement with the International Monetary Fund augurs well for the future. The agreement with the IMF is based on an economic program developed by the Mexican authorities themselves. It is an equitable agreement which will allow Mexico to grow and meet its financial obligations.

Our debt strategy provides an overall framework for cooperation among debtor nations, commercial banks, and international financial institutions to achieve sustained economic growth. The major elements of the U.S. proposal for sustained growth are clearly evident in the Mexican program. I have urged other countries to follow Mexico's example.

There is no simple recipe that can be used everywhere to deal with nations debt problems. The countries which have been more successful economically have encouraged private initiative, avoided excessive regulation, and provided adequate incentives for productive investment. They have relied primarily on markets to set interest rates and prices and have maintained appropriate exchange rates. They have avoided excessive government consumption and control. The most successful countries have not relied on protectionism and import substitution but have followed a more outward-looking strategy.

Democracy and Nicaragua

Q. With regard to democracy and politics, what should both of them consist of? And why do countries like Nicaragua have to be characterized by your administration as they have? Would it be in accordance with democracy to intervene directly and officially in the affairs of other countries, as in the case of supporting the *contras* in Nicaragua? Do you think that such a small country can actually be considered a threat to the United States and U.S. allies?

The President. Democracy is a political system in which the people have a major say in their destiny. Democracy should consist of representative and pluralistic processes that will guarantee that the people take part in the decisions that will affect their lives. The system should ensure that the various currents of opinion have free access to fair, regular, and competitive elections based on the full observance of citizens rights. We realize, however, that while democracy requires elections, elections alone are not enough. Democracy must also consist of equal access to education, justice, and employment. Democracy also means the absence of tyranny, whether this be the tyranny of a minority over the majority or that of the majority over a minority.

Unfortunately in Nicaragua there is little evidence of democracy, and what vestiges remain are rapidly being stifled. We describe Nicaragua as a Marxist-Leninist state in simple recognition of the reality. I might add that they describe themselves as Marxist-Leninist. All of the elements which are commonly considered throughout the world as necessary for a democracy are being subjected to the tyranny of the *commandantes* in Nicaragua. The Sandinistas have now completed their elimination of the free press. They are harassing the Catholic Church and other religious groups. They are preventing the other political parties, labor unions, and business groups from carrying out their legitimate functions. In such circumstances it is not surprising that Nicaraguans who rejoiced at the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship have banded together to resist the consolidation of another dictatorship, a dictatorship with sponsors who come from outside of this hemisphere.

Communism in the Western Hemisphere

Q. You have stated that Nicaragua's communism could expand to Mexico. Could you tell me what Mexico should do to help prevent that, and what is Mexico not doing at the present time to avoid that from happening?

The President. I think your President would be better than I at answering your question. I have great respect for President De la Madrid and the Mexican people's commitment to democracy and Western values, which are inherently inconsistent with communism. We have seen how Communist governments in Cuba and Nicaragua have established close ties to the Soviet Union and have engaged in subversion of democratic governments as a matter of policy. Communists are hostile to democracy. They are hostile to the church. And they feel threatened by democratic governments. All people who cherish democracy should be deeply concerned about the consolidation of expansionist, Communist, pro-Soviet governments in this hemisphere.

Cuba-U.S. Relations

Q. Could you tell me if there are possibilities of a rapprochement between Washington and Havana in the near future?

The President. Cuba's rulers, who show no willingness to tolerate a dissenting thought in their own domain, have never been so out of step as they are now with trends in the hemisphere, where freedom and human rights are ascendant. Their Communist economic model has proven a dismal failure with a drop in per capita income under Castro's rule from among the highest in the hemisphere to among the lowest. In foreign policy, Cuba shows itself dedicated first and foremost to the Soviet alliance. Among its neighbors and as far away as Africa it sows violence and discord. There is little prospect of any significant improvement in our relations with such a Cuba. Yet despite these fundamental differences, we remain prepared to resolve specific issues, such as [im]migration, if Cuba is willing. Unfortunately, Cuba unilaterally suspended the one agreement we did reach and showed insufficient resolve to make progress during recent talks with our representatives in Mexico City.

Contadora Peace Initiative

Q. It is said that the Contadora peace initiative was not signed because of the pressures the United States exercised on El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. Is this true? If it is not true, could you tell us what, in your view, is the reason for the stalemate in the Contadora process?

The President. It certainly is not true. We have never pressured the Central American democracies not to sign a Contadora peace treaty. The problem is that the draft is not complete; it is not ready for signature. The democracies have given detailed explanations of its deficiencies. The draft needs to be strengthened in several areas, such as verification and democratization. Also, it calls for negotiations on arms limits to begin after the treaty has already been signed and implemented. When you look at it closely, it asks the Central Americans to "sign now, negotiate later." The Central Americans don't need us or any other nation to tell them that this is not a smart thing to do.

The principal problem confronting the Contadora process is the same as it has always been: The Sandinistas are unwilling to seriously negotiate many of the key points of the 1983 Document of Objectives. They have been intransigent on the political aspects of democracy and national reconciliation as well as on military levels. They want a treaty which immediately gives them what they want—relief from the pressure of the democratic resistance—but puts no real obligations on them. They have repeatedly blocked progress, using the standard Communist negotiating tactic of being inflexible in order to force the other parties to make concessions. Now they are saying that they will sign the incomplete draft, but they are conditioning their acceptance on their own proposal for arms limits. They have proposed limits on 14 categories of weapons—many of which they don't even have. They are refusing to limit most of their major weapons systems or the size of their huge army.

The Central American democracies have properly rejected this proposal and are insisting that realistic arms levels be established. They are prepared to continue working for a comprehensive agreement that will bring lasting peace to the region. We seek a political solution in Nicaragua. What we want to see is a democratic outcome with free and fair elections for all political parties, where all potential candidates are given the opportunity to participate, and a free and open society which will live at peace with its neighbors and its own people.

Latin America-U.S. Relations

Q. According to your earlier statements criticizing dictatorships of the left and of the right, after what has happened in the Philippines and Haiti, do you think that the downfall of the current governments in Paraguay and Chile is near? What is the status of overall U.S. relations with Latin American countries?

The President. Any change of government in either of those two countries would stem, of course, from decisions made by the peoples of those nations, not the U.S. Our policy toward Chile and Paraguay is to support peaceful and orderly transitions to full democratic rule and to encourage greater respect for human rights. We try to implement this policy through communications with both the Government and the democratic opposition in each country, with the goal of promoting dialog between them.

As for the second part of your question, our relations with Latin America are currently at one of the highest levels in the history of our countries. The expansion of democracy throughout the region in the last decade has reinforced the bond between us. Our democratically elected governments represent the will of the people, and this fact enables us to work more easily and more effectively together. Our support to the majority of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, either in moving to democracy or solidifying the existing democracies, has strengthened the ties between our governments and our peoples. Together we are working to assure the security of our peoples and our way of life.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. The Group of the Six [nonaligned nations] has called for the suspension of nuclear tests and the freezing of war arsenals. Do you think such an action is viable at this time, taking into consideration your upcoming meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachev? Also, keeping in mind the increasing tension in East-West and North-South relations, do you think that violence could break out not only at a regional but at the worldwide level?

The President. I think we all share the eventual goal of a world totally free of nuclear weapons. But we differ on whether a nuclear-testing moratorium truly contributes to this process. A nuclear-testing moratorium is not in the security interests of the United States, its allies, and its friends. Now, and for some time, the security of the United States, its allies, and its friends must rely on a credible and effective nuclear deterrent. In my view, this makes nuclear testing imperative.

For the United States, therefore, a comprehensive test ban (CTB) remains a long-term objective. Such a ban must be viewed in the context of a time when we do not need to depend on nuclear deterrence to ensure international security and stability and when we have achieved broad, deep, and verifiable arms reductions, substantially improved verification capabilities, expanded confidence-building measures, and greater balance in conventional forces. For the near term, our priority is to improve the verification provisions of existing limitations: the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET).

We have recently opened expert-level discussions with the Soviets on the broad range of nuclear-testing issues. We provided the Soviets with the details of our verification concerns regarding the TTBT and PNET and advised them that resolution of these concerns would enable us to move forward on their ratification. We also heard and discussed Soviet concerns. In those discussions, and in current arms control negotiations, we are hopeful of achieving progress which would truly enhance security, stability, and peace. General Secretary Gorbachev and I promised at our Geneva summit to accelerate arms control negotiations, and the United States is working hard to honor that pledge.

Freezing or capping nuclear weapons at their current high level just isn't good enough. The world has too many nuclear arms. We need real cuts. I think we can achieve genuine reductions in nuclear weapons in Geneva, which I think will move us toward our ultimate objectives. A moratorium or a nuclear weapons freeze will not. The United States seeks to enhance its own security by promoting freedom and prosperity throughout the world. At the same time, we must take account of the diversity of regional conflicts and the conditions in which they arise. Most of the world's turbulence has indigenous causes, and not every regional conflict should be viewed as part of the East-West conflict.

Nonetheless, General Secretary Gorbachev and I agreed at our summit meeting in Geneva that any conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the United States could have catastrophic consequences. We emphasized the importance of preventing any war between us, whether conventional or nuclear, and we agreed that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. Therefore, my administration has insisted that the issue of regional security must have a prominent place on the agenda of U.S.-Soviet relations. Since the Geneva summit we have had a number of discussions with the Soviets on a wide range of regional issues. This process has been very useful for us, and we intend to continue it.

U.S. World Role

Q. Your early image of a charismatic man and of a typical American has increasingly been projected towards that of a world public opinion leader—criticized by many, but also authentic. What do you think of yourself and your actions during the time you have been President of the United States? What do you think of the country you received as President and of the country you will turn to your successor when your term is over?

The President. Let me take those first two questions together. I think the past 6 years have shown that America is back on its feet, back to being the major force for progress and freedom in the world. Six years ago we started working hard at home, restoring our defenses and putting our own economic house in order. After rebuilding those strengths, we're able to play a much stronger role in the world. I think we see that more clearly right here in this hemisphere. Today over 90 percent of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean enjoy self-government, compared to one-third only 6 years ago.

Now, how did this progress occur? Most of it has to do with the courage and determination of the people of Latin America, who have worked to build democratic institutions despite threats from outside and subversion by violent minorities within. But I believe the United States also made a contribution through our military and economic assistance. So, both trends—toward freedom and toward greater U.S. strength—have reinforced each other.

I think we see this elsewhere in the world, too. You don't hear much anymore about how the United States is ineffective abroad. You don't hear much about our unwillingness to help our friends. And that's because we've shown—from Latin America to the Philippines, from the Middle East to Western Europe—that we're determined to stick by our principles and our friends and to promote those principles wherever we think it's possible.

As for your last question: The United States has always been a beacon to people who aspire to liberty and self-government. That's as true today as it was in 1890, and it will be just as true in 1990. And if we've been able to strengthen her over the past few years—and I think we have—then we'll have done what the people of the United States elected us to do.

Note: The interview took place in the Oval Office at the White House. The transcript was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on August 19.

Statement on Signing a Bill Concerning a Dispute Between the Maine Central Railroad and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees

August 21, 1986

I have signed H.J. Res. 683, legislation that will impose an additional 60-day cooling-off period, effective until September 19, 1986, in the current unresolved labor-management dispute between the Maine Central Railroad (and its subsidiary, the Portland Terminal Company) and certain of the employees of these carriers represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (BMWE). Under the joint resolution, a special board will be created to study the dispute and make recommendations to the Congress by September 9.

This administration is against the intervention of the Federal Government in the resolution of limited, isolated labor disputes. However, all the procedures in the Railway Labor Act for settling the Maine Central-BMWE dispute have been exhausted, and as a result of recent court decisions, the possibility exists of a national railroad strike stemming from this unresolved dispute. I earnestly hope that the parties will avail themselves of the additional cooling-off period in H.J. Res. 683 to settle their dispute.

Note: H.J. Res. 683, approved August 21, was assigned Public Law No. 99-385.

Proclamation 5517—Suspension of Cuban Immigration

August 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In light of the May 20, 1985, statement of the Government of Cuba that it had decided "to suspend all types of procedures regarding the execution" of the December 14, 1984, immigration agreement between the United States and Cuba, thereby disrupting normal migration procedures between the two countries, and in light of the continuing failure of the Government of Cuba to resume normal migration procedures with the United States while at the same time facilitating illicit migration to the United States, I have determined that it is in the interest of the United States to suspend entry into the United States as immigrants by all Cuban nationals, with the exceptions noted below, pending the restoration of normal migration procedures between the two countries.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 212(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1182(f)) ("the Act"), having found that the unrestricted entry into the United States as immigrants by Cuban citizens would, except as provided in Section 2, be detrimental to the interests of the United States, do proclaim that:

Section 1. Entry of Cuban nationals as immigrants is hereby suspended, except as noted in Section 2.

Sec. 2. The suspension of entry as immigrants contained in Section 1 shall not apply: (a) to Cuban nationals applying for admission to the United States as immediate relatives under Section 201(b) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(b)) and special immigrants described in Section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(A)); (b) to Cuban nationals applying for admission into the United States as preference immigrants under Section 203(a) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)) at United States consular posts designated by the Secretary of State for the processing of Cuban nationals, where the applicant can demonstrate that he or she departed Cuba prior to the date of this proclamation, has remained outside Cuba since that date, and otherwise qualified for preference immigrants status; and (c) in such other cases or categories of cases as may be designated from time to time by the Secretary of State or his designee.

Sec. 3. This proclamation shall be effective immediately and shall remain in effect until such time as the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Attorney General, determines that normal migration procedures with Cuba have been restored. Any such determination by the Secretary of State shall be published in the *Federal Register.*

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:41 p.m., August 25, 1986*]

Radio Address to the Nation on Tax Reform

August 23, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Good news for this hot summer day: Tax reform is on its way toward final victory in the Congress. To return for the moment to my old role as a radio sportscaster: It's the bottom of the ninth, and tax reform is rounding third and heading home. We're about to score the winning run, not just of the game but of the whole season. Still, we should remember, as Yogi Berra once said: "The game isn't over till it's over."

Two-and-a-half years ago, I instructed the Treasury Department to begin work on a revolutionary overhaul of our tax system that would make it fairer and simpler and stimulate growth by lowering tax rates. It's been a long, arduous struggle. Each step of the way a chorus of pessimists predicted failure: It would never get by the special interests. Tax reform, they said, stood about as much chance as a long-tailed cat in a room full of rocking chairs. Well, they forgot one thing: America didn't become great being pessimistic and cynical. America is built on a can-do spirit that sees every obstacle as a challenge, every problem as an opportunity.

Thanks to the support of the American people, tax reform has gained steadily in popularity and momentum, powering past the opposition and on to victory in both Houses of Congress. Now, just last week the Senate-House conference committee approved an agreement that reconciles the Senate and House versions. We want to commend Chairmen Packwood and Rostenkowski for this great achievement. The next step is final approval—an up or down vote in both Houses. There is absolutely no reason for any further delay, which only causes uncertainty and puts a damper on investment and economic growth. I urge Congress, when it reconvenes in September, to act promptly and make tax reform the law of the land.

Let me give you a few of the highlights of this revolutionary tax overhaul. First of all, the present 14-rate structure will be collapsed into only 2, and over 80 percent of the American people will pay the lower rate of only 15 percent or will pay no taxes at all. The top individual and corporate rates will also be slashed, while many special tax breaks will be closed. All of this will draw America's investment money out from under the tax shelters and back into the productive economy where it belongs. And we've indexed taxes to make sure inflation never again pushes Americans into higher tax brackets. Families will get a long overdue break through increases in the standard deduction and personal exemption. And millions of working poor will be completely dropped from the tax roles, making this one of the best antipoverty programs this country has ever seen.

We will no longer use the tax code to make economic and social policy. Instead, we're going to let market forces shape our economy into a sleek and efficient powerhouse of growth. With tax reform, America will have the lowest marginal rates and the most modern tax code in the industrialized world—one that encourages risk-taking, innovation, and that old American spirit of enterprise. We will be refueling the American growth economy with the kind of incentives that have helped create record numbers of new businesses and over 10½ million jobs in 44 months.

But America won't be able to grow and prosper indefinitely if the rest of the world economy is dragging behind. We're already beginning to see the slowing effects on our own economy of sluggish world growth. Without faster growth, other countries simply can't afford to buy as many of our goods and services, and that hurts American workers. Well, tax reform is good news for them, too. A British news magazine has described it as the beginning of a tax revolution that will "stalk through the West" as our industrialized partners cut tax rates in their own countries in order to remain competitive with the American dynamo. The Europeans have called our expansion the American miracle and have talked enviously of our record of economic growth and job creation. Well, now is their opportunity to join us on the growth path, to carry this revolution of hope and opportunity around the world, and create a strong, sound, and growing world economy. Tax reform is the door to a bigger future, a future as big and hopeful and full of heart as the American dream, a future of expanding possibility and ever increasing opportunity for all Americans, indeed, for the whole world.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA. Bob Packwood was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Dan Rostenkowski was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Statement on Signing the Congressional Reports Elimination Act of 1986

August 23, 1986

I have signed S. 992, the Congressional Reports Elimination Act of 1986. This act eliminates or modifies a number of statutory reporting requirements. Federal agencies are required by law to report to Congress on a wide variety of subjects at specified intervals. These reporting requirements impose a considerable workload on the executive branch. S. 992 represents congressional action on an administration proposal to repeal or modify reporting requirements if they no longer serve a useful purpose, the information required is available from other sources, or the cost and time required to prepare a report outweigh any benefit to the public or the Congress.

While I am disappointed the great majority of the repeals or modifications of reporting requirements proposed by the administration were not adopted by the Congress, the passage of S. 992 does demonstrate congressional recognition of the problem of burdensome reporting requirements. We will continue to work with the Congress to eliminate other unnecessary, redundant, or otherwise inappropriate reporting requirements.

Note: S. 992, approved August 22, was assigned Public Law No. 99–386.

Statement on the Death of Donald R. Fortier
August 24, 1986

Don Fortier's death is a great loss to my administration and the United States. Don had worked tirelessly and brilliantly in developing our national security policy. His creativity in the search for lasting peace throughout the world contributed significantly to our progress toward that goal. Nancy and I extend our heartfelt condolences to Don's wife, Alison, and his son, Graham. May God bless them.

Note: Donald R. Fortier, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, died on the evening of August 23 at Georgetown University Hospital, in Washington, DC.

Proclamation 5518—Women's Equality Day, 1986
August 26, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Sixty-six years ago our Constitution was amended for the nineteenth time—to grant women a cherished privilege of citizenship in a free Nation, the right to vote. Since then, women have not only availed themselves of their access to the voting booth, they have gone on to take part at every level of politics and government. We as a Nation are much the better for this fundamental enlargement of our public life.

Women's growing participation in public life has been paralleled by their increasing importance in every field. All of us benefit from the accomplishments of women in commerce, law, science, medicine, the arts, and every other area of human activity. We are most grateful for all of these achievements, just as we are for women's special role at the heart of the family and for the freedom of opportunity women have to determine the vocations they wish to pursue.

Each year we celebrate August 26, the anniversary of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, as "Women's Equality Day," to honor the many contributions of women to our Nation.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim August 26, 1986, as Women's Equality Day. I call upon all Americans to mark this occasion with appropriate observances.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:18 a.m., August 27, 1986*]

Statement on Signing the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986

August 27, 1986

I have signed into law H.R. 4151, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986. This marks yet another step forward in our bipartisan effort to eradicate international terrorism. I would like to recognize the valuable contributions to this legislation by the Vice President and his Task Force on Combatting Terrorism; Secretary [of State] Shultz and Admiral Inman and their Panel on Diplomatic Security; and the work of Senator Richard Lugar and Representatives Dante Fascell, Bill Broomfield, Dan Mica, and Olympia Snowe, as well as many other distinguished Members of the Congress for bringing the various parts of this act together. This is truly a bipartisan piece of work.

This act once again puts those who would instigate acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property on notice that we will not be deterred from carrying out our obligations throughout the world. I am committed to ensuring the safety of our diplomats, servicemen, and citizens wherever they may be. This historic act provides the organization and authorities necessary to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Panel on Overseas Security. It also establishes within the Department of State a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel. Another important piece of this act that I am particularly pleased to have supported is the victims of terrorism assistance program. This, for the first time, will provide for the care and welfare of the victims of terrorism and their families.

At the same time, I continue to urge cooperation with all nations, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, to seek ways to work together to end the continuing onslaught of international terrorism against civilized society. Seeking international cooperation is vital in the struggle against terrorism, and that effort will remain a top foreign policy priority for me. Within the Government, cooperation and coordination between all departments and agencies is also essential in protecting our vital national security interests from the terrorist threat.

We can never legislate an end to terrorism. However, we must remain resolute in our commitment to confront this criminal behavior in every way—diplomatically, economically, legally, and, when necessary, militarily. First-rate intelligence remains the key element in each of these areas. We will continue to improve our ability to predict, prevent, and respond to threats of terrorism with an expanded intelligence-gathering capability. We will continue to work with the Congress to identify legislative gaps in our ability to combat terrorism. This act adds to our capabilities and further demonstrates our resolve. I congratulate those responsible for this historic act.

Note: H.R. 4151, approved August 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–399.

Statement on Signing the Bill Affecting the Laws Governing United States Insular Areas and Alaska

August 27, 1986

I have signed H.R. 2478, legislation that will make a variety of changes to current law affecting the Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the State of Alaska.

While H.R. 2478 contains a number of

desirable provisions, as well as some the administration has advised against, it contains one critical provision that requires comment. Section 19(b) of H.R. 2478 would make the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration procedure inapplicable to payments to Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of excise and/or income taxes collected by the Federal Government resulting from economic activity on these islands. It would also exempt from sequestration certain payments to the Northern Mariana Islands under a preexisting covenant negotiated with the Islands and backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. Statements on the floor of the House of Representatives indicated that the exemption from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings contained in section 19(b) was intended to be limited to these payments. There was no written report on this item.

Notwithstanding the apparent intent of the Congress, however, the language of section 19(b) could be read to exempt from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings an open-ended variety of mostly discretionary payments authorized over past years. For example, it could exempt from sequestration all payments made to Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands under the acts cited in section 19. It also could be deemed to exempt all payments to these jurisdictions and to the Northern Mariana Islands under a 1978 omnibus territories authorization act (P.L. 95–348). While the cumulative effect of these additional exemptions is not now susceptible of precise determination, any such exemptions would be unacceptable.

Our efforts to reduce the Federal deficit have entered into a critical period. If we are unable to achieve as many reductions as are necessary to meet the deficit reduction targets under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, which I believe can be accomplished through regular legislative and appropriations action, then it is essential that the sequestration process proceed unimpeded. Under such circumstances, I must oppose any effort to protect specific programs from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration except in the most unusual circumstances. The ambiguous language in section 19(b), if interpreted broadly as described above, would create an unjustified exemption from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and set a serious and damaging precedent. If such an exemption were allowed in this case, it could start in motion a growing snowball of sequestration protections for other programs and threaten to render inoperable the entire Gramm-Rudman-Hollings approach to the deficit problem.

We must not risk such results. For this reason, I am signing H.R. 2478 only after receiving from the congressional jurisdictional committee leadership their assurances that section 19(b) was not intended to create broad exemptions from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, and they will endeavor to enact clarifying legislation at the earliest possible time. Without these assurances, I could not sign H.R. 2478.

Note: H.R. 2478, approved August 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–396.

Proclamation 5519—Adult Literacy Awareness Month, 1986
August 27, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The incidence of illiteracy and functional illiteracy among the Nation's adult population negatively affects our economy, our social institutions, and our security. It also limits the opportunities open to those who lack basic reading and writing skills. Estimates of the number of illiterate or functionally illiterate Americans range from twenty-three million to over fifty million.

Adult illiteracy has not received the attention it deserves. As Americans come to understand the problem better they will come to grips with it. Illiteracy is not limited to any region of the Nation, nor to any social or ethnic group. We must take this problem seriously and provide the means and the motivation to help those with literacy deficiencies to master the ability to read and write.

Americans traditionally have responded when they become aware of a problem, especially when it comes to helping their fellow Americans. The problem of adult illiteracy can be solved if enough Americans volunteer to serve as tutors, provide in-kind services, and support other targeted efforts. There must be maximum private initiative, public-private cooperation, and coordinated community action. The Federal government has recognized the need to address adult illiteracy, and the private sector is beginning to do its part through a number of promising initiatives.

I am pleased to learn that many organizations will be involved in addressing this problem. Others in communications—television producers, magazine publishers, book publishers, broadcasters, and advertising agencies—will be supporting and encouraging efforts to raise awareness of the problem of adult illiteracy in September 1986 and beyond.

In order to call attention to these efforts, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 358, has designated the month of September 1986 as "Adult Literacy Awareness Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of September 1986 as Adult Literacy Awareness Month. I call on the American people and organizations of every kind to observe the month with activities to increase awareness of the problem of adult illiteracy and to encourage involvement in programs to help eliminate illiteracy and functional illiteracy among adults in our Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:08 a.m., September 2, 1986*]

Message to the Congress Transmitting an Alternative Plan for Federal Pay Increases

August 28, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

Under the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, the President is required to make a decision each year on what, if any, pay adjustment should be provided for Federal employees under the General Schedule and the related statutory pay systems.

My pay advisors have reported to me that an increase in pay rates averaging 23.79 percent, to be effective in October 1986, would be required under existing procedures to raise Federal pay rates to comparability with private sector pay rates for the same levels of work. However, the law also empowers me to prepare and transmit to the Congress an alternative plan for the pay adjustment if I consider such an alternative plan appropriate because of "national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare." Furthermore, section 15201(a) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, Public Law 99-272, requires that, in adjusting rates of pay under the Comparability Act, I achieve savings of at least $746 million in fiscal year 1987 compared to the "baseline" the Congress has used in its budget process. Section 15201(a) also requires that the effective date of the pay adjustment be delayed until January 1987.

Accordingly, after reviewing the reports of my Pay Agent and the Advisory Committee on Federal Pay, after considering the adverse effect that a 23.79 percent increase in Federal pay rates might have on our national economy, and in order to implement the requirements of the Reconciliation Act, I have determined that economic conditions affecting the general welfare require the following alternative plan for this pay adjustment:

In accordance with section 5305(c)(1) of title 5, United States Code, the pay rates of the General Schedule and the related statutory pay schedules shall be increased by an overall percentage of 2 percent for each schedule, with such increase to become effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

Accompanying this report and made a part hereof are the pay schedules that will result from this alternative plan, including, as required by section 5382(c) of title 5, United States Code, the rates of basic pay for the Senior Executive Service.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
August 28, 1986.

Schedule 1—GENERAL SCHEDULE

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

	1	2	3	4	5
GS-1	$9,526	$9,843	$10,160	$10,476	$10,794
GS-2	10,711	10,965	11,319	11,621	11,752
GS-3	11,687	12,077	12,467	12,857	13,247
GS-4	13,119	13,556	13,993	14,430	14,867
GS-5	14,678	15,167	15,656	16,145	16,634
GS-6	16,360	16,905	17,450	17,995	18,540
GS-7	18,180	18,786	19,392	19,998	20,604
GS-8	20,135	20,806	21,477	22,148	22,819
GS-9	22,240	22,981	23,722	24,463	25,204
GS-10	24,492	25,308	26,124	26,940	27,756
GS-11	26,909	27,806	28,703	29,600	30,497
GS-12	32,251	33,326	34,401	35,476	36,551
GS-13	38,351	39,629	40,907	42,185	43,463
GS-14	45,319	46,830	48,341	49,852	51,363
GS-15	53,308	55,085	56,862	58,639	60,416
GS-16	62,522	64,606	66,690	68,774	* 70,858
GS-17	* 73,240	* 75,681	* 78,122	* 80,563	* 83,004
GS-18	* 85,840				

	6	7	8	9	10
GS-1	$10,979	$11,292	$11,608	$11,621	$11,919
GS-2	12,098	12,444	12,790	13,136	13,482
GS-3	13,637	14,027	14,417	14,807	15,197
GS-4	15,304	15,741	16,178	16,615	17,052
GS-5	17,123	17,612	18,101	18,590	19,079
GS-6	19,085	19,630	20,175	20,720	21,265
GS-7	21,210	21,816	22,422	23,028	23,634
GS-8	23,490	24,161	24,832	25,503	26,174
GS-9	25,945	26,686	27,427	28,168	28,909
GS-10	28,572	29,388	30,204	31,020	31,836
GS-11	31,394	32,291	33,188	34,085	34,982
GS-12	37,626	38,701	39,776	40,851	41,926

	6	7	8	9	10
GS-13	44,741	46,019	47,297	48,575	49,853
GS-14	52,874	54,385	55,896	57,407	58,918
GS-15	62,193	63,970	65,747	67,524	69,301
GS-16	* 72,942	* 75,026	* 77,110	* 79,194	
GS-17					
GS-18					

*The rate of basic pay payable to employees at these rates is limited to the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule, which would be $70,100.

Schedule 2—FOREIGN SERVICE SCHEDULE

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

Step	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
1	$53,308	$43,195	$35,001	$28,361
2	54,907	44,491	36,051	29,212
3	56,554	45,826	37,133	30,088
4	58,251	47,200	38,247	30,991
5	59,999	48,616	39,394	31,921
6	61,799	50,075	40,576	32,878
7	63,653	51,577	41,793	33,865
8	65,562	53,124	43,047	34,880
9	67,529	54,718	44,338	35,927
10	69,301	56,360	45,668	37,005
11	69,301	58,050	47,038	38,115
12	69,301	59,792	48,450	39,258
13	69,301	61,586	49,903	40,436
14	69,301	63,433	51,400	41,649

	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9
1	$22,981	$20,544	$18,366	$16,419	$14,678
2	23,670	21,160	18,917	16,912	15,118
3	24,381	21,795	19,484	17,419	15,572
4	25,112	22,449	20,069	17,941	16,039
5	25,865	23,122	20,671	18,480	16,520
6	26,641	23,816	21,291	19,034	17,016
7	27,441	24,531	21,930	19,605	17,526
8	28,264	25,267	22,588	20,193	18,052
9	29,112	26,025	23,265	20,799	18,594
10	29,985	26,805	23,963	21,423	19,151
11	30,885	27,609	24,682	22,066	19,726
12	31,811	28,438	25,423	22,728	20,318
13	32,765	29,291	26,186	23,410	20,927
14	33,748	30,170	26,971	24,112	21,555

Schedule 3—DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY SCHEDULES, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

	Minimum	Maximum
Section 4103 schedule:		
Chief Medical Director		*** $96,262
Deputy Chief Medical Director		** 92,343
Associate Deputy Chief Medical Director		* 88,447
Assistant Chief Medical Director		* 85,840
Medical Director	* $73,240	* 83,004
Director of Nursing Service	* 73,240	* 83,004
Director of Podiatric Service	62,522	* 79,194
Director of Chaplain Service	62,522	* 79,194
Director of Pharmacy Service	62,522	* 79,194
Director of Dietetic Service	62,522	* 79,194
Director of Optometric Service	62,522	* 79,194
Physician and dentist schedule:		
Director grade	62,522	* 79,194
Executive grade	57,731	* 75,047
Chief grade	53,308	69,301
Senior grade	45,319	58,918
Intermediate grade	38,351	49,853
Full grade	32,251	41,926
Associate grade	26,909	34,982
Clinical podiatrist and optometrist schedule:		
Chief grade	53,308	69,301
Senior grade	45,319	58,918
Intermediate grade	38,351	49,853
Full grade	32,251	41,926
Associate grade	26,909	34,982
Nurse schedule:		
Director grade	53,308	69,301
Assistant Director grade	45,319	58,918
Chief grade	38,351	49,853
Senior grade	32,251	41,926
Intermediate grade	26,909	34,982
Full grade	22,240	28,909
Associate grade	19,138	24,880
Junior grade	16,360	21,265

*** The rate of basic pay is limited to the rate payable for level III of the Executive Schedule, which would be $75,100.

** The rate of basic pay is limited to the rate payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule, which would be $73,700.

* The rate of basic pay is limited to the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule, which would be $70,100.

Schedule 4—SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

ES–1	$62,522
ES–2	65,048
ES–3	67,574
ES–4	70,100
ES–5	71,900
ES–6	73,700

Schedule 5—EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

Level I	$87,900
Level II	76,600
Level III	75,100
Level IV	73,700
Level V	70,100

Schedule 6—VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

Vice President	$99,900
Senators	76,600
Members of the House of Representatives	76,600

Schedule 6—VICE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—Continued

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

Delegates to the House of Representatives	76,600
Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico	76,600
President pro tempore of the Senate	86,700
Majority leader and minority leader of the Senate	86,700
Majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives	86,700
Speaker of the House of Representatives	99,900

Schedule 7—JUDICIAL SALARIES

To be effective the first pay period in January 1987

Chief Justice of the United States	* $108,400
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court	* 104,100
Circuit Judges	* 83,200
District Judges	* 78,700
Judges of the Court of International Trade	* 78,700
Judges of the United States Claims Court	71,600
Bankruptcy Judges	69,800

* Under section 140 of Public Law 97–92, (95 Stat. 1200), salaries for Federal judges and Justices of the Supreme Court would not be increased.

Statement on Signing the Bill To Regulate Armor-Piercing Ammunition

August 28, 1986

It is a pleasure to be able to sign into law H.R. 3132 to ban the production or importation of the so-called cop-killer bullets, which pose an unreasonable threat to law enforcement officers who use soft body armor. This bill, similar to legislation jointly submitted to the Congress by the Departments of Justice and the Treasury in 1984, recognizes that certain forms of ammunition have no legitimate sporting, recreational, or self-defense use and thus should be prohibited. Such action is long overdue.

During the 6½ years that I have served as President, I have sought to strengthen law enforcement in this nation and to do everything possible to protect the lives and safety of the dedicated men and women who constitute our first line of defense against the forces of lawlessness. I am pleased, therefore, to sign H.R. 3132 to ban armor-piercing ammunition as this legislation has long had the strong endorsement of our outstanding law enforcement organizations, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Sheriffs Association, Fraternal Order of Police, International Brotherhood of Police Officers, Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, National Association of Police Organizations, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Black Police Association, National Troopers Coalition, International Union of Police Associations, Police Executive Research Forum, Police Foundation, Police Management Associations, and the Major City Chiefs.

In signing this bill, I want to urge those States and localities that have not acquired body armor for their law enforcement officers to obtain such lifesaving equipment for their officers. The use of soft body armor is credited with saving the lives of more than 600 officers since it was first introduced in the 1970's. An even more important message is the one I have for law enforcement officers: If you have access to soft body armor, please use it. Your lives and safety are too important to risk needlessly. The fabric used in modern soft body armor is truly a miracle fiber, but it is useless if left in the dressing room locker or the trunk of a squad car.

In signing H.R. 3132, I am giving our law enforcement officers my pledge to do everything possible to eliminate the hazard posed by armor-piercing ammunition. Those officers who in the past may have used the threat of armor-piercing bullets as a justification for failing to wear soft body armor should no longer have that excuse. We are doing our best at the Federal level to enhance the safety of police officers but must have the cooperation of the officers themselves to secure the full benefits of this important legislative action.

Note: H.R. 3132, approved August 28, was assigned Public Law No. 99–408.

Proclamation 5520—National P.O.W./M.I.A. Recognition Day, 1986

August 28, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Courage and sacrifice are no strangers to America. In every war since our first struggle for independence, America's prisoners of war have endured terrible hardships and have been called upon to make extraordinary sacrifices. The bravery, perseverance, and profound devotion to duty of our POWs and MIAs have earned them a place of honor in the hearts of all Americans. Their heroism is an inspiration to future generations. Their spirit of hope and their commitment to the defense of freedom are a claim on our loyalty to them.

All Americans are also deeply moved by the pain and suffering endured by the families and friends of those who remain missing or unaccounted for. We share both their burden and their commitment to secure the release of any U.S. personnel who may still be held against their will, to recover the missing, to resolve the accounting, and to relieve the suffering of our missing servicemen. Until the P.O.W./M.I.A. issue has been resolved, it will continue to be a matter of the highest national priority. As a symbol of this national commitment, the P.O.W./M.I.A. Flag will fly over the White House, the Departments of State and Defense, the Veterans' Administration, and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on September 19, 1986. It will also fly over the Vietnam Veterans Memorial on Memorial Day and Veterans Day.

In order to recognize the special debt all Americans owe to the men and women who gave up their freedom in the service of our country and to reaffirm our commitment to their families, the Congress, by Senate Joint

Resolution 220, has designated September 19, 1986, as "National P.O.W./M.I.A. Recognition Day," and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Friday, September 19, 1986, as National P.O.W./M.I.A. Recognition Day. I call on all Americans to join in honoring all former American prisoners of war, those still missing, and their families who have made extraordinary sacrifices on behalf of this country. I also call upon State and local officials and private organizations to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:09 a.m., September 2, 1986]

Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Stephen H. Rhinesmith While Serving as Coordinator of the Soviet-United States Exchange Initiative

August 29, 1986

The President has accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to Stephen H. Rhinesmith, of New York, in his capacity as Coordinator for the President's United States-Soviet Exchange Initiative.

Dr. Rhinesmith has served in numerous advisory and consultative activities in organization planning and development on a domestic and international level since 1966. From 1967 to 1969, he was a teaching fellow at the Institute of Training and Development, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh. In 1969 he became senior consultant and director of International Services, McBer and Co., Cambridge, MA. In 1972 he was made president and chief executive officer, AFS International/Intercultural programs, New York, until 1980 when he became president and chief operating officer, Holland America Cruises, Inc., of New York. From 1982 to 1984, he was president and chief operating officer, Moran, Stahl, and Boyer, Inc.; and 1984 to present, president, Rhinesmith and Associates, Pelham Manor, NY. Since 1966 Dr. Rhinesmith has been a consultant in management at various times for the Peace Corps, the World Bank, and INTELSAT.

He graduated from Wesleyan University (B.A., 1965); University of Pittsburgh (M.A., 1966); and the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, University of Pittsburgh (Ph.D., 1971). Mr. Rhinesmith is married and has two children. He was born December 13, 1942, in Mineola, NY.

Radio Address to the Nation on Economic Growth

August 30, 1986

My fellow Americans:

This weekend we mark the 92d observance of Labor Day, a day when we celebrate the strong backs, keen minds, hard work, and dedication that have made America the mightiest nation on Earth. We celebrate this land of immigrants and their descendants, the men and women who came to this land in search of freedom and hope and the opportunity to make an honest wage. We honor the laborers who built our great cities brick by brick, who poured the concrete, laid the macadam, riveted the steel girders, the worker in the factory and the farmer in the field, the secretary at a desk and the trucker at the wheel of a semi hauling freight from coast to coast.

And today we also celebrate good news for America's workers. We've seen 45 months of economic expansion and the creation of over 10½ million jobs—1.6 million in the last 7 months, 200,000 just last month alone. Employment figures have never looked better: 61.2 percent of all Americans 16 years old and up, male and female, are working. That's the highest employment ratio since they started keeping records.

Because we cut taxes and squashed inflation, America's workers once again can have faith in the future. They know they'll get a fair reward for their labor and that more and more of their paycheck won't be swallowed up by big government. The Census Bureau reports that real median family income rose in 1985 for the third year in a row. Inflation is the lowest it's been in more than 20 years. And interest rates continue to drop, making home ownership possible once again for average Americans—average-income Americans, I should say. In other words, more Americans are working, they're earning more, and their money is going farther. More good news: Economic growth is winning against poverty. In the past, big government policies of high taxes mixed with high inflation pushed millions into poverty. Well, we turned that around. Poverty has dropped for the second year in a row, as jobs and opportunity conquer dependence and hopelessness, once again proving that a growing, vibrant economy is the best antipoverty program there is.

Now, some workers in some sections of the economy haven't benefited from our prosperity. I'm thinking especially of some of our farmers who, after years of government interference in agriculture, are having difficulty adjusting to a noninflationary economy. Record levels of farm supports are helping farmers weather hard times, and we're committed to helping them move to a market-oriented farm economy. Also, the changing face of industry has left some workers without jobs. Where unfair foreign trade practices is the culprit, this administration will continue to be the most aggressive ever in protecting the rights of American workers, making sure that free trade is also fair trade.

Our Job Training Partnership Act has also helped over 2 million workers find new jobs. But the best answer is tax reform. By cutting tax rates we're going to rev the engines of entrepreneurship and job creation. We're raising exemptions for dependents and giving families a long-overdue break, and we're dropping millions of working poor off the income tax rolls altogether. Tax reform will be the best thing to happen to the American worker since—well, since our tax cut in 1981. That's why I urge Congress this Labor Day to remember our responsibility to America's working men and women and waste no time passing tax reform when they return to Washington.

You know, some people say it's America's natural resources that make our country so great, but the greatest resource of all is our working men and women—their skill, hard work, guts, and determination. It's like the fellow who took some land down by a creek bottom all covered with brush and rocks. And he cleared the brush, and he hauled the rocks away. And then he started cultivating, and he planted. And finally he had a beautiful garden. He was so proud that one Sunday after the church service he asked the minister if he wouldn't come see what he'd done. So, the minister came by. And when he saw the corn that had been planted there, he said he'd never seen any corn so tall and the Lord had really blessed this land. And then he looked at some melons, and he said he'd never seen any as big as that and thank the Lord for that. And he went on praising the Lord for everything—the squash and the beans and everything else. The farmer was getting a little fidgety. Finally, he interrupted and said, "Reverend, I wish you could have seen this place when the Lord was doing it all by himself."

Well, I've always liked that story because it makes an important point. God gave us this great and good land, but it's up to us to make it flourish, to preserve its freedom, and to see it grow in greatness. And this

Labor Day, thanks to the American people, our country is growing stronger every minute. I just have one final thing to say: Keep it up, America. You're doing great!

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Soviet-United States Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms

August 31, 1986

The United States and the Soviet Union will begin a new round of discussions on arms control in Geneva on September 18th. An interagency arms control group has been meeting during the past several weeks to prepare for this round of talks. The United States considers this new round to be important in the process of reaching an agreement for meaningful arms control leading to total elimination of nuclear weapons. The September discussions come at a critical juncture in the process.

The recent exchanges between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev have served to underscore the seriousness of the discussions. We are pleased that the Soviet Union has moved from a position of limiting the expansion of the arms race to a discussion of reducing the nuclear arsenals on both sides. The United States, for its part, has assigned major priority to seeking areas in which the two sides can make progress. We believe our most recent proposals are serious, concrete, and detailed. They provide the impetus for discussions with the Soviet Union that can significantly contribute to an agreement in the future. The interagency discussions in preparation for resumption of the Geneva talks will continue during the coming weeks. No final decisions have been made and will not be approved by the President until nearer the time that talks resume.

We believe the principle of confidentiality is essential to the successful outcome of these discussions. We are committed to preserving this principle and, therefore, will have no comment on the discussions that take place within our government or at the table in Geneva. We deplore those in this administration who make this information public. Breaching the principle of confidentiality serves to undermine the opportunity for a successful outcome in arms control. Quite frankly, we must question their motives. Their actions ill-serve the President, the American people, and the cause of world peace.

Nomination of Dale D. Myers To Be Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

September 3, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dale D. Myers to be Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He would succeed William R. Graham.

Since 1984 Mr. Myers has been president of Dale Myers and Associates, a consulting firm that specializes in the aerospace and energy industries. Previously, he was president and chief operating officer and a member of the board of directors of Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., 1979–1984; Under Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy, 1977–1979; president, North American Aircraft Operations, and vice president, Rockwell International, 1974–1977; Associate Administrator for Manned Space Flight, NASA, 1970–1974; and vice president and program manager, Apollo Command and Service Module, North American Rockwell, 1964–1969.

Mr. Myers graduated from the University of Washington (B.S., 1943). He is married, has two children, and resides in Leucadia, CA. Mr. Myers was born January 8, 1922, in Kansas City, MO.

Notice of the Continuation of the South Africa Emergency

September 4, 1986

On September 9, 1985, by Executive Order No. 12532, I declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the foreign policy and economy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of South Africa. Because those actions and policies continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy and economy of the United States, the national emergency declared on September 9, 1985, must continue in effect beyond September 9, 1986. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to South Africa. Additional measures to deal with this threat will be considered upon the completion of consultations with key Allies on joint, effective measures to eliminate apartheid and encourage negotiations for peaceful change in South Africa. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 4, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:42 p.m., September 4, 1986]

Note: The notice was printed in the "Federal Register" of September 8.

Message to the Congress on the Continuation of the South Africa Emergency

September 4, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the South African emergency is to continue in effect beyond September 9, 1986, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The failure of the South African Government to take adequate steps to eliminate apartheid, that Government's security practices, including the recent imposition of another state of emergency, and the persistence of widespread violence continue to endanger prospects for peaceful change in South Africa and threaten stability in the region as a whole. Under these circumstances, I have determined that it is necessary to continue in effect the national emergency with respect to South Africa after September 9, 1986, in order to deal with this unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy and economy of the United States. Additional measures to deal with this threat will be considered upon the completion of consultations with key Allies on joint, effective measures to eliminate apartheid and encourage negotiations for peaceful change in South Africa.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 4, 1986.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes Announcing an Address by the President and Mrs. Reagan on Drug Abuse

September 4, 1986

On Sunday, September 14, at 8 o'clock eastern time, the President and Mrs. Reagan will address the Nation from their living quarters at the White House on the subject of what we, the American family, can do to win the war on illegal drug use. This is an unprecedented event. The Reagans have never before participated in a joint television address, and I am not aware of any other President and First Lady TV address, either. They wanted to do it together, from their home to our homes, as parents and friends as well as the First Couple, to stress the importance of all segments of our society pulling together in a common, determined effort to get rid of drugs.

Throughout her campaign against drug abuse, Mrs. Reagan has stressed the need for every American to take a stand and do their part in this war. She has traveled the country from coast to coast and has even brought her message overseas. On Sunday night the President and Mrs. Reagan will bring that message into every home, every school, every college campus, every locker room, every corporate boardroom, every office, every studio. The Reagans will make it clear that their commitment to making ours a drug-free society is not some passing fancy; it is something which they take as seriously as anything on the national agenda and one which they are determined to win. But they know they cannot do it alone, and Sunday night they will appeal for the help of every citizen—young and old, rich and poor, mothers and fathers, coaches and athletes, actors and producers, corporate board chairmen and mailroom clerks. The Reagans seek to mobilize this country as it has never been mobilized before. They want everyone to join in the effort to help their fellow citizen give up or stay away from drugs.

Our most powerful weapon in the war on drugs is a determined campaign of public education to warn Americans, and particularly our youth, of the dangers of illegal drug use. This is what Mrs. Reagan has been doing over the past few years, and this is what the Reagans' speech Sunday night will be. They hope it will be the day when people everywhere decide to make illegal drug use a thing of the past. When the chapter on how America won the war on drugs is written, the Reagans' speech is sure to be viewed as the turning point. The Reagans are making this address because there is a crisis—nothing less—in our country today, and it disturbs them deeply to see so many lives—especially young lives—ruined by drugs. The six-point Reagan program against illegal drug abuse is one which we believe can succeed and one which must succeed.

1) Drugs have no place in the workplace. The office cannot be the place where one goes to use drugs. Productivity suffers. Relationships suffer. Peoples' lives suffer. The Federal Government must and will set the example in terms of being sure those in sensitive positions are not using drugs and in developing a compassionate, effective way to help those who are.

2) Our nation's schools—from grade schools to colleges—must maintain their place as the center for what is good and

right. The best lesson a school can teach is: Drugs are bad.

3) We need more information on drugs, drug treatment, and drug testing. We know a lot now, but we need to know more. What we know about drugs is frightening. But every day brings more information, and we must keep our research going strong. Drug treatment centers have made important and encouraging strides toward putting back together the shattered lives of drug users and their families and friends. And there are encouraging developments in the drug testing field: better ways for quicker and confidential testing.

4) International cooperation is a key element of the program. Drug abuse is not just an American problem; it is a world problem. And while the Reagans are taking the lead, they need to be joined by world leaders and world law enforcement agencies in shutting down drug smugglers. Drug smugglers must know that nowhere on this planet will their murderous activities be tolerated.

5) In this country, too, our law enforcement personnel have a key role to play. Policemen and judges are central figures who must act in a manner which makes every potential pusher think long and hard about what he is about to do. Wrist slapping for pushing must end.

6) Together, the public and private sectors must expand public awareness of the dangers of illegal drugs. We must work with the private sector to create the attitude that any illegal substance use is wrong. The anti-drug abuse campaign does not belong exclusively to the Government; it is a campaign of which all segments of our society must become a part. We must stand together as one in the war against drugs.

The Reagans are writing this speech together—in fact, they've already started. It will be a message which strikes at the very essence of what we as a society are all about. It will be candid, and it will be hopeful. It will be a message of concern and compassion. Sunday, September 14th, will truly be a special night for this country.

Message on the Observance of Grandparents Day, 1986
September 5, 1986

One of the healthiest and most encouraging signs of our times is a deep appreciation of the family, a keen realization that the family is the best school of good manners and good behavior, our most versatile support system, and our most efficient economic unit. As part of that insight, Americans have reached a deeper appreciation too of the role of grandparents, of the sense of security and permanence and love that grandparents convey to their grandchildren—and even to children unrelated by blood. Of course grandparents everywhere will tell you how much richer their lives are because of their grandchildren. Some even say that happiness is being a grandparent!

Grandparents have a vital role to play too in the encouragement they give to a warm and stable family life. Their experience is of immeasurable value to young married couples setting out on the long and often difficult journey of parenthood.

Grandparents are the backbone of voluntarism and charity in American society. There are no more dedicated or productive workers in the voluntary sector than older citizens who can dedicate themselves almost entirely to their family, their neighbors, and their community.

In recognition of the irreplaceable role of grandparents in families and in the broader society, Congress has proclaimed the first Sunday after Labor Day as National Grandparents Day. Nancy joins me in exhorting all Americans to give special honor to grandparents on that Sunday, September 7.

RONALD REAGAN

Statement on the Hijacking of Pan American Airways Flight 73
September 5, 1986

The hijacking of Pan American Airways flight 73 at Pakistan's Karachi International Airport was a cruel and sinister terrorist act. Our hearts are filled with sympathy for the families of those innocents killed and injured. The Government of Pakistan acted boldly and decisively to bring this nightmare to an end, and we applaud Pakistan's exemplary resolve in the handling of this incident. Pan American Airways should also be commended for their cool and professional competence in helping to ensure that this incident could be concluded where it started.

The terrorists conducted a despicable and cowardly crime by threatening, assaulting, and murdering innocent passengers of a crowded airliner—men and women, young and old—with machine guns and hand grenades. Nothing can justify such barbarism. We can think of no punishment too severe for the criminals responsible. We are confident that those who perpetrated this brutal act will be brought to justice. I thank God that this incident is now ended, with the safe deliverance of most of those who had to endure the ordeal inflicted on them—and on all of civilized society. We express our condolences to the families of those killed and pray for the speedy recovery of those injured. We look forward to the safe and speedy reunion of the passengers with their families and loved ones.

Note: Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President, read the statement to reporters at 2:50 p.m. in the Vista Mar Monte Room at the Sheraton Hotel in Santa Barbara, CA.

Proclamation 5521—Federal Lands Cleanup Day, 1986
September 5, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America is blessed with a great wealth of natural resources—magnificent land, water, fish, and wildlife—as well as historic resources, places associated with the memories of great individuals, cultures, events, and structures of great historic or esthetic importance.

Many of our most prized natural and cultural resources are preserved as public sites for the benefit of all Americans. From national and State parks, forests, and shores to local playgrounds and urban open spaces, public lands provide recreational and educational opportunities for persons from every walk of life.

Although most people treat these treasured common possessions with the respect they deserve, some visitors to our public lands are thoughtless. Their litter, vandalism, theft, wildlife poaching, and other abuses are taking a toll on the legacy we will be passing on to future generations. With over 700 million acres of Federal public land and millions more of State and local public land, government cannot protect each acre without the support of the people who use these lands.

Fortunately, citizens and organizations all over America have taken it upon themselves to make a difference—to make these lands better for all of us. These voluntary cleanup and restoration activities have been conducted in cooperation with organizations such as Keep America Beautiful and Federal land managing agencies. Those who participate in this worthy endeavor have not only improved these lands and waters, but also have set an example for others to follow. Such stewardship embodies the spirit of commitment we hope to inspire with our "Take Pride in America" campaign, a partnership of Federal agencies, State and local governments, and private organizations to promote such voluntary efforts by individual Americans.

To celebrate and encourage these efforts on behalf of our public lands, the Congress, pursuant to Public Law 99–402, has designated the first Saturday after Labor Day of each year as "Federal Lands Cleanup Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 6, 1986, and the first Saturday after Labor Day in each successive year as Federal Lands Cleanup Day and urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate activities that reflect our continuing dedication to the wise use and loving preservation of our natural and cultural resources.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:38 a.m., September 8, 1986]

Radio Address to the Nation on Education and Drug Abuse

September 6, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Labor Day weekend is behind us, another summer is almost past, and soon the leaves will start turning colors. But perhaps the surest sign of fall is the sight of young people heading off for their first days of school. This fall I'm glad to say the schools that our children are returning to are in many ways the best they've been in years—markedly better and still improving. Five years ago there was a widespread feeling in our country that our schools were not doing their job. That's why, in the first few months of this administration, we established a National Commission on Excellence in Education to assess the condition of American education.

Sure enough, the Commission reported back that the instincts of the American people were right: Our schools were in serious trouble. They were doing so poorly, the Commission said, that if a foreign nation had done to our schools what we'd stood by and let happen, we would have considered it an act of war. That warning touched off a wave of reforms that swept through nearly every town, school district, and State capital in the country—a grassroots movement for education reform that generated more enthusiasm and more action than any amount of dollars or directives from Washington ever could have. And, as usually happens when the American people pull together, your efforts are paying off. Test scores show that students in 35 States have improved their educational performances—progress, to be sure. And education reform is proceeding full speed ahead.

Just 2 weeks ago the Nation's Governors met to offer their own proposals for carrying education reform into the nineties. Among other proposals, the Governors suggested that parents have more choice where their children go to school. If one school doesn't do the job right, let them send their children to a school that does. The Governors call their report, "Time for Results"—and with no-nonsense proposals like these, you can bet they'll get results in the years to come. I think we can all expect to see a lot more action in our State capitals, right where it belongs. Let me also call attention to "First Lessons," Secretary [of Education] Bennett's fine, new report on our nation's elementary schools. With this kind of useful information, parents and teachers will be able to continue their progress in the task of fixing our schools.

As our young people return to school this year, I'd like to close with a special message on something that is fundamental to success in school and throughout life—and that is staying drug free. Over the summer, we've witnessed a growing national awareness of the waste and tragedy that always lies just one step behind drug use. When it comes to young people using drugs that tragedy is especially great. There's no better time than now—and no better place than our schools—for all Americans to stand up, get involved, and do something about drugs.

Later this month, Nancy and Secretary Bennett will introduce a handbook for communities to use to rid schools of drugs. Just as surely as it will require the diligence of parents, teachers, and principals, beating drugs in our schools will require the involvement of neighbors, community groups, law enforcement officials, churches, and synagogues. Everyone will have to get involved. But most importantly, beating drugs will require the courage and conviction of our young people themselves. To those students who are listening today, I'd like to offer a special message: It may be a while ago now, but I can remember how tough it is sometimes being young, and when I was a kid, we didn't have all the temptations and distractions of this modern society. I know that sometimes it takes all the courage you can muster to "just say no," to go with your conscience, what you know is right, rather than with the pack. But that effort is worth it. Don't get caught up in drugs.

America has a big and exciting future, an open future of expanding possibilities your parents never even dreamt of—and you can be a part of it. Like they said at the end of the movie "Back to the Future": "Where we're going, we don't need roads," just an eager heart and a clear mind. America needs you open, alert, and drug free to help make that future happen. So, I'm going to ask you a favor: Say no to drugs, and tell your friends to say no, too. Saying no isn't just important for you, it's a great opportunity for you to do something for your country. Each time you say no to drugs, you'll be helping America beat one of the most serious challenges we've ever faced. And believe me, you'll be a hero in my book.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Fundraiser for Representative Ed Zschau in Los Angeles, California

September 7, 1986

Thank you all very much for a most heartwarming welcome. And thank you, Ed, for those very kind and generous words. I should say, thank you, Senator Ed, if the people of California do what's right. And, Governor Deukmejian, Senator Wilson, all the distinguished guests here, our master of ceremonies, Nancy and I can't tell you how good it's felt to be back in California and now to be here with so many truly dear friends. It's going to take a lot to get us on that plane—[*laughter*]—headed back to Washington. I've always said that had the Pilgrims landed on the west coast rather than where they did, the capital of this nation would be in California.

But I'm proud to be here tonight with a member of our own team who has taken on a special mission, and that is to enlist the American people in a war against drugs. I don't want to sound like a doting husband—I am—[*laughter*]—but I'm mighty proud of the work that Nancy is doing in that regard.

With us tonight are many of the real heroes of our Republican campaigns over the years. And I want to give special thanks to those of you who, through hard work, generosity, and grassroots organizing in communities and precincts throughout this State, have not only made a difference—you've changed history. Twenty years ago, when many of us started out together, we were challenging all the policies of the reigning liberal establishment; yet we shared a vision of individual freedom, of building a creative society, and of unleashing the genius of the American spirit. And it was this dream that brought us together and carried us over the obstacles and through the rough times.

We took that dream to Sacramento to put our ideas to work on a State government that was in trouble—big trouble. And that's when I learned an essential truth about political change in America. Alexis de Tocqueville, a young Frenchman who traveled throughout our country 150 years ago, described it even then. "There is an amazing strength in the expression of the will of a people," he wrote, "and when it declares itself, even the imagination of those who wish to contest it is overawed." Now, put that in a different way: You don't have to make them see the light—just make them feel the heat. [*Laughter*] And together, we've mobilized the people time and again. And with that support, we did what the so-called experts said couldn't be done: We put California State government back on a sound financial footing, reorganized the State bureaucracy using the experience and professional management techniques of successful executives from the private sector—many who are in this room here tonight—fundamentally reformed the State welfare system, and more than anything else, we returned government to the people.

Now, I wanted to mention all this because, despite the progress we made in those years, it wasn't long before liberals in Sacramento took our State back to the bad old days. And that's why I want to take this opportunity to express my admiration for an individual who has again brought California back into the light. We both have performed the unpleasant task of cleaning up after a Brown. [*Laughter*] Now, when I was in Sacramento, the man to whom I'm referring was a tough and diligent member of our team in the legislature. Later he was a fine attorney general, and in these last 4 years, he's been one of the best Governors this State has ever had—Governor George Deukmejian.

In the late seventies liberal power in our nation reached a zenith. They controlled much of State and local government, both Houses of Congress, the Presidency, and all the executive departments and agencies. As predicted, liberalism was about as good for America as Mrs. O'Leary's cow was for Chicago. [*Laughter*] Again, I turned to you, and together we mobilized the people. In 1980 we set out to fundamentally change the direction of American government. The election was just the first hurdle; together we've been turning our dream of a strong, vibrant, opportunity-filled America into reality.

It's fitting that as I head into the last, major campaign of my political career, the last campaign in which I will have a personal stake, that I'm here with you. In the November election the voters will decide who controls the United States Senate. It's a make-or-break election. Their decision will determine if everything we've worked for, everything we've struggled and sweated for, is to be given a chance or to be undermined by people who oppose everything we believe in. It all comes down to the Golden State. If we win this California Senate race, we will keep control of the United States Senate. Control of the Senate will mean 2 more years of moving forward or 2 years of stalemate and retrogression. I didn't come to Washington to be a 6-year President. I didn't seek reelection just to protect the gains of our first term. Together, we can and will win the Senate and keep our country and our cause moving ahead.

So, here we are again getting ready to mobilize our strength and pull out all the stops to make certain California has the representation in the United States Senate that it deserves. And that means replacing one of the last vestiges of the failed past with a forward-looking leader of the future. Now, just so no one will get the wrong idea—with a birthday cake that looks like a bonfire every year—let me just say—[*laughter*]—it's not that California's senior Senator is too old, it's that his ideas are too old. The days of the big taxer and the big spender are over. The days of something for nothing and left-wing redistribution schemes are over. The days of blame America first are over. And the days when one of

America's most strident liberal leftists can represent California are over.

And this year, when young people are looking to our party, our standard bearer for the United States Senate in California is an individual who exemplifies creativity, vision, and action—an entrepreneur who is keenly aware of what is needed to keep America number one and leading the way. After teaching at Stanford and Harvard, Ed Zschau decided to put theory into practice. In 1968, with only $2,500, he started, in his living room, a company which makes discs for computers. Ed Zschau would have started his business in a garage, only he didn't have a garage. [*Laughter*] His company, as is true of any successful business in a free enterprise environment, filled a need and did it well. And it went from 0 to 800 employees. Now, that's what I call a Republican job program.

While we were having dinner here tonight, I just told Ed about a comparison of that with the other kind of job training program. It was only a few years ago, just before I was President, when in a speech I was telling the people how in less than a year's time, somewhere around 6 months, the Government spent $252 million on a government job program which finally succeeded in graduating a little over 5,000 workers. They could have sent them to Harvard for 4 years for less than that. [*Laughter*]

We're talking about an individual who fully understands that American progress flows from the enterprise and hard work of people who are free to follow their dreams. High taxes, overregulation, and big bureaucracies are not the way to a better life for the American people. Ed Zschau's opponent has spent a lifetime in government promoting those outdated and failed policies. Ed Zschau, as a private citizen, fought to unleash American enterprise from government's ball and chain. In 1978 he personally fought to lower the capital gains tax from 49 to 28 percent. Having had some experience in cutting tax rates, I know how hard it is to convince those with the power to tax the wisdom of lowering the rates. Adam Smith, two centuries ago, noted that "high taxes frequently afford a smaller revenue to government than what might be drawn from more moderate taxes." Some of these young people I mentioned earlier probably think Adam Smith told me that personally. [*Laughter*] He didn't. I heard it from someone else. [*Laughter*] Well, that cut in the capital gains tax, coupled with our income tax rate reductions and other reforms early in our administration, spurred America's economy and put us on the road to record-breaking growth and expansion. We've had 45 months of economic recovery.

We've created more than 11.5 million new jobs, with the highest percentage of our people working on record. Total employment announced day before yesterday is 111,852 million, and at the same time, as Ed told you, inflation is at a 20-year low. You know, every time that the unemployment rates every month are mentioned and you read them in much of the press or hear them in the media—I hope they'll forgive me if I tell you something—subtract one-tenth of 1 percent of everything they say. There are two unemployment figures: One is for only civilian employment, and the other one is total employment. And I think those people in uniform in our country are employed, and it's always one-tenth of a percent lower if you count them in. I know figures can get boring, but I have one other one. You know, when they give you the rate of whatever the unemployment is, I think we should know, if you don't already, that the unemployment pool in the United States is officially declared to be everybody 16 years and up, all the way to the limit, male and female. And today the highest percentage of that total pool is employed than ever in our history—61.2 percent of that total pool of people is employed.

And I'm proud to be here tonight in support of a man who has been in the forefront of the battle to keep our economy growing and keep government off the backs of American business and out of the pockets of working people. As a matter of fact, in his job as a Congressman today he does something that is very rare and unusual. You know that there is a fund that goes to each Congressman to pay for staff and to pay for newsletters and all that sort of thing—the administrative overhead of the office. I've never heard of but one—maybe there are others—but one who turns back money, and he this year turned back 16 percent of that allowance to the Government because he said he didn't need it. Ed Zschau was barely sworn in as a Congressman before he was named chairman of the Republican Task Force on High Technology Initiatives. Five high-tech trade associations have named him the high-tech leader in the United States Congress. The Chamber of Commerce has given him a 100-percent rating and the National Taxpayers Union named him "the taxpayers' best friend."

Now, all of this as compared to an opponent who is a world-class champion at expanding government and centralizing power in Washington—a man with a 100-percent rating with the left-wing ADA. California needs a Senator who will focus his energy and creativity on pushing back the frontiers of knowledge and technology, creating new alternatives and new opportunity, rather than maneuvering in the halls of power for bigger and more costly Federal programs. It's up to us, all of us, to get out the word—to make certain the voters of California recognize the difference between these two candidates by election day. And don't underestimate, or underrate, your ability—talking to friends, neighbors, talking in the locker room, out at the club, talking to business associates. We learned once some years ago back in the motion picture industry that the greatest advertising the industry had was word of mouth—neighbor talking to neighbor and asking them if they had seen the latest movie. Well, don't hesitate. Do all the things that you're doing, but then talk it up with everyone you can reach. We have to make certain that the voters of California recognize the difference between these two candidates by election day.

Having been in the profession I was in for many years, I know the importance of being recognized. As a matter of fact, it was brought home to me one day in New York. I'd made 50 movies. I was then several years into a TV series, and I was walking down 5th Avenue—a typical crowded street and so forth. And about 30 or 40 feet ahead of me a man stopped coming my way. And he pointed, and he yelled, and he said, "I know you. I see you on the screen. I see you on the television all the time. I know you." And he started stalking me. And everybody, like they will in New York, just kind of went back and made a lane and stood there. [*Laughter*] I'm at one end, and he is coming at me. And he is reaching in his pocket for a pencil and paper it turned out to be. And all the way he was telling me how much he'd seen me and everything else, and he wanted my autograph—Ray Milland. [*Laughter*] So, I signed Ray Milland—there was no sense in disappointing him. [*Laughter*]

But we're not only working to build an economically sound and growing America but a secure and safe country as well. And here, too, the choice is clear and the difference distinct. Ed Zschau is up against a man who has spent much of his career trying to weaken America's military strength and encourage retreat from our foreign policy responsibilities. Ed's opponent is a man who voted against an amendment declaring it American policy to oppose Cuban expansion in this hemisphere, who said the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba is not a threat, and who has blamed the arms race on the U.S. We are up against a man who has fought us every step of the way in our effort to rebuild America's defenses. You'd have to search long and hard to find a Senator who has opposed us as often in our attempts to do what is necessary to protect our national security and meet America's international obligations. We are succeeding despite him, but you could do America a big favor by replacing him with Ed Zschau.

We are just now, finally, overcoming many of the problems we inherited from the irresponsible days of the last decade. When we got to Washington we faced the challenge of saving an America from an economy racked by double-digit inflation, sky-high interest rates, and business decline. You might say our economy had been "Cranstonized." We've come a long way. We turned decline into vigorous growth, despair into optimism, and national uncertainty into what even our critics acknowledge is a rebirth of the American spirit. But the job is not finished. Today we're offering

America the leadership it needs to propel us into the 21st century. The next 10 to 15 years may well be the most exciting and challenging in the history of our nation. As President Eisenhower once pointed out, "The future will belong, not to the faint-hearted, but to those who believe in it and prepare for it."

And that's what we're doing this evening. Being here, I can't help but think of the dinner that we attended at this hotel shortly before the primary began in earnest. And I reminded all the candidates that after the primary battle, the party must again be united and focused on our common goals. Yes, we've got our differences. It's hard to recall now, but about this time in 1982 Pete Wilson's campaign was just getting underway, and there were some in the party who expressed misgivings and had some doubts. But now, needless to say, we know Pete Wilson has been doing one magnificent job in the United States Senate, and I know he's one of my strongest supporters. Now, all this suggests that any differences between us are trivial compared to our differences with the opposition and compared to what is at stake. We have a choice to vote for a candidate of the past who wants to turn the clock back or a candidate of the future who wants to complete our revolution.

Some people might think having a Democrat Senator and a Republican Senator is part of our system of checks and balances. It is no such thing. If you like what Pete Wilson is doing for California, does it make sense to send a Senator back to Washington who'll cancel Pete's vote every chance he gets? When we took office, Democrats had controlled both Houses of Congress for more than a quarter of a century. Now, for 5½ years we've had control of the House—or of one House, I should say. No, we don't have the House, we have the one House—the U.S. Senate. We couldn't have accomplished what we have without that majority in the Senate. There was no way it could have been done.

Ed Zschau will be a Senator you can all be proud of. The election of Ed Zschau and control of the United States Senate is absolutely critical to the future of this country. If there was ever a time for a maximum effort, that time is now. This election is special for us—for you, for me, and for America. And I'm asking you to just win one more for the Gipper. [*Laughter*] There are a lot of us back in Washington counting on you, believe me, and waiting to welcome Ed Zschau to the United States Senate.

God bless all of you.

Note: The President spoke at 7:45 p.m. in the Los Angeles Ballroom at the Century Plaza Hotel. Prior to his remarks, the President attended separate receptions for prominent guests and major donors to Representative Zschau's campaign. The following morning, the President traveled to Denver, CO.

Remarks to Senate Campaign Supporters of Representative Ken Kramer in Denver, Colorado

September 8, 1986

It's great to be on the campaign trail again, especially when I'm campaigning for somebody else—in fact, several somebody elses. You know, on the way in, though, just a little while ago, we met a westbound plane, and I think it was the Raiders on their way back to California. I'm sure it was. It's the first time I've ever seen an airplane cry. [*Laughter*] Well now, in this election I'd like to count on you to do for our candidates what the Broncos did for all of Colorado yesterday. 1986 is a watershed year for Colorado Republicans. The people we elect this year will lead Colorado to its destiny in this decade and beyond. And you have some great candidates.

Having had some experience in the business, I recognize good Governor material when I see it, and Ted Strickland is good material. He'll do the job that needs to be done in Colorado. He won't be like that fellow that wanted a job at the zoo taking care of the animals. And he got the job. But then they told him the first thing he'd have to do was wear the gorilla suit and perform for the kids, because the gorilla had died. And he was a little upset, but they said, "You'll only have to do that until the new gorilla gets here." So, he was in the cage, and finally, with all the kids out there looking at him, he got carried away. And he was swinging on a trapeze, and he swung himself clear over into the lions' cage. And a lion came roaring at him and jumped on him, and he went down screaming for help. And the lion said, "Shut up, or you'll get us both fired." [*Laughter*]

Well, we have great candidates for the United States Senate, a Lieutenant Governor, in each of the six congressional districts candidates who will help further our program for a strong and growing America. We have great candidates for the State legislature here and our constitutional offices and for each of the counties across the State. I understand from all that I've learned the Republican Party in Colorado is the strongest and the most unified that it has ever been. This will be one of the most important elections in the decade for Colorado and for America. This election will determine if America stays on the road of progress, committed to the opportunity society at home and strength abroad.

The present leader of the opposition would drag us back into the failed policies of the past, and our answer to that must be: "No way!" Let's move ahead into the future with Ted Strickland as Governor, Kathy Arnold as Lieutenant Governor, Ken Kramer in the Senate, and one of the best darned group of House candidates that I've ever seen. It's going to be a tough fight, but with your continued help we'll win. Vote for Ken Kramer so that we can have a Republican Senate that I can work with for these next 2½ years. And vote for Ted Strickland and Kathy Arnold so you can have the same kind of leadership in Denver that we've been trying to provide in Washington.

You know, one thing that makes our country unique in all the world is that we are a federation of sovereign States. Now, there are those in recent years who have been in charge in Washington, and some who are still there, who would like to change that. They would like to make the Federal Government all-powerful and make the States simply administrative districts of that Federal Government. Well, our strength comes from this system that was designed to keep authority and autonomy over our domestic affairs as close to the people as possible.

I know that Ken Kramer in the United States Senate and your A-Team of Colorado congressional candidates will work to preserve this present system that we have and that's been so good to us all these years in Washington, and Ted Strickland and Kathy Arnold will wisely and conscientiously administer the power here in Colorado.

I thank you very much. I know that I am due inside to speak to some other people that are waiting right now. I hate to leave, but then that's the way it always is. But God bless all of you. Thank you for coming out here, and send all these good people to Washington and to your State capital.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. at the Continental Airlines hangar at Stapleton International Airport.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Fundraiser for Representative Ken Kramer in Denver, Colorado

September 8, 1986

Thank you all very much, and, Ken, thank you for those very generous words. It's great to be here in Mile High City. You make me feel a mile high with that applause. You know, when I say it's great to be here, sometimes the scheduling has been such that for events of this kind I have not been able to attend except by telephone. Missed me [referring to a loud background noise]. [*Laughter*] As I say, there was a time when something of this kind—I could only participate by telephone. And I owe it to Tim Wirth. He fixed that. [*Laughter*]

Before I begin my formal remarks today, let me first speak to a subject of great importance: The continuing Soviet detention of an innocent American is an outrage. Whatever the Soviet motive, whether it's to intimidate enterprising journalists or to trade him for one of their spies that we have caught redhanded, this action violates the standards of civilized international behavior. There will be no trade. Through several channels, we've made our position clear. The Soviet Union is aware of how serious the consequences will be for our relations if Nick Daniloff is not set free. I call upon the Soviet authorities to act responsibly and quickly so that our two countries can make progress on the many other issues on our agenda, solving existing problems instead of creating new ones. Otherwise, there will be no way to prevent this incident from becoming a major obstacle in our relations.

Now, flying in here and looking out the window at the mountains below, I knew what Dizzy Gillespie meant when he said of Colorado: "If this ain't paradise, then heaven can wait." It's so beautiful here that Nancy and I wish we could stay longer. But as you know, Congress is coming back in session, and somebody's got to be there to keep an eye on them. [*Laughter*] It's great to be here and wonderful to see so many old friends and supporters: Bill Armstrong, one of the strongest voices in the United States Senate; Colorado's excellent team of Representatives, Mike Strang, Hank Brown, and Dan Schaefer. You've really struck gold with those guys. State Chairman Bo Callaway and the Colorado Republican leadership are doing a great job for the party in this State. And then there are congressional candidates Mike Norton, Joe Wood, and Joel Hefley. They're in the finest tradition of the GOP—now in my book these letters stand for growth, opportunity, and patriotism. With candidates like these, I can't help but think the party of growth, opportunity, and patriotism is going to be making real gains in the House in '86. And we're going to go for it.

It's a real pleasure to be here in the Robert F. Six Operations Center. Bob Six and his wife, Audrey Meadows, have been good friends of Nancy's and mine for many years. And it's good to see dear old friends, Joe and Holly Coors, whose generosity and dedication to the cause have helped turn faith in the individual and freedom from a little pure mountain spring to the mainstream of political thought in this country. Joe and Holly, America is grateful.

You know, having been a Governor myself for some time, I think I recognize good material when I see it, and Ted Strickland is the best. He'll be a proud and independent chief executive for a proud and independent State. I would give him one little word here, if I might, in my own experience. When I became Governor of California, I inherited a situation that was just about as bad as the Nation was in 1980, and as the weeks went on and the language rose and rose and every day there seemed to be a new problem. One day I was on my way into the capitol, and I was listening to the car radio. A disc jockey came on, and he said something that won my heart. He said, "Every man should take unto himself a wife, because sooner or later something is bound to happen that you can't blame on the Governor." [*Laughter*] But as I mentioned at the rally just a few minutes ago outside, this is a watershed year in Colorado. With Ted and Kathy Arnold, we offer the kind of strong leadership this State wants in the coming years, the kind of leadership that Colorado deserves.

And you know, the sweeping vistas of Colorado, I have been told, were the inspiration for the song "America, the Beautiful." With leaders like these and the hard work and generosity of so many others of you here today, I know that Colorado will help inspire a great and beautiful future for America. But we're, all of us, here today because we know that we can't take that future for granted, because there are some who still want to put America full speed in reverse—back to when big government, taxes, and inflation were destroying our economy and weakness abroad made America a punching bag for every penny-ante dictator. It's important to remember those days 5½ years ago, because the tax-and-spend crew is still lurking in the shadows, just waiting for a second chance.

The liberal leadership of the Democratic Party hasn't changed: They're still addicted to big government, high taxes, and inflation. Remember when they kept telling us a little inflation was good for us, that it kept us prosperous? Well, they're just itching to repeal our tax cuts, to replace our opportunity society with a welfare state. And their foreign policy is still the same: If you need money, slash defense, and always, always blame America first. The Democratic leadership would chart the most dangerous course for a nation since the Egyptians tried to take a shortcut through the Red Sea. [*Laughter*] This election in 1986 will be a crucial moment of decision for our country: Will liberal policies return us to the days of malaise, or will America continue down the road of progress?

The answer to that question depends more than anything else on one thing: electing Senators who are progrowth, prodefense, and pro-America. It means sending Ken Kramer to Washington as United States Senator from the great State of Colorado. Ken Kramer has a proven record in Congress. He's been one of our frontline Congressmen in the battle to bring America back. And I've said it a few times before, but I think it's worth repeating: America is back! And with Ken's help in the United States Senate, we're going to keep her standing tall and proud and free.

During his years in Congress, Ken helped build the opportunity society, and he's been an untiring advocate of a strong America. Today America is once again united in hope and strong in purpose. We've squashed inflation, and we're keeping it squashed. For the last 12 months it's been running at about 1.6 percent, which is almost a tenth of what it was—or a little more than a tenth of what it was 5½ years ago. And we're keeping the doors of that opportunity society open with tax reform. We're cutting tax rates further, making the tax system fairer and, as a result, spurring on the economic expansion that has already created over 11½ million new jobs.

Today employment, the percentage of Americans working, is at a record high. I don't know how many people are aware—I had to learn it myself after I got to Washington—that the entire employment pool in America is considered to be everyone, male and female, 16 years of age and up all the way. And today 61.2 percent of all those Americans I've just named are employed, and that is the highest percentage of that pool employed in the history of the United States. Just last Friday we were able to announce that there were 111,852 million Americans with jobs, and we're not going to stop there. We're going to keep this country growing until every American who wants a job has a job. We still have problems to solve in such areas as our natural resources industries, but with people like Ken, we have a proven team to solve them.

We're rebuilding our defenses, speaking out loudly and clearly for human liberty, and working around the world to restore freedom and democracy. Once again America has regained its rightful role as leader of the free world. You know, of all the things that go with this job—many to be proud of—I'm more proud of the young men and women in uniform in our country than anything else. They're all volunteers—they weren't drafted—and they have the highest level of education ever in the history of the military. There are more high school graduates and more of them in the top percentage bracket of intelligence in the Armed Forces than we have ever known, even back in the days of stress when we used the draft. They're one fine group of young men and women. And let me say this: If we must ever ask our military personnel to put their lives on the line for us, we're not going to give them anything less than the top-quality equipment they need to get the job done.

Yes, we've come a long way from the days of malaise, but the next couple of years will decide whether all our progress since 1980 will be set in concrete or only written in the sand. Because if we don't keep control of the U.S. Senate, we're going to wake up one morning and find it all gone with the wind. The stakes couldn't be higher in this election, and Ken Kramer's race in Colorado is the key to our hopes. Because if we win here, we can be pretty positive of keeping control of the Senate, as he told you. And that means we can carry on America's second revolution of hope and opportunity, the revolution that couldn't have taken place in these last 5½ years without the slight majority that we have in that one House—the Senate. Whether we keep control of the Senate will mean the difference between 2 more years of moving forward or 2 years of stalemate and retrogression. I didn't go to Washington to be a 6-year President. I didn't seek reelection just to protect the gains of the first term. There are too many exciting challenges still before America and too much business that still must be completed in these next 2 years, and I don't want my hands tied by a totally hostile Congress. Together, we can and will win the Senate and keep our cause and our country moving ahead.

Colorado has a choice between two candidates. As you've just been told, one represents the party of the past, of wornout ideas and failed policies. The other, Ken Kramer's party, is the party of the future, the party of new ideas, hope, and progress. I ask the people of Colorado when they go to the polls: Remember your vote will have enormous impact way beyond the Rockies and the plains of eastern Colorado. Your vote can keep America from sinking back into those days of malaise, as they were called by my predecessor. Your vote can keep us on track, moving forward into a better future. And that's why we must keep the Senate Republican. That's why we must elect Senators who will vote for America's future. And that's why we have to send Ken Kramer to the United States Senate.

Now, we all know we're up against an opponent who has a habit of outspending his rivals in a big way, and this campaign is no exception. And as we used to say in the old Death Valley Days: He's piled up enough money to burn a wet mule. [*Laughter*] And that's why your support is so important. We've got to get our message out to the people of Colorado and let them know the facts about both candidates. Colorado doesn't need a Senator whose record 1 year was rated 95 percent by the ultraliberal ADA, who continually votes to slash defense, but who—from a high-tech State like this one—consistently votes to slash funds for Strategic Defense Initiative, a high-tech defense that offers the hope of a future free from the fear of nuclear attack. Now, I don't want anyone to think this is personal. But Ken's opponent has voted against me more times than Ted Kennedy, and that's saying something. [*Laughter*]

Colorado needs a Senator like Ken, who not only means what he says but is an effective advocate for the State of Colorado. A strong supporter of SDI from the beginning, he helped bring the strong scientific and defense community here, and he was instrumental in convincing the administration to put the major research center that will be the brain of SDI right here in Colorado. And that's real leadership. That's real leadership for Colorado and for America. Congratulations, Ken! Ken has also been a leader in conservation with the "sodbuster" bill, and he's been out in front in the effort to keep America energy-independent. So, really the choice is for a man who does what he says and has a voting record in Congress to prove it.

And let me give you just one example of the difference that Ken could make in the Senate. The great majority of Coloradans favor a balanced budget amendment. Thanks to Ken Kramer, Colorado has one. Well, earlier this year the Federal balanced budget amendment lost by one vote in the Senate. One Colorado Senator, Bill Armstrong, voted for it; the other voted against it. If you like what Bill is doing, why send someone to Washington who will just cancel his vote on things like that? Elect Ken Kramer so Colorado's interests can be promoted. Now, maybe you've noticed that I've been careful to refer to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's because I believe the liberals who've taken control of that once great party don't represent the vast majority of hard-working, patriotic Democrats that can be found throughout America.

You know, I had a little personal experience that kind of illustrates what happened to the Democratic Party—and I was one. I was the drum major of a boys band, and we were leading the Decoration Day parade in a nearby city or town to our hometown. And the fellow on the white horse who was the grand marshal of the parade rode back down the parade to see if everything was coming along right. And we kept on playing, and I kept waving that baton and marching, and all of a sudden the music began to sound rather faint. He'd come back up just in time to turn the band, and I was going down the street all alone, and the band had taken a turn to the right. Well, that's what happened to the Democratic Party. The leadership is still walking down the middle of the street alone. The party, the majority of them, have turned to the right. We must not mistake the rank and file of the Democrat Party for its liberal leadership. I'm grateful for all the help that some Democrats have given us these last few years. And I'm sure there must be some in this room. And some of them may be former Democrats as I am, and some maybe haven't made the change yet. We couldn't have been elected in 1980, we couldn't have brought America back, without your help, those of you who, perhaps, are former Democrats or still, but who have helped us. And you believe in the same values of family and faith and love of country.

I know how tough it can be to change parties. You know, I was working for Republican candidates for some time before I changed my registration. And they kind of took me for granted as a Republican. And I was speaking at a Republican fundraiser one evening, and right in the middle of my speech a woman stood up, right out in the middle of the audience, and she said, "Have you reregistered yet?" And I said, "Well, no, but I'm going to." She says, "I'm a registrar." And she walked right down the middle aisle, put the papers on the podium, and I signed up. [*Laughter*] Then I said, "Where was I?" But I remember that Winston Churchill once said when he was asked why he changed parties—he said, "Some men change principle for party, and some men change party for principle."

But all I'm asking of the people of Colorado is to remember that the Governor, the Representatives, and Senators that you elect will determine the future of America—your future. Here in Colorado you have a choice: to vote for a candidate of the past who wants to turn the clock back or a candidate of the future who wants to complete our revolution, to go forward with hope and faith in your hearts, forward to a future as big as your dreams, forward with Ken Kramer in the U.S. Senate. So, when you go to the polls this November, win one for Ken Kramer, win one for Ted Strickland, win one for Colorado's gold medal team of candidates for the House and the State legislature, win one for the great State of Colorado, and win one for America. And if you don't mind, win one for the Gipper!

Thank you all. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 1:44 p.m. at the Continental Airlines hangar at Stapleton International Airport. He was introduced by Mr. Kramer. In his opening remarks, the President referred to the arrest of U.S. News & World Report Moscow correspondent Nicholas Daniloff by the Soviets on August 30. Following his remarks at the fundraiser, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Nomination of David A. Korn To Be United States Ambassador to Togo

September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate David A. Korn, of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Togo. He succeeds Owen W. Roberts.

Mr. Korn joined the Foreign Service in 1957 and served as a desk officer for North Africa at the International Communications Agency, now known as AID. In late 1957 he was assigned as political officer to the U.S. Embassy in Paris, France. He returned to Washington in 1960 to serve in the Executive Secretariat. From 1961 to 1963, Mr. Korn was political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, Lebanon. From there, in 1963–1964, he took Arabic language training at the American consulate in Tangier, Morocco. From 1964 to 1965, he served as Chargé d'Affaires and political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Nouakchott, Mauritania. He then returned as desk officer for Arabian peninsula affairs, 1965–1967. Mr. Korn was assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, Israel, in 1967, where he took Hebrew language training before serving as political officer from 1968 to 1971. From 1971 to 1972, he took mid-career training at Princeton University and then returned to the Department as officer for northern Arab affairs, 1972–1975. Mr. Korn became American consul general in Calcutta, India, in 1975–1977. He served as a member of the policy planning staff in 1978; became officer director for Arab-Israeli affairs, 1978–1981; and was assigned to the Bureau of African Affairs, 1981–1982. From 1982 to 1985, Mr. Korn was Chargé d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and since 1985 has been a foreign affairs fellow at Chatham House in London, England.

He attended Joplin Junior College and the University of Missouri and received his diploma in 1956 from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques in Paris, France, and Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (M.A., 1957). Mr. Korn is fluent in French, Hebrew, and Arabic. He served in the United States Army, 1951–1953. Mr. Korn is married and has five children. He was born September 1, 1930, in Wichita Falls, TX.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on the State of Small Business

September 9, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit to the Congress my fifth annual report on the state of small business. The ***State of Small Business*** report by the Small Business Administration, which follows this message, reconfirms the contribution that small business makes to our Nation's economy. In 1986 vigorous small business formation and job creation continues, reflecting the strength and perseverance of millions of men and women building better futures for themselves and for our country.

The freedom to choose a way of life and to build upon the strength of an idea is the cornerstone of American small business and the secret of small business success. Our job in Washington is to ensure that our actions do not stand in the way of small business opportunities; only the limits of entrepreneurs' own imaginations can hold them back.

A stable and growing economy is our most important goal to ensure small business opportunity. For business owners to contribute to that growth, our policies must be clear and government tampering with business decisions must be minimized. Consequently, I believe that two current initiatives of this Administration are critical small business issues: the effort to reduce Federal spending and to reform our tax laws.

Other policies are surely important too, but success on these two fronts will be the most beneficial to this Nation's 15 million small businesses.

Uncontrolled Federal spending and the deficits it has produced compete with private spending including small business investment. They also hurt the ability of small firms to meet foreign competition. Similarly, a tax system that is needlessly complex and built around high tax rates hobbles the business owner's ability to grow and operate in response to the demands of markets. We will be better off when tax considerations do not determine whether a certain investment is worthwhile or profits from a firm should be reinvested in job creating opportunities. Action in these areas is a small business priority; it is a critical priority of my Administration.

Our efforts cannot stop here. Continued steps to reduce regulatory burdens are important to a healthier small business climate. I call on all Federal agencies to continue the fight to eliminate burdensome regulations and to look askance at proposals for solving every problem with a Federal regulation. The Regulatory Flexibility Act, an important tool for agencies in this effort, requires economic analysis of small business impacts and the consideration of less burdensome alternatives.

Businesses are handicapped by uncertain or limitless liability for injuries arising from their products or services. It is important that our legal system provide redress for those injured by the negligent acts of others and incentives for safe products. But a runaway liability system prevents many small business owners from obtaining or being able to afford liability insurance. The Administration supports legislation that would reform the legal system to provide adequate safety for American consumers, without unduly burdening American business.

These and other issues have been clear priorities of the preliminary meetings being held across the country and which are leading up to the National White House Conference on Small Business in August of this year. Meetings held in every State are serving as a forum for America's small business leaders to let their voices be heard on public policy issues vital to small business and to the Nation.

Few experiences are more unique to the American character than going into business for oneself. Ever since small business owners opened their doors they have had to cope with the changing marketplace. Using wit, hard work, and initiative, they have successfully demonstrated that American trait of adapting while thriving in the face of adversity.

These basic talents are found in abundance in America's small businesses and now, as in the past, help us to meet world commercial competition. While some nations have chosen controlled solutions to their economic problems, our answers lie in the freedom that allows small businesses to adapt to the world's changing economic climate.

A nation's wealth and commercial knowhow is molded by its culture. Our society, made up of risk-takers from other nations and cultures, is by nature willing to change and make sacrifices. This willingness to take risks is essential to our creative energies: it is the foundation of American entrepreneurship. The continuing economic recovery is a vivid reminder of the pivotal role small business has been playing in recent years.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 9, 1986.

Nomination of James Roderick Lilley To Be United States Ambassador to the Republic of Korea

September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Roderick Lilley, of Maryland, as Ambassador to the Republic of Korea. He succeeds Richard L. Walker.

Mr. Lilley was with the Central Intelligence Agency from 1951 to 1978. He served as an officer in the following countries between 1951 and 1964: Japan, Taiwan, Manila, Phnom Penh, and Thailand. He became deputy chief of station in Laos in 1965 and in Hong Kong, 1968–1970. Mr. Lilley was named chief of station in Peking from 1973 to 1975. He returned to Washington in 1975 as national intelligence officer for China. In 1978 Mr. Lilley became a consultant for Hunt Oil Co. in Dallas, TX; adjunct professor of economics (China) at the School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, and a consultant for United Technologies in Hartford, CT. He served on the National Security Council staff from February through November 1981. He was director of the American Institute in Taiwan, Taipei, 1982–1984. From 1984 to 1985, he was a consultant for Otis Elevator Co. in Farmington, CT, and a consultant at the Department of Defense/International Security Agency. Since 1984 he has been employed with the Department of State as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Mr. Lilley graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1951) and George Washington University (M.A., 1972). Mr. Lilley served in the United States Army, 1946–1947, and in the United States Air Force, 1951–1954. He is married and has three children. Mr. Lilley was born January 15, 1928, in Tsingtao, China.

Nomination of Ronald DeWayne Palmer To Be United States Ambassador to Mauritius

September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Ronald DeWayne Palmer, of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to Mauritius. He succeeds George Robert Andrews.

Mr. Palmer entered the Foreign Service in 1957 and was first assigned as an intelligence research specialist on Indonesia in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. In 1959 he took Indonesian-Malay language study at the Foreign Service Institute and was then assigned in 1960 as economic officer in Jakarta, Indonesia. From 1962 to 1963, he served in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, as an economic officer. He returned to the Department in 1963 as an editor in the Executive Secretariat Operations Center before being assigned in 1964–1965 as staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs. In 1965 he became cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark, where he served until 1967 when he became State Department faculty member and assistant professor at the U.S. Military Academy. In 1969 he was assigned as Deputy Director of the Office of Philippine Affairs in the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs and was then assigned in 1971–1975 as political-military officer at the U.S. Embassy in Manila, Philippines. From 1975 to 1976, he returned to Washington as Deputy Coordinator for Human Rights in the Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs. He was appointed Ambassador to the Republic of Togo, where he served until 1978 when he returned to the Department as Director of the Office of Foreign Service Counseling and Assignments in the Bureau of Personnel. He was assigred in 1979–1981 as Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Director General in the Bureau of Personnel. In 1981 he was appointed Ambassador to Malaysia, where he served until 1983 when he became senior fellow and visiting scholar at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University.

Mr. Palmer graduated from Howard University (B.A., 1954) and Johns Hopkins University (M.A., 1957). He is married and has five children. Mr. Palmer was born May 22, 1932, in Uniontown, PA.

Nomination of Robert P. Bedell To Be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy

September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert P. Bedell to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget. He would succeed Donald E. Sowle.

Since 1983 Mr. Bedell has been Deputy Administrator, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget. He was Deputy General Counsel at OMB, 1978–1983. Previously, he was a trial attorney, Office of the Chief Trial Attorney, Department of the Army, 1971–1973; chief trial counsel, 8th U.S. Army, Korea, 1971; and deputy staff judge advocate, 7th Infantry Division, Korea, 1969–1971.

Mr. Bedell graduated from Vanderbilt University (B.A., 1965) and the Washington University School of Law (J.D., 1968). He is married, has four children, and resides in Springfield, VA. Mr. Bedell was born May 9, 1943, in Philadelphia, PA.

Appointment of Norman C. Roberts as a United States Representative to the Joint Commission on the Environment

September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Norman C. Roberts to be a Representative of the United States of America on the Joint Commission on the Environment, established by the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, for a term of 3 years. This is a reappointment.

Since October 1982 Mr. Roberts has been a representative on the Commission. He currently is an investment counselor with Morgan, Olmstead, Kennedy & Gardner in La Jolla, CA. Previously, he was a financial analyst with Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards; director of research with the brokerage firm of J.S. Love and Co., 1968–1972; and he operated his own investment counseling firm, 1958–1968.

Mr. Roberts graduated from Colorado State University (D.V.M., 1944). He has four children and resides in La Jolla, CA. Mr. Roberts was born September 25, 1920, in San Diego, CA.

Nomination of George MacKenzie Rast To Be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission

September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate George MacKenzie Rast to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, Department of Justice, for a term of 6 years. He would succeed Paula A. Tennant.

Since 1982 Mr. Rast has been with the law firm of Mahoney Adams Milan Surface & Grimsley in Jacksonville, FL. Previously, he was special counsel to the president of Hillsdale College in Michigan, 1981–1982; assistant State's attorney, fourth judicial circuit of Florida, 1976–1981; an attorney in private practice in Leesburg, FL, 1975–1976; and assistant State's attorney, fifth judicial circuit of Florida, 1970–1974.

Mr. Rast graduated from the University of South Florida (B.A., 1965) and the University of Florida, Gainesville (J.D., 1969). He is married, has two children, and resides in Orange Park, FL. Mr. Rast was born October 20, 1939, in Leesburg, FL.

Appointment of Three Members of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education
September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education for terms expiring July 10, 1989:

Dale R. Kelley, of Tennessee. He would succeed Mary Sellman Jackson. Mr. Kelley is commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Transportation in Nashville. He graduated from Bethel College (B.S., 1966), resides in Huntingdon, TN, and was born October 19, 1939, in Baxter, TN.

George F. Meyer, Jr., of New Jersey. He would succeed Lester O'Shea. Mr. Meyer is superintendent of Somerset County vocational and technical schools. He graduated from Trenton State College (B.A., 1962 and M.A., 1969), resides in North Brunswick, NJ, and was born January 24, 1938, in North Brunswick.

Henry Yee, of California. This is a reappointment. Mr. Yee is a manager/partner with the accounting firm of Yee, So and Chao in Huntington Beach, CA. He graduated from California State University at Los Angeles (B.S., 1958), resides in Huntington Beach, and was born August 3, 1927, in Los Angeles, CA.

Nomination of Robert B. Stevens To Be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities
September 9, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert B. Stevens to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 26, 1992. He would succeed Philip Aaron Schaefer.

Since 1978 Dr. Stevens has been president, Haverford College in Haverford, PA. Previously he was provost, Tulane University, 1976–1978. At Yale University he held the following positions: assistant professor of law, 1959–1961; associate professor of law, 1961–1965; professor of law, 1965–1976; and fellow, Jonathan Edwards College, 1963–1976. Dr. Stevens was a tutor in law at Oxford University, 1958–1959; a teaching associate in law, Northwestern University, 1956–1957; a visiting fellow, Oxford University, Wolfson College, and Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, 1981; and a visiting scholar, Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, London University, 1974.

He graduated from Oxford University (Keble College, B.A., 1955; B.C.L., 1956; M.A., 1959; and D.C.L., 1984) and Yale University (LL.M., 1958). Dr. Stevens has two children and resides in Haverford, PA. He was born June 8, 1933, in Leicester, United Kingdom.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the United Kingdom-United States Convention on Taxation

September 9, 1986

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for Senate advice and consent to ratification, the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the Government of Bermuda) Relating to the Taxation of Insurance Enterprises and Mutual Assistance in Tax Matters, together with a related exchange of notes, signed at Washington on July 11, 1986. I also transmit the report of the Department of State on the Convention.

The Convention is the first tax treaty applicable to Bermuda to be negotiated between the United States and the United Kingdom. It is not a comprehensive income tax treaty; rather it is limited to two issues: the taxation of insurance enterprises and mutual assistance in tax matters. Nevertheless, the Convention should have a beneficial impact on our overall relationship with Bermuda.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention, together with the related exchange of notes, and give its advice and consent to ratification.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 9, 1986.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict

September 9, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95–384, I am submitting to you a bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

Since my last report to you, the United Nations Secretary General has continued his initiative. He has made clear his commitment to his good offices mission and to helping the two Cypriot sides move forward toward an overall solution. In this regard, he will be meeting with Mr. Denktash on September 16 and with President Kyprianou later in the month. We will give the Secretary General our full support and encourage the parties to cooperate with him and carry forward the work that has been accomplished since the inception of his initiative.

Among other developments in Cyprus of note, Turkish Prime Minister Ozal visited northern Cyprus from July 2 to July 4. During that period, movement through the primary crossing point between north and south Cyprus was blocked by demonstrations on the Greek Cypriot side. On July 4 Turkish Cypriot authorities announced the closure of all crossing points on their side of the U.N. buffer zone and did not reopen them until July 12. We made clear to all concerned our view that actions that could exacerbate tensions and complicate the search for a peaceful settlement should be avoided.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Remarks by Telephone to Senator Barry Goldwater

September 9, 1986

The President. Barry, I'm honored to pay tribute to you this evening and to join with many of your friends in recognizing your outstanding service in the United States Senate. Thirty-five years ago you brought to the Senate a dedication to the ideas which have made our country great and an ability for leadership which has rarely been matched in our lifetimes. You've given so much for so many—for your fellow Arizonians, for your party, for the Senate, and for all Americans—and we're all grateful. One of your greatest achievements in the Senate is the outstanding work that you've done on behalf of a strong national defense, and I was moved by the many tributes from your colleagues during debate on the defense authorization bill.

On a personal note, Barry, let me just say how much I'll miss your friendship and guidance there in the Senate. You've been an inspiration to me and Nancy, and I wish you well. Nancy sends her love. And God bless you, and thank you for so many things.

Senator Goldwater. Well, thank you, Mr. President. Bend over and give Nancy a kiss for me.

The President. That I'll do.

Senator Goldwater. And if I've had any luck in accomplishing anything, the fellow that's done most of the work is sitting next to me here, Sam Nunn. I wish I could have the same luck in making him a Republican that I've had with you-know-who.

The President. Yes.

Senator Goldwater. Well, you have a good time. I guess you're still up on the ranch. You sound like you're a long ways off.

The President. No, well, we are. I don't know about the distances within the town. No, we're back here at the White House now. Maybe it's just jet lag on our part.

Senator Goldwater. Well, just keep that old thing all together, because we'll send somebody there to replace you. And it's wonderful of you to call, Mr. President. I do appreciate it so very, very much. And tell Nancy that my brother saw her mother just last week, and she's wearing a hearing aid, and she still tells her dirty jokes, so—[*laughter*]——

The President. All right, I shall tell Nancy that.

Senator Goldwater. Okay, Mr. President. Thank you so much.

The President. All right. And go to work on Sam, and if there's anything I can help in switching him, remember I once belonged to that other party, too.

Senator Goldwater. Yes, I remember one day when you called me a black Fascist SOB—[*laughter*]—but you've gotten over that.

The President. You bet.

Senator Goldwater. Thank you so much.

The President. You bet. Good night.

Note: The President spoke at 8:39 p.m. from the Residence at the White House. The dinner honoring Senator Goldwater was held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

Letter to Israeli President Chaim Herzog on the Massacre at Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul, Turkey

September 7, 1986

Dear Mr. President,

The dreadful murder of twenty-three Jewish worshippers, including an Israeli Rabbi, at the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul yesterday has deeply shocked and saddened all Americans. Our hearts cry out for those innocent people who died and for their families.

This savage act, like the hijacking of the Pan American aircraft in Karachi which ended in tragedy, is a reminder that terrorism remains a constant threat to civilized mankind. All nations and people who value human decency must continue the struggle to end such outrages against society. I join you in sorrow and sympathy.

Sincerely,

/S/ RONALD REAGAN

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 10.

Letter to President Kenan Evren of Turkey on the Massacre at Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul

September 8, 1986

Dear Mr. President,

All Americans join with me in deploring and condemning yesterday's shocking attack on the Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul. We, together with the Turkish people, mourn these murdered innocents.

This act of callous barbarity, like the hijacking of the Pan American aircraft in Karachi, underscores the need for cooperation amongst all civilized nations to combat international terrorism. Your government's prompt and firm denunciation of these terroristic acts stands as a noble example for other countries to follow. I join with you in mourning all who died in both of these terrible attacks.

Sincerely,

/S/ RONALD REAGAN

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 10.

Message to the Turkish Jewish Community on the Massacre at Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul

September 9, 1986

The senseless killing of twenty-two members of the congregation at the Neve Shalom Synagogue on September 6 has shocked all Americans. You have our deepest sympathy in this hour of grief.

These vicious murders were an attack on the values and standards of civilized men everywhere, and we are resolute in our determination to put an end to such horrors. In your sorrow and suffering, I hope it will be of some comfort to know that the people of the United States stand with you.

Sincerely,

/S/ RONALD REAGAN

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this message, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 10.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President José Sarney Costa of Brazil
September 10, 1986

President Reagan. It's an honor to welcome President Sarney to the United States and to the White House. Brazil is a vast nation of hardy people, a country which shares with us a frontier heritage and a spirit of enterprise and independence. As was true for our country, people came to Brazil from many parts of the world to make a wilderness, to better their lives, and to live in freedom. And since the early days of both our nations, our countries have enjoyed bonds of commerce and friendship. I'm delighted today to have this opportunity to meet with President Sarney, to get to know him personally, and to discuss those issues which arise between great nations.

President Sarney is leading Brazil during a time of great transition, political and economic. Its peaceful return to democracy, accomplished with the good will and cooperation of all segments of Brazilian society, has been a model which others throughout the world, but especially in this hemisphere, should follow. Indeed, freedom is the birthright of all Americans, and that means every soul from the North Slope of Alaska to the tip of Tierra del Fuego. President Sarney, we rejoice that Brazil has again joined the ranks of free nations. And from what we can see and hear, that joy is apparent in your country also. You described it when you said: "Brazil has just emerged from a long night. Her eyes are not red from nightmares. On her lips she bears an open gesture of confidence and a song of love for liberty." Well, those words were well spoken, the words of a poet and a leader who loves his people and loves liberty. We're proud, Mr. President, to have such a man, and such a country as lovely as yours, as our friend.

Today democracy flourishes in Brazil. The rights of each individual are protected. Freedoms of expression, religion, and assembly are honored, and the franchise to vote in fair and direct elections has been expanded. And though a powerful nation, your country threatens no one. Brazil is at peace with itself and with its neighbors. And today Brazil is proving the fundamental relationship between human freedom and economic progress; they go hand in hand. Your countrymen are enjoying robust economic growth and an explosion of enterprise. The inflation rate is down dramatically, and it is estimated that 1½ million new jobs have been created in the past year. Your commerce with other nations is surging, and new confidence is apparent from the factory to the marketplace. Brazil has the eighth largest economy in the Western World and is gaining on number seven.

But global considerations and international obligations come with such success. There can be little doubt that Brazil is emerging as a world power and is facing new challenges and responsibility as such. As two of the world's most energetic economies, we have a stake in strengthening the world trading system, protecting the viability of international monetary and financial institutions, and promoting growth and development, especially in the Third World. The world now has a stake in Brazil, and Brazil has a stake in the world. The free flow of commerce beween countries, for example, is a vital force for progress on this planet and is of utmost importance to the economic health of our two countries. It is up to us to do our best to keep those lines of commerce open. Trade must be free, and it must be fair. And the fight for free trade must start at home. No nation can expect to continue freely exporting to others if its own domestic markets are closed to foreign competition. Prosperity must be built not at the expense of others, but on the principle of mutual benefit.

I'm looking forward, Mr. President, to discussing this and other issues of great importance with you during our meetings today. We have just scratched the surface of cooperation between Brazil and the United States. Technology is opening potential as never imagined between the free peoples of the world. In a few years the world will not only enter a new decade but also a new century and, yes, a new millennium. Brazil and the United States stand on that threshold together, but this is nothing new. In 1876 the United States celebrated its centennial, and there to help us commemorate our first 100 years was Dom Pedro II of Brazil. Representing your people, he, alongside President Grant, inaugurated the celebration and helped send the United States off to meet its destiny.

President Sarney, we're pleased to stand by you as Brazil is realizing the dream of those pioneers and immigrants who came before us. They came to Brazil and to the United States. They would want our peoples and the leaders of our countries to be the best of friends. We should not and will not let them down. President Sarney, welcome!

President Sarney. Mr. President, I thank you for your invitation and for your kind words which show the right regard you have for Brazil and its people. I'll talk with you about friendship and about many subjects, but my English is very broken. My effort in speaking your language is a marathon of good will. I use the word friendship again. It says everything—Brazil, the United States, our peoples, our history, our old relationship. We worked together, side by side in peace and in the last war. We will build together the construction of the present and of the future. All Brazilians feel happy with your invitation. Our meeting reinforces democracy in Brazil and in Latin America—so I see it. The only ideology of Brazil is democracy. It guides us, and it has permitted us to overcome the trials we had to face in the recent past. We are now back on our feet. We need friends like the United States. We need a partner to grow.

President Reagan, we admire your performance, your strength, your tenacity, your statesmanship. Your qualities inspire confidence to the American people. You gave a decisive personal contribution to the relations between our two countries in a moment of a great deal of uncertainty.

Now almost 4 years after your visit, Brazil is a different country, a new country. Conciliation and changes helped us achieve a peaceful transition to a free, democratic government. We are growing fast again. We are meeting our obligations. Our people have more jobs and better wages. We believe, like you, in free enterprise as the basis for development. We know that political freedom cannot survive when economic freedom no longer exists.

You once said that Brazil was a force in favor of moderation and balance. We are proud of that record. We will dedicate all our efforts to continuing to be a force for stability and peace. Our meeting will mark a fresh start for our relations, relations that are based on common goals and the values earned on a mutual respect for our differences.

To Mrs. Reagan, Marly and I wish to express our most friendly greetings, thanking her for the very warm welcome with which we are being distinguished. Mr. President, in Brazil we say that the man who has a friend has two souls. Brazil and the United States—two souls on one single destiny, the destiny of friendship. Thank you.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Sarney was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Brazil-United States Panel on Cooperation in Science and Technology

September 10, 1986

Presidents José Sarney and Ronald Reagan, recognizing the important role of scientific research in sustaining economic growth and prosperity, agreed to undertake a special initiative for implementation of the U.S.-Brazil Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology. The Presidents decided to establish a high-level panel—composed equally of eminent scientists, engineers, and governmental authorities from each country—to present recommendations and suggestions of topics for bilateral cooperation in science and technology, focusing on selected priority areas of mutual strength and benefit. The binational panel will also suggest procedures to encourage and facilitate engagement of the private sectors of their countries. Cooperative projects would be financed jointly through resources to be allocated for this purpose by both countries.

The Presidents agreed that the panel on science and technology should begin its work, following bilateral consultations, within 60 days. The panel's report and recommendations will constitute an initial agenda for convening the joint commission provided for under the U.S.-Brazil Bilateral Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology.

Appointment of Murray Friedman as a Member of the Commission on Civil Rights, and Designation as Vice Chairman

September 10, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Murray Friedman to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights for the remainder of the 6-year term expiring December 5, 1989. He would succeed Morris B. Abram. Upon appointment he will be designated Vice Chairman.

Since 1959 Dr. Friedman has been the Middle Atlantic States director, American Jewish Committee, in Philadelphia, PA. Previously he was an intergroup relations official with the Virginia-North Carolina regional director, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith in Richmond, VA, from 1954 to 1959.

Dr. Friedman graduated from Brooklyn College (B.A., 1949), New York University (M.A., 1949), and Georgetown University (Ph.D., 1958). He is married, has three children, and resides in Cheltenham, PA. Dr. Friedman was born September 15, 1926, in New York City.

Appointment of Seven Members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, and Designation of the Chairman

September 10, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries for the period of the 1987 fiscal year of the Federal Government:

James L. Ferguson, of New York. He would succeed Nicholas F. Brady, and upon appointment he will be designated Chairman. Since 1973 Mr. Ferguson has been chairman and CEO, General Foods Corp. He graduated from Hamilton College (A.B., 1949) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1951). Mr. Ferguson was born March 16, 1926, in Evanston, IL, and now resides in New York City.

C. Todd Conover, of California. He would succeed Alexander B. Trowbridge. Since 1985 Mr. Conover has been vice chairman and a member of the board of directors of Equitec Financial Group, Inc. Previously he was U.S. Comptroller of the Currency, 1982–1985. He graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1960) and the University of California (M.B.A., 1965). Mr. Conover was born October 13, 1939, in Bronxville, NY, and now resides in Lafayette, CA.

Appointed by the President of the Senate:

Russell W. Meyer, Jr., of Kansas.

Appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

John J. Creedon, of New York.

John E. Lyle, of Texas.

Appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States:

James Lynn, of Connecticut.

Robert Clare, of New Jersey.

Appointment of Lucia L. Abell as a Member of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation

September 10, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Lucia L. Abell to be a member of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation for a term expiring May 11, 1989. She would succeed Elsie D. Helsel.

Mrs. Abell has served in a variety of financial and administrative positions for the Sociedad Aeronautico de Medellin in Medellin, Colombia; with Companie Colombiano de Seguros in Medellin, Colombia; with the Bank of America in Los Angeles, CA; and with the First National City Bank of New York in Medellin, Colombia.

She graduated from the Instituto Isabel la Catolica, 1955, diploma del experto en comercio. Mrs. Abell is married, has three children, and resides in Alexandria, VA. She was born December 3, 1937, in Colombia, South America.

Appointment of Five Members of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee

September 10, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee:

For a term expiring March 15, 1987:

Guy E. Cantwell, of Indiana. He would succeed Frank A. Ursomarso. Since 1965 Mr. Cantwell has been vice president and head of highway and civil engineering, Fink Roberts & Petrie, Inc. He was born June 14, 1941, in Indianapolis, IN, and resides there today.

For terms expiring March 15, 1989:

Noel C. Bufe, of Illinois. He would succeed Alan G. Loofbourrow. Since 1978 Mr. Bufe has been director, the Traffic Institute in Evanston, IL. He was born December 25, 1933, in Wyandotte, MI, and resides in Lincolnshire, IL.

Glen Craig, of California. He would succeed Peter Griskivich. Since 1983 Mr. Craig has been director of the division of law enforcement, California Department of Justice in Sacramento. He was born January 8, 1933, in Lindsay, CA, and now resides in Rancho Marieta, CA.

Joanne Corday Kozberg, of California. She would succeed Thomas Kallay. Mrs. Kozberg is currently a consultant to Senator Pete Wilson in Los Angeles. She graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1966) and Occidental College (M.A., 1969). Mrs. Kozberg was born July 4, 1944, in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and now resides in Beverly Hills, CA.

Sterling G. Sechrist, of Ohio. He would succeed George A. Luciano. Since 1980 Mr. Sechrist has been commissioner of Medina County in Ohio. He was born January 23, 1919, in Wadsworth, OH, and resides there today.

Proclamation 5522—National Hispanic Heritage Week, 1986

September 10, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

National Hispanic Heritage Week provides an opportunity for all Americans to recognize and celebrate the great and varied contributions Hispanic Americans have made and continue to make to this country.

As a Nation of immigrants founded on universal ideals, America's vision of freedom based on God-given rights embraces all the people of the world. Throughout our history, we have been fortunate in attracting to our shores immigrants from every part of the world. Their values, energies, and spirit have enriched America's culture and added to her dynamism and prosperity.

No part of our national mosaic better exemplifies this tradition than America's numerous citizens of Hispanic heritage. Their love of freedom is reflected daily in their abundant economic, cultural, and political vitality. Their profound religious faith nourishes the spirit of a Nation whose first principle is the God-given dignity of the human person. Through hard work Hispanics have done much to contribute to the betterment of their families and their communities. Many have played important roles as leaders in American society. Their ties to the nations of Latin America form an important part of the bond between America and its neighbors to the South, many of whom are enjoying a renaissance of freedom and democratic government. The roots of their culture bind us also to democratic Spain and its great cultural legacy. For all these reasons, we rejoice in the strength and inspiration America derives from its citizens of Hispanic heritage.

In recognition of the many achievements of the Hispanic American Community, the Congress, by Joint Resolution approved September 17, 1968 (Public Law 90–498), authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the week that includes September 15 and 16 as National Hispanic Heritage Week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 14, 1986, as National Hispanic Heritage Week, in recognition of the Hispanic individuals, families, and communities that enrich our national life. I call upon the people of the United States, especially the educational community, to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

Ronald Reagan

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:34 p.m., September 10, 1986*]

Proclamation 5523—Lupus Awareness Month, 1986

September 10, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Systemic lupus erythematosus (also known as lupus or SLE) is an inflammatory disease of connective tissue, which can produce changes in the structure and function of the skin, joints, and internal organs. The exact cause of lupus is unknown, but evidence suggests that the disease may result from a disorder in the body's production of antibodies (proteins that fight invading organisms). In lupus, abnormal antibodies are produced that react against the patient's own tissue. More than 500,000 Americans have the disease. Ninety percent of these victims are women in their childbearing years.

Although research has yet to find a cure for lupus, the outlook has vastly improved. Patients are living longer, more normal lives as a result of increased awareness of the disease, improved diagnostic methods, and more effective therapy. As a result of advances from biomedical research, positive findings have emerged from such diverse projects as studies on defects in the immune system; research on genetic and environmental factors influencing the disease and its complications; studies aimed at developing improved treatment, including new drugs and techniques; and research in epidemiology and data systems.

In order for us to take advantage of the knowledge already gained, public awareness of the symptoms and treatment of lupus—and of the need for continuing scientific research—remains essential. The Federal government and private voluntary organizations have developed a strong and enduring partnership committed to research on lupus. Working together, our objective must be to uncover the cause and find a cure for this devastating disease.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–365, has designated the month of October 1986 as "Lupus Awareness Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1986 as Lupus Awareness Month. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical, and health care organizations and professionals to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:35 p.m., September 10, 1986*]

Proclamation 5524—National Employ the Handicapped Week, 1986

September 10, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the past decade, our Nation has seen increased awareness of the capabilities of workers with disabilities. We have demonstrated a greater commitment to the principle of equal employment opportunity for all Americans.

This awareness has led to actions by people with disabilities, by business, by organized labor, and by government at all levels to encourage the full integration of workers with disabilities into the American work force.

This cooperative and unified action has enabled people with disabilities to forge ahead—as leaders, as employers and employees, as team members, as vital members of American society. Medical and technological developments, coupled with new awareness of the capabilities of people with disabilities, can lead to greater and more fruitful participation of all Americans in our work force.

The first full week in October of each year is National Employ the Handicapped Week. During these seven days, we emphasize our recognition of the changing roles of people with disabilities in America today. Their aspirations and demonstrated ability to meet challenges and make the most of opportunities have resulted in changing the way the Nation thinks about handicaps and disabilities. Let us recognize through our actions, as well as our words, that people with disabilities are first of all our fellow citizens, who happen to be disabled.

The Congress, by Joint Resolution approved August 11, 1945, as amended (36 U.S.C. 155), has called for the designation of the first full week in October of each year as "National Employ the Handicapped Week." This special week is a time for all Americans to join together to renew their dedication to meeting the goal of full opportunities for disabled citizens.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 5, 1986, as National Employ the Handicapped Week. I urge all governors, mayors, other public officials, leaders in business and labor, and private citizens to help meet the challenge of insuring equal employment opportunities and full citizenship rights and privileges for people with disabilities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:36 p.m., September 10, 1986*]

Toasts at the State Dinner for President José Sarney Costa of Brazil

September 10, 1986

President Reagan. President Sarney, distinguished guests, it's a pleasure to have you here tonight. Our meetings today were businesslike and productive. The spirit of amicability and good will that were so evident throughout our sessions bodes well for the future. One of the benefits of such meetings, as we had today, is that they provide the opportunity for leaders to get to know each other. And in this case it was a delight. President Sarney is the leader of a great nation, sophisticated in the ways of politics and economics, yet a person with the heart of a poet—truly a Renaissance man.

Having been in the profession I was in for a good part of my life, it's an honor to have here this evening an individual whose interests lie not just with politics but also the arts. We believe in freedom not only because it reflects the most moral system of human interaction, not only because it leads to economic progress but also because it nourishes the artistic and creative spirit of man. President Sarney has said, "Literature and politics are inspired in the conscience of liberty." When one thinks of Brazil, it's difficult not to hear the sounds of music or the sight of joyous dance. Of course, Brazil is much more than that—and the sounds of construction and building are clearly evident today.

And after speaking with President Sarney, one cannot doubt that the richness of Brazil's soul is alive and well. President Sarney has faced great challenges since his first day as President. Following the tragic death of Dr. Tancredo Neves—a powerful event in the life of your nation—your countrymen and, yes, the rest of the world looked to you. Even in the best of circumstances, this would have been an awesome responsibility during this time of great transition. It required a truly remarkable leader, a man of vision and principle. President Sarney, I'm certain that you agree that, on occasion, the magnitude of problems faced by a head of state seem a bit overwhelming. If you'll permit an informal American expression on such a formal occasion, I usually put it this way: When you're up to your neck in alligators, it's hard to remember your original purpose was to drain the swamp. [*Laughter*]

Yet a true leader is one who does not lose sight of goals and ideals. He keeps the spirit of his people high and the course set in the right direction. And tonight we honor just such a leader. With exceptional diligence and strength of purpose, you are bringing your country, your beloved Brazil, into a new era of prosperity and freedom. Ruy Barbosa, a prominent Brazilian statesman and intellectual at the turn of the century, once said: "Some sow their cabbage patch merely for tomorrow's meal. Others plant an oak tree as a shelter for the future. While the first dig for themselves, the others plow for their country, for the happiness of their descendants, for the well-being of mankind."

President Sarney, let us pledge that the American and Brazilian people will plant oaks for a better tomorrow, and that they will do it together. And now, would you all join me in a toast to President Sarney and the people of Brazil.

President Sarney. Mr. President, Mrs. Nancy Reagan, as this will be our last opportunity on this trip to be together, I think it is a time for gratitude, a time to convey our thanks for the warmth, the hospitality, the kindness, and the spirit of friendship that has pervaded this stay. During dinner, the lady I was sitting next to told me of the American habit of making a wish when you see the first star. There is only one star that I can see up there in the sky tonight, so I think that we should all perhaps share the same wish—the wish for a permanent friendship between our two countries.

We've had many proofs of the kindness of the President of the United States. But we did not expect his esteem and kindness to extend as far as providing us with this unforgettable evening and a sky with one star and no clouds. When arriving here this evening, Mrs. Reagan pointed to the Moon, and I thought to myself, I've seen that girl somewhere before. It was two evenings ago in Brasilia. And again, that is a symbol that we share. And I repeat what I said this morning—two souls, one feeling.

You spoke of alligators, Mr. President. In Brazil, we have piranhas, and we also have a saying: "In times of strain and difficulties, when swimming in rivers full of piranhas, the only way is to play alligator and turn on your back." [*Laughter*]

I am deeply moved, Mr. President, by your kind remarks that reflect the spirit of friendship and cordiality of this memorable visit to Washington. And I think this reception this evening is the crowning achievement of this visit and this feeling of friendship and cooperation. I will never forget your words, I will never forget this evening—the friendship of this memorable visit to the United States and Washington. I have brought word of a country, Brazil, a country in transition, setting out to answer its most noble historic calling—to be a full democracy in which political freedom is reflected in the economic and social life of the nation. The United States is the land where freedom and the participation of the people have brought forth the most extraordinary material and social progress in history, an example to be always pursued. During our meeting with you, Mr. President, I found a partner willing to listen in an open and interested manner, and I'm quite certain that this will lead to further improvement in the longstanding and permanent friendship between our countries.

Your talent for imprinting your personal and decisive stamp on the form and substance of the Presidency and on the very history of the United States is surely an unmistakable demonstration of your statesmanship, which the people of the United States have overwhelmingly acclaimed. And I would say it in a far more eloquent fashion if I didn't have to lose so much time with the translation. [*Laughter*] This is a moment of friendly celebration marked by the warm hospitality extended us by our gracious American hosts. May I also, on behalf of Marly and on my own behalf, pay tribute in the name of the Brazilian people to Mrs. Nancy Reagan for her tireless work and efforts on behalf of the young. Mrs. Reagan has met with the admiration and the solidarity of the entire Brazilian people. And since I have come to the United States, I have become more aware, perhaps, of another contribution given by Mrs. Reagan to all mankind—the example she has set of love, as sharing of love as an expression of solidarity. The love of a wife for her husband is an example to all mankind.

In closing, Mr. President, because after-dinner speeches are always too long, no matter how short, may I, in this Rose Garden, propose a toast and ask you to join me in toasting the longstanding friendship between people of Brazil and the United States, the greatness and prosperity of the United States of America, and to your own personal success and happiness and that of Mrs. Reagan. God save America!

Note: President Reagan spoke at 10 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. President Sarney spoke in Portuguese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on United States Assistance for the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance

September 10, 1986

Dear ________ :

As the Congress returns to an exceedingly heavy work schedule prior to sine die adjournment, I wanted to once again convey to you my grave concern about the situation in Central America and the urgency of completing final action on a compromise plan to provide assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters. This bipartisan proposition has passed the House and Senate and now awaits final conference action on the Military Construction Appropriations bill.

The Nicaraguan freedom fighters cling to our promise of assistance. The affirmative votes of the House and Senate have confirmed congressional commitment to that goal. However, months have passed since House action and weeks have passed since the Senate reaffirmed its position. In the intervening time, supplies of food and medicine have been drained and the ability of the democratic resistance to defend itself has been significantly reduced. There has been no lack of resolve on the part of the Soviets or their proxies in arming and sustaining a regime that clearly seeks to destroy the hope of freedom for millions in Central America.

It is my hope that you will assist in expediting conference action on the Military Construction Appropriations bill in order that it might reach my desk for signature as quickly as possible. Time is short, and we must avoid further delay in order to sustain those in Central America who have committed themselves to democracy and freedom.

Sincerely,

s/RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives; George Bush, President of the Senate; Robert Dole, Senate Majority Leader; Robert Michel, House Minority Leader; Mark O. Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; and Jamie L. Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 11.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for the Public-Private Partnerships Conference

September 11, 1986

Well, thank you all very much, and, Rob, thank you for that kind introduction. I was hearing it through the other side of the door there. [*Laughter*] And welcome to the Old Executive Office Building. I'm delighted to be with you today and to have this opportunity to talk to you about our private sector initiatives program. And I want to extend special thanks to John Phelan, Bill Verity, and Rob Mosbacher, who in the best tradition of private giving have donated their time and considerable talents to making PSI the success that it is today.

Coming over here, I was thinking about the spirit of giving and cooperation that is represented by this group, and that reminded me of a story. [*Laughter*] Something always does. [*Laughter*] This one's a story of contrast with you and what you're doing here. And maybe you've heard it before, but, then, forgive me. After you pass 40 there is a tendency to just repeat stories over and over again. [*Laughter*] This is the story about the two friends who are out hiking in the woods and suddenly saw coming toward them over the hill a grizzly bear. And one of them dropped to his knees, started peeling off his boots, and reached in his pack and pulled out a pair of sneakers. And the other one says, "You don't think you can outrun that bear, do you?" And he says, "I don't have to outrun the bear, I just have to outrun you." [*Laughter*]

Well, as the success of PSI shows, whether a bear is coming over the hill or not, you're in the contrast to that. Americans are sticking together, carrying on the tradition of neighbor helping neighbor that's made this country so great. And whether it's raising a barn on a neighboring farm or raising money for the neighborhood church, the history of America shows that the freest people on Earth are also the most generous.

You here in this room today are an example of that spirit of generosity. I have to interject here a little something, an experience I had. I won't name the country, but one night at a dinner at the White House, oh a couple of years ago, the wife of an Ambassador happened to be on my right at our table. And something came up in the conversation around the table about, here in America, some cause that we were supporting and was going forward. And very quietly this wife of the Ambassador of a European country turned to me and said, "Yes, but you see, you're unique." And I said, "Well, what do you mean?" She says, "Yes, in your country that will be done by the people voluntarily." "But," she said, "only in your country." She said, "The rest of us aren't that way." She said, "And the rest of us—we just think it's up to the government to take care of that." And I thought it was pretty brave and big of her to make that statement, but I've never forgotten it. And then I paid a little more attention, and we are unique. And we're going to stay that way.

The four regional conferences which you've been hearing about this morning wouldn't be possible without the commitment of each and every one of you. Public-private partnerships have emerged as one of the most effective methods of providing service to our citizens. Innovative partnerships have been formed at the Federal, State, and local level dealing with such issues as child care, neighborhood revitalization, education, and even food distribution programs for the needy. And I just want to take this opportunity to thank you personally for all that you're doing.

Many of you've heard me talk about the International Conference on Private Sector Initiatives that will be taking place in Paris, France, this November. Well, I'm very pleased at the initiative that my Board of Advisors has demonstrated in hosting this unique conference, because this is a kind of an answer now, after a few years, to that Ambassador's wife. I'm proud of what we've been able to accomplish in the United States in promoting private sector activity. In fact, it's a subject that I've often enjoyed discussing with leaders from other countries. This conference will enable the key private sector leaders and government officials from seven nations to get together, share information on innovative new private sector programs from each of the countries.

And this international cooperative effort is the first of its type, and I'm optimistic about the many good things that can result from it. The planning of this unique conference has been a partnership in itself involving governments, corporations, and charitable groups from around the world. It seems that the more people hear about this, the more willing they are to become involved.

I want to take a moment to talk about an issue in which private involvement will make all the difference, and that's our national crusade to rid America of the horror of drugs. This Sunday Nancy and I will be addressing the Nation on TV with an urgent message: that now is the time to stand up, get involved, and do something about drugs. We must hold the sellers and users of illegal drugs accountable for their actions. We must seek ways to help users quit using and accept no excuses.

And we all know that the drug problem is an international one. I can assure you that we're working with other nations to curtail production, and we're developing better means to stop the flow of drugs over our borders. But we have to set our own house in order. Everyone will have to participate: business, private sector leaders foremost among them, not just making sure your own workplaces are drug free, but joining arms with the rest of America in this battle against this most insidious of all evils. None of us can rest while our children are still prey to pushers and a culture of license that encourages drug use, promising kicks, but delivering only despair and destruction. None of us can be content while so many millions—the American dream is drowned in a nightmare of drug addiction.

This is a question that must burn on the national conscience until we all get involved, until we get the pushers behind bars and the drugs off the streets and out of the schoolyards, until we bring hope and joy back into so many lives ravaged by drug use. And in this issue, as in so many others, we'll be looking for leadership from you, the private sector. Let's turn the spirit of enterprise to work in getting America to "Just Say No" to drugs. I know we can count on you.

And already this is taking hold. Yesterday an annual event occurred in the Oval Office: A group of sponsors and those who helped fund the Boys' Clubs of America came in for their annual visit with the young man, a teenager, who has been chosen the first youth in America. He and his four companion runners-up were in there. And believe it or not, this young fellow from Pittsfield, Massachusetts—he turned around and held up a plaque that was a pledge to me that he was presenting: The Boys' Clubs of America, supported by those private enterprise people who are keeping the Boys' Clubs alive, are pledging that at next year's meeting they will bring in a million signed pledges from young people in America—that they are going to get to sign those pledges—rejecting drugs. And I think they'll make it.

And this international meeting that I mentioned, again, is just an example that once the word gets around—and there's another thing that's happened, thanks to people like yourselves all over this country. You know, we've gone through a period of a big buildup of the welfare state, and that government was the answer to all the problems. And I don't know how many of you were aware that in many instances, government, with those programs, literally competed private efforts that were dealing with the same problems out of existence, that this was government's province. And the reverse is now true. Today there is a growing partnership. Wherever government has a legitimate hand in, government now is working with private groups, not putting the private groups out of business.

So, progress has been made, and there's more to be made. And God bless all of you, and thank you for what you're doing. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. He was introduced by Robert Mosbacher, Jr., a member of the Presiden-

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tial Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives. John J. Phelan, Jr., and C. William Verity, Jr., were Chairman and member, respectively, of the Board of Advisors.

Nomination of Elinor Greer Constable To Be United States Ambassador to Kenya

September 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Elinor Greer Constable, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya. She would succeed Gerald Eustis Thomas.

Mrs. Constable began her career as a summer intern for Senator Henry M. Jackson in 1954. From 1955 to 1957, she was an employee relations officer with the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, DC. In 1957 Mrs. Constable joined the Foreign Service as a foreign affairs officer and then resigned for several years to accompany her spouse abroad. During this time, she was an English teacher part-time at the University of Honduras in Tegucigalpa, 1962–1964; volunteer support officer, VISTA/OEO, in Washington, DC, 1964–1967; and senior associate, TransCentury Associates, Washington, DC, 1971–1972. Mrs. Constable returned to the Department as a Foreign Service officer in 1973 and worked in personnel. She was detailed to the Energy Conservation Task Force at the Department of Commerce, 1973–1974, returning to the Foreign Service Institute in 1974 for training. From 1974 to 1975, she was with the Office of Trade until appointed Deputy Director of the Office of Investment Affairs. In 1977 she was on detail as a capital development officer for the Agency for International Development in Islamabad, Pakistan. Mrs. Constable returned to the Department in 1978 as Director of the Office of Investment Affairs; and in 1980 she became Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Finance and Development. From 1983 to 1986, she served as Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs, having served as Acting Assistant Secretary from January to July 1985.

Mrs. Constable graduated from Wellesley College (B.A., 1955), and her foreign languages are Spanish and Urdu. She is married to Peter Dalton Constable, and they have three children.

Nomination of James Wilson Rawlings To Be United States Ambassador to Zimbabwe

September 11, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Wilson Rawlings, of Connecticut, as Ambassador to Zimbabwe. He would succeed David Charles Miller, Jr.

Mr. Rawlings worked part-time in legal research for the Utah attorney general's office, while in law school, 1957–1958. In 1958 he became an associate in the New York City law firm of Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside & Wolff. He remained there until 1960, when he joined Union Carbide Corp. Mr. Rawlings has served in the following positions with Union Carbide: counsel to the metals division, 1960–1966; counsel to Union Carbide Eastern, Inc., 1966–1969; vice president, finance for metals division, 1969–1972; vice president and general manager, mining operations for metals division, 1972–1978; vice chairman, Union Carbide Africa and Middle East, Inc., 1978–1979; and chairman and president, Union Carbide Southern Africa, Inc., 1979 to the present.

He graduated from Brigham Young University (B.A., 1955) and the University of Utah College of Law (J.D., 1958). Mr. Rawlings served as a United States Air Force fighter pilot, 1950–1954. He is married to the former Joan E. Berkhimer, and they have five children. Mr. Rawlings was born October 12, 1929, in Provo, UT.

Nomination of Jim R. Billington To Be a Member of the Farm Credit Administration Board

September 12, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jim R. Billington to be a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board for a term of 2 years. This is a new position.

Since 1978 Mr. Billington has been a full-time farmer and rancher in southwest Oklahoma. Previously, he was president and CEO, First National Bank, Beaver, OK, 1975–1978; president and CEO, Woodward Production Credit Association, Woodward, OK, 1967–1975; bank examiner, Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Ninth Farm District, Wichita, KS, 1966–1967; farm adviser, University of California, 1958–1967; and superintendent, irrigation research station, Oklahoma State University, 1956–1958.

Mr. Billington graduated from Oklahoma State University (B.S., 1956; M.S., 1964). He is married, has two children, and resides in Altus, OK. Mr. Billington was born July 27, 1930, in Hollis, OK.

Nomination of John N. Griesemer To Be a Governor of the United States Postal Service

September 12, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate John N. Griesemer to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1995. This is a reappointment.

Mr. Griesemer was first appointed as a Governor of the Postal Service in December 1984. Since 1956 Mr. Griesemer has been superintendent, vice president, and president of Griesemer Stone Co. in Springfield, MO.

Mr. Griesemer graduated from the University of Missouri (B.S., 1953). He is married, has five children, and resides in Springfield, MO. Mr. Griesemer was born November 30, 1930, in Mt. Vernon, MO.

Nomination of Ben J. Wattenberg To Be a Member of the Board for International Broadcasting

September 12, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Ben J. Wattenberg to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 29, 1989. This is a reappointment.

Since 1981 Mr. Wattenberg has been a member of the Board; and he currently is a senior fellow, American Enterprise Institute, and coeditor of the bimonthly magazine Public Opinion. Previously, he was the host of a public affairs television series, "Ben Wattenberg's 1980," and he has hosted several television specials based on his book, "The Real America." Recently, he has authored several books and has been a professor at large at Mary Washington University and a guest professor at United States International University.

He graduated from Hobart College (B.A., 1955). He is married, has four children, and resides in Washington, DC. He was born August 26, 1933, in New York City.

Appointment of Harvey M. Meyerhoff as a Member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council

September 12, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Harvey M. Meyerhoff to be a member of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for a term expiring January 15, 1991. He would succeed Esther Cohen.

Mr. Meyerhoff is president of Magna Properties, Inc., in Baltimore, MD, and vice chairman of the board of Johns Hopkins Hospital. Previously, he was chairman of the board and CEO, Monumental Properties, Inc.; president, Associated Jewish Charities & Welfare Fund of Baltimore, Inc.; treasurer, National Conference of Christians & Jews, Maryland region; and a member of the United Jewish Appeal Executive Committee.

He graduated from the University of Wisconsin (B.BA., 1948). Mr. Meyerhoff is married, has four children, and resides in Owings Mills, MD. He was born April 6, 1927, in Baltimore, MD.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony for the Elementary School Recognition Program Honorees

September 12, 1986

The President. Secretary [of Education] Bennett and I welcome you to the White House. Please be seated. Yes, this is a chance. I have spent some rather unhappy moments in a principal's office from time to time. [*Laughter*]

But I think before we get into the brief remarks that I have here, in case you have been away from the news disseminating forces in this last hour or so, I should tell you that as of now our hostage in Moscow, Mr. Daniloff, has been transferred to the custody of our Ambassador and will be in the Embassy there. The Soviet spy in our custody will be transferred to the care—pending his trial—of his Ambassador here in the United States. But we are so relieved and happy that Mr. Daniloff is out of the 8-by 10-foot cell, which he was sharing with someone we think was an informant, and that he won't be subjected to 4 hours of interrogation every day.

But now we'll get back to, well, some good news that I want to mention before we get into the great job that your schools have been doing. Today there is every indication that our country's waking up to a problem that has been ignored and denied and buried away for too long. Last month a Gallup Poll found that for the first time Americans now consider drugs the number one problem in our schools. And in a recent survey conducted by Weekly Reader, elementary schoolchildren said the very same thing.

There are those who might be dismayed by these poll results. No one likes to hear about problems such as drug use. But what these polls suggest to me is that at long last we're ready to face a major challenge to our society. You know better than anyone else what drugs can do to our children's minds, bodies, and lives. Well, America is mobilizing and, together as a people, we're going to expel drugs from our schools and free our young people from this evil. In a couple of days, for example, the Department of Education will be issuing a handbook, "Schools Without Drugs." It's designed to help teachers, principals, and parents, and anyone else interested in children, get and keep drugs out of the schools. The American people are ready to make a policy statement and make it stick: Drugs and education don't mix.

Sunday I'll be addressing the Nation on this issue. Nancy will be joining me and having some remarks to make. But today I'd like to take this opportunity to call on teachers across America to take the pledge to take no drugs themselves and to do the best they can to keep all drugs out of schools. We owe our children nothing less than a good example and a good environment. Education is too vital to our country's future to let it be corrupted by drugs, and it's also too important not to strive for the best. Fostering excellence in education, of course, is the purpose behind our school recognition program. Hearing about what you've accomplished is enough to give anyone confidence in the future; that's how significant the job you're doing is to America. And that's why the 1985–86 school year was declared the Year of the Elementary School.

By recognizing schools like yours, we're underscoring the critical nature of those first few years of a child's education. Elementary school is where the skills of reading and writing are learned and where children can gain a fundamental knowledge of our country and our common heritage. It was a great shock the other day to see that study that revealed how many high school juniors could not, on a map, point out where England, France, or Germany are. And it all begins with what you are doing—and now doing so well. It's where they develop the habits and values and demeanor that will make them not only successful students but, eventually, successful mothers, fathers, workers, neighbors, and citizens.

Plato, who is one of Secretary Bennett's favorite philosophers—[*laughter*]—once said that "the beginning is the most important part of the work," and that certainly applies to education. And that makes you in our elementary schools the most important players in the game. [*Applause*] Much attention—[*laughter*]—you're welcome. But much attention is given to other levels of education, but I'd suggest that, next to the family, elementary schools are the most influential institutions in our children's lives. Why is it that at this advanced point in my life, I can still remember pretty clearly that first grade at the school in Galesburg, Illinois, where I first started. And by that token, it would be hard to find a group of 272 institutions in this country that are more significant than the group that we're honoring here today.

As many of you are aware, Secretary Bennett last week issued a report he wrote called "First Lessons." It's a report on the state of elementary education in America, and it's the first one we've had since 1953. He found that our elementary schools are, overall, in pretty good shape. By some measures, they're doing better now than they have in years, and I'd say that's terrific news. Some areas, though, need improvement. With television and movies so prevalent, it's difficult to teach reading. Yet every single child in this country needs this fundamental skill. A better job could be done in the teaching of science to our youngest children. Our Yankee ingenuity won't mean much in the future without a knowledge and appreciation of science and technology. And finally, a better job could be done in teaching our youngest children about history and geography and civics. By the time our students leave elementary school, they should know the essential facts, the central institutions, and the fundamental principles of the United States and Western civilization.

Now, I realize all of you are on the frontlines in the battle to accomplish the things I just spoke about. In fact, you're heroes in that battle. Every American, for example, can be proud of schools like the Futures

Academy in Buffalo, where students have been preparing for citizenship by conducting trials and class elections; and Caloosa Elementary in Cape Coral, Florida, where students recently wrote books in English class and then bound them in art class; and Johnson Elementary in Bridgeport, West Virginia, where 90 percent of the students read at or above grade level and 99 percent are at or above grade level in math. We're proud of you, and we want the rest of the country, especially your peers, to know of your accomplishments. If every elementary school would just aim for the heights that you have already achieved, education in this country would be taking one giant step forward.

One thing more, before we get to your story. It is evident that if our youngest children are nurtured and educated, in our families and in our schools, then a great number of social ills can be averted before they arise. Having Washington usurp local authority or announcing a slew of Federal guidelines or edicts isn't going to accomplish anything. In fact, that approach has had a negative impact. If progress is to be made, parents, teachers, and the entire community must get together and get personally involved in education. If parents and teachers make certain a child can read and has a respect for hard work by the time he leaves elementary school, they've done more to ensure that child's future than any Federal program can ever hope to do. In the end, parents and schools are the heart and soul of the process by which we raise successful, responsible citizens. Nobody else can really replace you, and that's why this country salutes you today.

You know, sometimes when I've had an opportunity to speak to young people about reading and books, I've tried to tell them from my particular vantage point, age-wise, that you can never be lonely if you've got a book to read. My idea of the worst thing in the world that can happen to me is to be caught in a hotel room some night with nothing to read. [*Laughter*]

God bless you all, and thank you for what you're doing. Thank you again.

Reporter. Mr. President, how are you going to get Daniloff out of the Soviet Union? How are you going to get Daniloff out of the Soviet Union?

The President. The only news subject I'm touching on right now is the subject of good education.

Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House to principals of the 270 schools that were recognized for excellence. In his opening remarks, the President referred to the arrest of U.S. News & World Report Moscow correspondent Nicholas Daniloff by the Soviets on August 30.

Memorandum on Leadership of the Combined Federal Campaign

September 12, 1986

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

The spirit of America was celebrated this summer at the Statue of Liberty celebration. Let us all take the opportunity provided by the 1986–1987 Combined Federal Campaign to demonstrate once again the American spirit of voluntary giving. As leaders in the Federal government, it is important that we take visible leadership roles in the Campaigns in our agencies.

It gives me great pleasure to announce that the Secretary of Labor, William E. Brock III, has agreed to serve as Chairman of the 1986–1987 Combined Federal Campaign of the National Capital Area. I am asking that you support Secretary Brock by personally serving as Chairman of the Campaign in your agency and appointing a top official as your Vice Chairman. Please advise Secretary Brock of your willingness to serve and the name of the person you designate.

The single most important ingredient in making the Combined Federal Campaign a success is active involvement by top leadership. Consequently, your personal interest, visible support and participation are essential. Thousands of Federal employees participate, but many others remain on the sidelines. Make a special effort to encourage all of your employees, in the Washington area, elsewhere in the United States, and at their worldwide duty stations, to support the Campaign.

With your leadership, we can make this fall's campaign a resounding success.

RONALD REAGAN

Memorandum Urging Participation in the Combined Federal Campaign

September 12, 1986

Memorandum for all Federal Civilian Employees and Military Personnel

The spirit of America was celebrated this summer at the Statue of Liberty celebration. Let us all take the opportunity provided by the 1986–1987 Combined Federal Campaign to demonstrate once again the American spirit of voluntary giving.

Through the 25 years of the Combined Federal Campaign, Federal civilian employees and members of the Armed Forces have shown their concern for those less fortunate in the United States and around the world by contributing generously through the Campaign.

You have a record of generosity and concern for others. I am confident that that proud record will continue in this fall's Campaign. While the decision to give is personal and voluntary, I encourage each of you to join me in wholeheartedly supporting the 1986–1987 Combined Federal Campaign.

RONALD REAGAN

Executive Order 12563—Establishing an Emergency Board To Investigate a Dispute Between the Long Island Rail Road and Certain Labor Organizations Representing Its Employees

September 12, 1986

A dispute exists between the Long Island Rail Road and certain of its employees represented by the labor organizations named on the list attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The dispute has not heretofore been adjusted under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (the "Act").

A party empowered by the Act has requested that the President establish a second emergency board pursuant to Section 9A(e) of the Act.

Section 9A(e) of the Act provides that the President, upon such a request, shall appoint an emergency board to investigate and report on the dispute.

Now, Therefore, by the authority vested in me by Section 9A(e) of the Act (45 U.S.C. § 159a(e)), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of Board. There is hereby established a board of three members to be appointed by the President to investigate this dispute. No member shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of railroad employees or any carrier. The board shall perform its functions subject to the availability of funds.

Sec. 2. Report.

(a) Within 30 days after creation of the board, the parties to the dispute shall submit to the board final offers for settlement of the dispute.

(b) Within 30 days after submission of final offers for settlement of the dispute, the board shall submit a report to the President setting forth its selection of the most reasonable offer.

Sec. 3. Maintaining Conditions. As provided by Section 9A(h) of the Act, from the time a request to establish a board is made until 60 days after the board makes its report, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the parties in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

Sec. 4. Expiration. The board shall terminate upon the submission of the report provided for in Section 2 of this Order.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 12, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:12 a.m., September 15, 1986]

Note: A listing of the labor organizations representing employees involved in the dispute was included in the announcement of the establishment of Emergency Board No. 212, printed below.

Announcement of the Establishment of Emergency Board No. 212 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute

September 12, 1986

The President announced today the creation of Presidential Emergency Board No. 212 to investigate and make recommendations for settlement of a continuing unresolved dispute between the Long Island Rail Road (LIRR) and certain labor organizations representing its employees.

The LIRR is a vital link in the mass transportation system of the New York City metropolitan area. Every weekday the railroad carries approximately 280,000 passengers. Over 60 percent of the people who work in Manhattan and more than 20 percent who work in Brooklyn use its service. In addition, the LIRR interchanges traffic with the Consolidated Rail Corporation providing freight service to Suffolk and Nassau Counties. The LIRR employs about 7,200 persons, 6,800 of whom are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Earlier, on May 16, 1986, the President invoked the emergency board procedures of the Railway Labor Act applicable to commuter railroads and created Emergency Board No. 210 to investigate and report on the same disputes. Emergency Board No. 210 investigated the issues and prepared a report and recommendations for settlement of the disputes. Following the release of the report and recommendations by Emergency Board No. 210, the parties unsuccessfully continued their attempts to resolve their differences. The statutory period allotted for this process expires at 12:01 a.m., September 14, 1986.

Section 9A(e) of the Railway Labor Act provides that a party to the dispute or the Governor of any State through which the service runs may request the President to establish a second emergency board if the dispute remains unresolved. Emergency Board No. 212 was created in response to such a request by a proper party pursuant to Section 9A(e) of the Railway Labor Act. The parties will now submit their final offers to the Board within 30 days, and the Board will report its selection of the most reasonable offer within 30 days thereafter. From the time a request to establish a board is made until 60 days after the Board makes its report, no change, except by agreement, may be made by the parties in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

The following are the labor organizations involved in the current dispute:

ARASA Division, Brotherhood of Railway,

Airline and Steamship Clerks
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL–CIO
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers
National Transportation Supervisors Association
Police Benevolent Association
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
United Transportation Union
United Transportation Union—Railroad Yardmasters of America Division

Radio Address to the Nation on Free and Fair Trade

September 13, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Our country, since the close of the Second World War, has been a champion of free commerce between nations. Free trade has served us well, fueling economic growth and job creation across our land. However, as we've spoken about before, it's imperative that trade between nations be fair as well as free. At a time when our trade deficit is far too high, we can no longer tolerate one-sided trade relationships.

In the last year we've been moving aggressively on a number of different fronts to meet the trade deficit challenge. We've worked to pry open the closed and sheltered markets of our trading partners, bringing unfair trading actions when called for. Progress has been made on this front. We've also worked to restore a value to the dollar that reflects economic and competitive realities and that will enable American businessmen and farmers to compete more effectively in world markets. Here, too, we've made considerable progress, as the substantial adjustment of the dollar against the Japanese yen, the German mark, and other European currencies indicates.

Finally, we agreed last May at the Tokyo summit to improve economic policy coordination. In that spirit, we've been urging others, especially those with large trade surpluses, to adopt growth-oriented policies at home, enabling their citizens to buy more American products and other imports. The answer to our trade balance problem is not to close our markets, cut imports, or collapse trade. Millions of American jobs are tied to imports. The way to a better life is to open markets now closed, improve trading conditions, and to expand our exports. We learned that lesson half a century ago when we tried to balance the trade deficit by erecting a tariff wall around the United States. The Smoot-Hawley tariff ignited an international trade war and helped sink our country into the Great Depression.

Today we're taking a positive approach. We're working with all our trading partners to improve the situation and, at the same time, keep international commerce flowing. That's why you and I and every American have a stake in the new round of global trade talks taking place this week in Punta del Este, Uruguay. Our Trade Representative, Clayton Yeutter, as well as Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng and Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige will be there fighting hard to open markets which are now closed to our goods. One of our major priorities at the talks will be addressing the mutually destructive practice of subsidizing agricultural exports. Friendly nations, trying to help domestic producers, are undermining the well-being of farmers all over the world; and American farmers are some of the hardest hit. The situation is intolerable, and we expect to have it corrected.

Our country is also victimized by the

international theft of American creativity. Too many countries turn a blind eye when their citizens violate patent and copyright laws designed to protect intellectual property rights. If we permit the product of our best minds to be stolen, we will pay the price in ingenuity, vision, and creativity—the core of all human progress. Here again, we expect tangible changes to be made to straighten this matter out. Another unavoidable issue at the trade talks is the barriers countries erect to interfere with trade in services, such as banking, telecommunications, and insurance. The service end of our economy is growing dramatically, and in this modern age there is no reason to cordon off a vital arena of economic activity from international competition. Most governments that restrict economic activity do so out of the mistaken notion that they're serving the interests of their people. Some governments go to enormous lengths to discourage foreign investment. The end result of this absurdity is industrial stagnation: no new factories, no new development, and no new jobs. We want to see a freer flow of investment resources between countries.

Finally, our representatives at the trade talks will be trying to improve procedures for settling disputes in international commerce. Our position is clear: The playing field should be level, the ground rules should be set, and all players should stick to the rules. When a dispute arises, it should be settled, not ignored. We're attempting at Punta del Este to lay the foundation for the next decade of world trade, a decade that will carry the United States and the world into an unparalleled era of growth and prosperity. We must make certain that all mankind benefits from a healthy and robust international trading system, one that is both free and fair. That's what we're aiming at.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Address to the Nation on the Campaign Against Drug Abuse
September 14, 1986

The President. Good evening. Usually, I talk with you from my office in the West Wing of the White House. But tonight there's something special to talk about, and I've asked someone very special to join me. Nancy and I are here in the West Hall of the White House, and around us are the rooms in which we live. It's the home you've provided for us, of which we merely have temporary custody.

Nancy's joining me because the message this evening is not my message but ours. And we speak to you not simply as fellow citizens but as fellow parents and grandparents and as concerned neighbors. It's back-to-school time for America's children. And while drug and alcohol abuse cuts across all generations, it's especially damaging to the young people on whom our future depends. So tonight, from our family to yours, from our home to yours, thank you for joining us.

America has accomplished so much in these last few years, whether it's been rebuilding our economy or serving the cause of freedom in the world. What we've been able to achieve has been done with your help—with us working together as a nation united. Now, we need your support again. Drugs are menacing our society. They're threatening our values and undercutting our institutions. They're killing our children.

From the beginning of our administration, we've taken strong steps to do something about this horror. Tonight I can report to you that we've made much progress. Thirty-seven Federal agencies are working together in a vigorous national effort, and by next year our spending for drug law enforcement will have more than tripled from its 1981 levels. We have increased seizures of illegal drugs. Shortages of marijuana are now being reported. Last year alone over 10,000 drug criminals were convicted and nearly $250 million of their assets were seized by the DEA, the Drug Enforcement Administration.

And in the most important area, individual use, we see progress. In 4 years the number of high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20. The U.S. military has cut the use of illegal drugs among its personnel by 67 percent since 1980. These are a measure of our commitment and emerging signs that we can defeat this enemy. But we still have much to do.

Despite our best efforts, illegal cocaine is coming into our country at alarming levels, and 4 to 5 million people regularly use it. Five hundred thousand Americans are hooked on heroin. One in twelve persons smokes marijuana regularly. Regular drug use is even higher among the age group 18 to 25—most likely just entering the workforce. Today there's a new epidemic: smokable cocaine, otherwise known as crack. It is an explosively destructive and often lethal substance which is crushing its users. It is an uncontrolled fire.

And drug abuse is not a so-called victimless crime. Everyone's safety is at stake when drugs and excessive alcohol are used by people on the highways or by those transporting our citizens or operating industrial equipment. Drug abuse costs you and your fellow Americans at least $60 billion a year.

From the early days of our administration, Nancy has been intensely involved in the effort to fight drug abuse. She has since traveled over 100,000 miles to 55 cities in 28 States and 6 foreign countries to fight school-age drug and alcohol abuse. She's given dozens of speeches and scores of interviews and has participated in 24 special radio and TV tapings to create greater awareness of this crisis. Her personal observations and efforts have given her such dramatic insights that I wanted her to share them with you this evening.

Nancy.

Mrs. Reagan. Thank you. As a mother, I've always thought of September as a special month, a time when we bundled our children off to school, to the warmth of an environment in which they could fulfill the promise and hope in those restless minds. But so much has happened over these last years, so much to shake the foundations of all that we know and all that we believe in. Today there's a drug and alcohol abuse epidemic in this country, and no one is safe from it—not you, not me, and certainly not our children, because this epidemic has their names written on it. Many of you may be thinking: "Well, drugs don't concern me." But it does concern you. It concerns us all because of the way it tears at our lives and because it's aimed at destroying the brightness and life of the sons and daughters of the United States.

For 5 years I've been traveling across the country—learning and listening. And one of the most hopeful signs I've seen is the building of an essential, new awareness of how terrible and threatening drug abuse is to our society. This was one of the main purposes when I started, so of course it makes me happy that that's been accomplished. But each time I meet with someone new or receive another letter from a troubled person on drugs, I yearn to find a way to help share the message that cries out from them. As a parent, I'm especially concerned about what drugs are doing to young mothers and their newborn children. Listen to this news account from a hospital in Florida of a child born to a mother with a cocaine habit: "Nearby, a baby named Paul lies motionless in an incubator, feeding tubes riddling his tiny body. He needs a respirator to breathe and a daily spinal tap to relieve fluid buildup on his brain. Only 1 month old, he's already suffered 2 strokes."

Now you can see why drug abuse concerns every one of us—all the American family. Drugs steal away so much. They take and take, until finally every time a drug goes into a child, something else is forced out—like love and hope and trust and confidence. Drugs take away the dream from every child's heart and replace it with a nightmare, and it's time we in America stand up and replace those dreams. Each of us has to put our principles and consciences on the line, whether in social settings or in the workplace, to set forth solid standards and stick to them. There's no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use. For the sake of our children, I implore each of you to be unyielding and inflexible in your opposition to drugs.

Our young people are helping us lead the way. Not long ago, in Oakland, California, I was asked by a group of children what to do if they were offered drugs, and I answered, "Just say no." Soon after that, those children in Oakland formed a Just Say No club, and now there are over 10,000 such clubs all over the country. Well, their participation and their courage in saying no needs our encouragement. We can help by using every opportunity to force the issue of not using drugs to the point of making others uncomfortable, even if it means making ourselves unpopular.

Our job is never easy because drug criminals are ingenious. They work everyday to plot a new and better way to steal our children's lives, just as they've done by developing this new drug, crack. For every door that we close, they open a new door to death. They prosper on our unwillingness to act. So, we must be smarter and stronger and tougher than they are. It's up to us to change attitudes and just simply dry up their markets.

And finally, to young people watching or listening, I have a very personal message for you: There's a big, wonderful world out there for you. It belongs to you. It's exciting and stimulating and rewarding. Don't cheat yourselves out of this promise. Our country needs you, but it needs you to be clear-eyed and clear-minded. I recently read one teenager's story. She's now determined to stay clean but was once strung out on several drugs. What she remembered most clearly about her recovery was that during the time she was on drugs everything appeared to her in shades of black and gray and after her treatment she was able to see colors again.

So, to my young friends out there: Life can be great, but not when you can't see it. So, open your eyes to life: to see it in the vivid colors that God gave us as a precious gift to His children, to enjoy life to the fullest, and to make it count. Say yes to your life. And when it comes to drugs and alcohol just say no.

The President. I think you can see why Nancy has been such a positive influence on all that we're trying to do. The job ahead of us is very clear. Nancy's personal crusade, like that of so many other wonderful individuals, should become our national crusade. It must include a combination of government and private efforts which complement one another. Last month I announced six initiatives which we believe will do just that.

First, we seek a drug-free workplace at all levels of government and in the private sector. Second, we'll work toward drug-free schools. Third, we want to ensure that the public is protected and that treatment is available to substance abusers and the chemically dependent. Our fourth goal is to expand international cooperation while treating drug trafficking as a threat to our national security. In October I will be meeting with key U.S. Ambassadors to discuss what can be done to support our friends abroad. Fifth, we must move to strengthen law enforcement activities such as those initiated by Vice President Bush and Attorney General Meese. And finally, we seek to expand public awareness and prevention.

In order to further implement these six goals, I will announce tomorrow a series of new proposals for a drug-free America. Taken as a whole, these proposals will toughen our laws against drug criminals, encourage more research and treatment, and ensure that illegal drugs will not be tolerated in our schools or in our workplaces. Together with our ongoing efforts, these proposals will bring the Federal commitment to fighting drugs to $3 billion. As much financing as we commit, however, we would be fooling ourselves if we thought that massive new amounts of money alone will provide the solution. Let us not forget that in America people solve problems and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human investment. Winning the crusade against drugs will not be achieved by just throwing money at the problem.

Your government will continue to act aggressively, but nothing would be more effective than for Americans simply to quit using illegal drugs. We seek to create a massive change in national attitudes which ultimately will separate the drugs from the customer, to take the user away from the supply. I believe, quite simply, that we can help them quit, and that's where you come in.

My generation will remember how America swung into action when we were attacked in World War II. The war was not just fought by the fellows flying the planes or driving the tanks. It was fought at home by a mobilized nation—men and women alike—building planes and ships, clothing sailors and soldiers, feeding marines and airmen; and it was fought by children planting victory gardens and collecting cans. Well, now we're in another war for our freedom, and it's time for all of us to pull together again. So, for example, if your friend or neighbor or a family member has a drug or alcohol problem, don't turn the other way. Go to his help or to hers. Get others involved with you—clubs, service groups, and community organizations—and provide support and strength. And, of course, many of you've been cured through treatment and self-help. Well, you're the combat veterans, and you have a critical role to play. You can help others by telling your story and providing a willing hand to those in need. Being friends to others is the best way of being friends to ourselves. It's time, as Nancy said, for America to "just say no" to drugs.

Those of you in union halls and workplaces everywhere: Please make this challenge a part of your job every day. Help us preserve the health and dignity of all workers. To businesses large and small: We need the creativity of your enterprise applied directly to this national problem. Help us. And those of you who are educators: Your wisdom and leadership are indispensable to this cause. From the pulpits of this spirit-filled land: We would welcome your reassuring message of redemption and forgiveness and of helping one another. On the athletic fields: You men and women are among the most beloved citizens of our country. A child's eyes fill with your heroic achievements. Few of us can give youngsters something as special and strong to look up to as you. Please don't let them down.

And this camera in front of us: It's a reminder that in Nancy's and my former profession and in the newsrooms and production rooms of our media centers—you have a special opportunity with your enormous influence to send alarm signals across the Nation. To our friends in foreign countries: We know many of you are involved in this battle with us. We need your success as well as ours. When we all come together, united, striving for this cause, then those who are killing America and terrorizing it with slow but sure chemical destruction will see that they are up against the mightiest force for good that we know. Then they will have no dark alleyways to hide in.

In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage. Think for a moment how special it is to be an American. Can we doubt that only a divine providence placed this land, this island of freedom, here as a refuge for all those people on the world who yearn to breathe free?

The revolution out of which our liberty was conceived signaled an historical call to an entire world seeking hope. Each new arrival of immigrants rode the crest of that hope. They came, millions seeking a safe harbor from the oppression of cruel regimes. They came, to escape starvation and disease. They came, those surviving the Holocaust and the Soviet gulags. They came, the boat people, chancing death for even a glimmer of hope that they could have a new life. They all came to taste the air redolent and rich with the freedom that is ours. What an insult it will be to what we are and whence we came if we do not rise up together in defiance against this cancer of drugs.

And there's one more thing. The freedom that so many seek in our land has not been preserved without a price. Nancy and I shared that remembrance 2 years ago at the Normandy American Cemetery in France. In the still of that June afternoon, we walked together among the soldiers of freedom, past the hundreds of white markers which are monuments to courage and memorials to sacrifice. Too many of these and other such graves are the final resting places of teenagers who became men in the roar of battle.

Look what they gave to us who live. Never would they see another sunlit day glistening off a lake or river back home or miles of corn pushing up against the open sky of our plains. The pristine air of our mountains and the driving energy of our cities are theirs no more. Nor would they ever again be a son to their parents or a father to their own children. They did this for you, for me, for a new generation to carry our democratic experiment proudly forward. Well, that's something I think we're obliged to honor, because what they did for us means that we owe as a simple act of civic stewardship to use our freedom wisely for the common good.

As we mobilize for this national crusade, I'm mindful that drugs are a constant temptation for millions. Please remember this when your courage is tested: You are Americans. You're the product of the freest society mankind has ever known. No one, ever, has the right to destroy your dreams and shatter your life.

Right down the end of this hall is the Lincoln Bedroom. But in the Civil War that room was the one President Lincoln used as his office. Memory fills that room, and more than anything that memory drives us to see vividly what President Lincoln sought to save. Above all, it is that America must stand for something and that our heritage lets us stand with a strength of character made more steely by each layer of challenge pressed upon the Nation. We Americans have never been morally neutral against any form of tyranny. Tonight we're asking no more than that we honor what we have been and what we are by standing together.

Mrs. Reagan. Now we go on to the next stop: making a final commitment not to tolerate drugs by anyone, anytime, anyplace. So, won't you join us in this great, new national crusade?

The President. God bless you, and good night.

Note: The President spoke at 8 p.m. from the Residence at the White House. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Remarks on Signing an Executive Order and a Message to Congress Transmitting Proposed Legislation To Combat Drug Abuse and Trafficking

September 15, 1986

The President. Well, last evening Nancy and I invited all Americans to join in a national crusade against drugs. And this morning I'm signing an Executive order and transmitting legislation to Congress as part of the Federal Government's crusade against drugs. The Executive order that I'm signing will implement new procedures that will work to ensure a drug-free Federal workplace. And the legislation, the Drug-Free America Act, addresses the need to get drugs out of the workplace, schools, and our neighborhoods; it helps the States with drug treatment; and it cracks down on drug traffickers.

This is the Federal Government's way of "just saying no" to drugs. We're getting tough on drugs, and we mean business. To those who are thinking of using drugs, we say: Stop. And to those who are pushing drugs, we say: Beware. I hope all Americans will join in this important effort and make America drug free.

And now first, I will sign the Executive order. And the two transmittal letters. It is done.

Reporter. Mr. President, many of your conservative supporters say that in this Daniloff affair, you've given in to the Russians—that you blinked first. How do you respond to that, sir?

The President. No one on our side has blinked, and I didn't blink. I wasn't going to take any question on either subject. When you asked that—I heard some of the shows Sunday, and I don't know where they get that idea. No, we have not blinked. He is a hostage, as George Shultz said. The individual that we're holding is an accused spy, and there can be no trade between those two; nor does Mr. Daniloff believe that there should be such a trade. But, no, we haven't blinked. From the very first I have felt that it was absolutely essential that we get Daniloff out of their hands and out of that cell which he occupied with what was obviously a Soviet aide—and 4-hours-a-day interrogation.

Q. But do you think now that you can bring it to a successful conclusion and get Daniloff free in an honorable way?

The President. That's our goal, and that's what we're going to——

Q. Has there been any progress in those negotiations in the last few days that you can report?

The President. I can't comment on that—I really can't.

Q. Do you have a cold?

The President. What?

Q. Do you have a cold? Are you suffering from a cold?

The President. I think there was something in the breeze up at Camp David this weekend that—I'm subject to certain allergies and pollen, and I brought this back from Camp David with me. It isn't a cold; no, it's an allergy.

Q. How do you feel?

The President. Other than that, I'm feeling fine.

Q. You're not taking any drugs for the—[*inaudible*]—antihistamines? [*Laughter*]

The President. No, Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News]. I irrigate my nasal passages with salt water.

Q. Just say no. [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 11:04 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

Executive Order 12564—Drug-Free Federal Workplace

September 15, 1986

I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, find that:

Drug use is having serious adverse effects upon a significant proportion of the national work force and results in billions of dollars of lost productivity each year;

The Federal government, as an employer, is concerned with the well-being of its employees, the successful accomplishment of agency missions, and the need to maintain employee productivity;

The Federal government, as the largest employer in the Nation, can and should show the way towards achieving drug-free workplaces through a program designed to offer drug users a helping hand and, at the same time, demonstrating to drug users and potential drug users that drugs will not be tolerated in the Federal workplace;

The profits from illegal drugs provide the single greatest source of income for organized crime, fuel violent street crime, and otherwise contribute to the breakdown of our society;

The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees is inconsistent not only with the law-abiding behavior expected of all citizens, but also with the special trust placed in such employees as servants of the public;

Federal employees who use illegal drugs, on or off duty, tend to be less productive, less reliable, and prone to greater absenteeism than their fellow employees who do not use illegal drugs;

The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees impairs the efficiency of Federal departments and agencies, undermines public confidence in them, and makes it more difficult for other employees who do not use illegal drugs to perform their jobs effectively. The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees also can pose a serious health and safety threat to members of the public and to other Federal employees;

The use of illegal drugs, on or off duty, by Federal employees in certain positions evidences less than the complete reliability, stability, and good judgment that is consistent with access to sensitive information and creates the possibility of coercion, influence, and irresponsible action under pressure that may pose a serious risk to national security, the public safety, and the effective enforcement of the law; and

Federal employees who use illegal drugs must themselves be primarily responsible for changing their behavior and, if necessary, begin the process of rehabilitating themselves.

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 3301(2) of Title 5 of the United States Code, section 7301 of Title 5 of the United States Code, section 290ee-1 of Title 42 of the United States Code, deeming such action in the best interests of national security, public health and safety, law enforcement and the efficiency of the Federal service, and in order to establish standards and procedures to ensure fairness in achieving a drug-free Federal workplace and to protect the privacy of Federal employees, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Drug-Free Workplace.

(a) Federal employees are required to refrain from the use of illegal drugs.

(b) The use of illegal drugs by Federal employees, whether on duty or off duty, is contrary to the efficiency of the service.

(c) Persons who use illegal drugs are not suitable for Federal employment.

Sec. 2. Agency Responsibilities.

(a) The head of each Executive agency shall develop a plan for achieving the objective of a drug-free workplace with due consideration of the rights of the government, the employee, and the general public.

(b) Each agency plan shall include:

(1) A statement of policy setting forth the agency's expectations regarding drug use and the action to be anticipated in response to identified drug use;

(2) Employee Assistance Programs emphasizing high level direction, education, counseling, referral to rehabilitation, and coordination with available community resources;

(3) Supervisory training to assist in identifying and addressing illegal drug use by agency employees;

(4) Provision for self-referrals as well as supervisory referrals to treatment with maximum respect for individual confidentiality consistent with safety and security issues; and

(5) Provision for identifying illegal drug users, including testing on a controlled and carefully monitored basis in accordance with this Order.

Sec. 3. Drug Testing Programs.

(a) The head of each Executive agency shall establish a program to test for the use of illegal drugs by employees in sensitive positions. The extent to which such employees are tested and the criteria for such testing shall be determined by the head of each agency, based upon the nature of the agency's mission and its employees' duties, the efficient use of agency resources, and the danger to the public health and safety or national security that could result from the failure of an employee adequately to discharge his or her position.

(b) The head of each Executive agency shall establish a program for voluntary employee drug testing.

(c) In addition to the testing authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the head of each Executive agency is authorized to test an employee for illegal drug use under the following circumstances:

(1) When there is a reasonable suspicion that any employee uses illegal drugs;

(2) In an examination authorized by the agency regarding an accident or unsafe practice; or

(3) As part of or as a follow-up to counseling or rehabilitation for illegal drug use through an Employee Assistance Program.

(d) The head of each Executive agency is authorized to test any applicant for illegal drug use.

Sec. 4. Drug Testing Procedures.

(a) Sixty days prior to the implementation of a drug testing program pursuant to this Order, agencies shall notify employees that testing for use of illegal drugs is to be conducted and that they may seek counseling and rehabilitation and inform them of the procedures for obtaining such assistance through the agency's Employee Assistance Program. Agency drug testing programs already ongoing are exempted from the 60-day notice requirement. Agencies may take action under section 3(c) of this Order without reference to the 60-day notice period.

(b) Before conducting a drug test, the agency shall inform the employee to be tested of the opportunity to submit medical documentation that may support a legitimate use for a specific drug.

(c) Drug testing programs shall contain procedures for timely submission of requests for retention of records and specimens; procedures for retesting; and procedures, consistent with applicable law, to protect the confidentiality of test results and related medical and rehabilitation records. Procedures for providing urine specimens must allow individual privacy, unless the agency has reason to believe that a particular individual may alter or substitute the specimen to be provided.

(d) The Secretary of Health and Human Services is authorized to promulgate scientific and technical guidelines for drug testing programs, and agencies shall conduct their drug testing programs in accordance with these guidelines once promulgated.

Sec. 5. Personnel Actions.

(a) Agencies shall, in addition to any appropriate personnel actions, refer any employee who is found to use illegal drugs to an Employee Assistance Program for assessment, counseling, and referral for treatment or rehabilitation as appropriate.

(b) Agencies shall initiate action to discipline any employee who is found to use illegal drugs, *provided that* such action is not required for an employee who:

(1) Voluntarily identifies himself as a user of illegal drugs or who volunteers for drug testing pursuant to section 3(b) of this Order, prior to being identified through other means;

(2) Obtains counseling or rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program; and

(3) Thereafter refrains from using illegal drugs.

(c) Agencies shall not allow any employee to remain on duty in a sensitive position who is found to use illegal drugs, prior to successful completion of rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program. However, as part of a rehabilitation or counseling program, the head of an Executive agency may, in his or her discretion, allow an employee to return to duty in a sensitive position if it is determined that this action would not pose a danger to public health or safety or the national security.

(d) Agencies shall initiate action to remove from the service any employee who is found to use illegal drugs and:

(1) Refuses to obtain counseling or rehabilitation through an Employee Assistance Program; or

(2) Does not thereafter refrain from using illegal drugs.

(e) The results of a drug test and information developed by the agency in the course of the drug testing of the employee may be considered in processing any adverse action against the employee or for other administrative purposes. Preliminary test results may not be used in an administrative proceeding unless they are confirmed by a second analysis of the same sample or unless the employee confirms the accuracy of the initial test by admitting the use of illegal drugs.

(f) The determination of an agency that an employee uses illegal drugs can be made on the basis of any appropriate evidence, including direct observation, a criminal conviction, administrative inquiry, or the results of an authorized testing program. Positive drug test results may be rebutted by other evidence that an employee has not used illegal drugs.

(g) Any action to discipline an employee who is using illegal drugs (including removal from the service, if appropriate) shall be taken in compliance with otherwise applicable procedures, including the Civil Service Reform Act.

(h) Drug testing shall not be conducted pursuant to this Order for the purpose of gathering evidence for use in criminal proceedings. Agencies are not required to report to the Attorney General for investigation or prosecution any information, allegation, or evidence relating to violations of Title 21 of the United States Code received as a result of the operation of drug testing programs established pursuant to this Order.

Sec. 6. Coordination of Agency Programs.

(a) The Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall:

(1) Issue government-wide guidance to agencies on the implementation of the terms of this Order;

(2) Ensure that appropriate coverage for drug abuse is maintained for employees and their families under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program;

(3) Develop a model Employee Assistance Program for Federal agencies and assist the agencies in putting programs in place;

(4) In consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, develop and improve training programs for Federal supervisors and managers on illegal drug use; and

(5) In cooperation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and heads of Executive agencies, mount an intensive drug awareness campaign throughout the Federal work force.

(b) The Attorney General shall render legal advice regarding the implementation of this Order and shall be consulted with regard to all guidelines, regulations, and policies proposed to be adopted pursuant to this Order.

(c) Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to limit the authorities of the Director of Central Intelligence under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, or the statutory authorities of the National Security Agency or the Defense Intelligence Agency. Implementation of this Order within the Intelligence Community, as defined in Executive Order No. 12333, shall be subject to the approval of the head of the affected agency.

Sec. 7. Definitions.

(a) This Order applies to all agencies of the Executive Branch.

(b) For purposes of this Order, the term "agency" means an Executive agency, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 105; the Uniformed Services, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2101(3) (but excluding the armed forces as defined by 5 U.S.C. 2101(2)); or any other employing unit or authority of the Federal government, except the United States Postal Service, the Postal Rate Commission, and employing units or authorities in the Judicial and Legislative Branches.

(c) For purposes of this Order, the term "illegal drugs" means a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II, as defined by section 802(6) of Title 21 of the United States Code, the possession of which is unlawful under chapter 13 of that Title. The term "illegal drugs" does not mean the use of a controlled substance pursuant to a valid prescription or other uses authorized by law.

(d) For purposes of this Order, the term "employee in a sensitive position" refers to:

(1) An employee in a position that an agency head designates Special Sensitive, Critical-Sensitive, or Noncritical-Sensitive under Chapter 731 of the Federal Personnel Manual or an employee in a position that an agency head designates as sensitive in accordance with Executive Order No. 10450, as amended;

(2) An employee who has been granted access to classified information or may be granted access to classified information pursuant to a determination of trustworthiness by an agency head under Section 4 of Executive Order No. 12356;

(3) Individuals serving under Presidential appointments;

(4) Law enforcement officers as defined in 5 U.S.C. 8331 (20); and

(5) Other positions that the agency head determines involve law enforcement, national security, the protection of life and property, public health or safety, or other functions requiring a high degree of trust and confidence.

(e) For purposes of this Order, the term "employee" means all persons appointed in the Civil Service as described in 5 U.S.C. 2105 (but excluding persons appointed in the armed services as defined in 5 U.S.C. 2102(2)).

(f) For purposes of this Order, the term "Employee Assistance Program" means agency-based counseling programs that offer assessment, short-term counseling, and referral services to employees for a wide range of drug, alcohol, and mental health programs that affect employee job performance. Employee Assistance Programs are responsible for referring drug-using employees for rehabilitation and for monitoring employees' progress while in treatment.

Sec. 8. Effective Date. This Order is effective immediately.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 15, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:47 p.m., September 15, 1986*]

Message to the Congress Transmitting Proposed Legislation To Combat Drug Abuse and Trafficking

September 15, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "Drug-Free America Act of 1986." This proposal is one of the most important, and one of the most critically needed, pieces of legislation that my Administration has proposed. I strongly encourage the Congress to act upon this proposal before its adjournment.

Drugs are menacing our Nation. When Nancy and I spoke to the Nation last evening about what we Americans can do to win the fight against illegal drugs, we said that it is time to pull together. All Americans—in our schools, our jobs, our neighborhoods—must work together. No one level of government, no single institution, no lone group of citizens can eliminate the horror of drug abuse. In this national crusade, each of us is a critical soldier.

From the beginning of my Administration, I pledged to make the fight against drug abuse one of my highest priorities. We have taken strong steps to turn the tide against illegal drugs. To reduce the supply of drugs available in our country, we moved aggressively against the growers, producers, transporters, smugglers, and traffickers. Our spending for drug law enforcement has nearly tripled since 1981. To reduce demand, we plotted a course to encourage those who use drugs to stop and those who do not, never to begin. I am especially pleased at the success that the military has experienced, reducing drug usage by over 67 percent among our Armed Forces. And as a direct result of Nancy's leadership and commitment, over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs have been formed throughout the United States over the past few years to discourage drug use among our youth.

Today I am announcing a set of initiatives that will build upon what we have already accomplished. This set of initiatives, totaling almost $900 million in Fiscal Year 1987 in additional resources targeted to ridding our society of drugs, brings our total Federal contribution for fighting drugs to over $3 billion. Our initiatives are composed of several separate budget amendments; a six-title bill seeking stronger authority for our law enforcement personnel, both at home and abroad, increased penalties for taking part in the sale of illegal drugs, and establishing a new program to help our schools reach our youngsters before drugs reach them; and an Executive order setting the example for our Nation's workplaces by achieving a drug-free Federal work force.

Through separate budget amendments that I will soon transmit, I will request $100 million for State grants to enhance our capacity in this country to treat drug users. We must put a stop to the tragedy of a drug user who seeks help and cannot get urgently needed treatment. I will request $34 million for increased research into the most successful rehabilitation and treatment methods. Our expanded research will include a focus on better ways to intervene with high-risk children and adolescents. I will also request $69 million for grants to communities that show they can pull together to fight the scourge in their neighborhoods. Federal matching funds will be made available to help these communities to increase education, prevention, and rehabilitation efforts. Finally, I will submit a request for additional funds for other intervention, education, and prevention assistance from the Federal government.

Our law enforcement and interdiction efforts must be increased as well. I will propose substantial increased funding—approximately $400 million in 1987—for a major new enforcement initiative along our southwest border. A similar initiative will be proposed for our southeast border, involving at least $100 million in added funds.

I will be proposing shortly appropriate budget amendments to ensure that these necessary funds are made available. At the same time, other activities will be scaled back in order not to add to the Federal deficit.

The legislation I transmit today, the "Drug-Free America Act of 1986," is the second component of the greatly increased anti-drug abuse effort to which I have pledged my Administration. This legislation is a six-titled measure that, when enacted, will be the cornerstone of our efforts.

Title I, the "Drug-Free Federal Workplace Act of 1986," enables the Federal government, as the Nation's largest employer, to set an example in ensuring a drug-free workplace. The enactment of this title will make clear that the use of illegal drugs by current or prospective Federal employees will not be tolerated.

Title II of the bill, the "Drug-Free Schools Act of 1986," authorizes a major new grant program—at $100 million in 1987—to assist State and local governments in establishing drug-free learning environments in elementary and secondary schools.

Title III, the "Substance Abuse Services Amendments of 1986," responds to the grave health threat that the use of illegal drugs presents. It extends, from Fiscal Year 1988 through Fiscal Year 1992, the block grant under which funds are made available to the States for alcohol and drug abuse and mental health programs, and eliminates several unnecessary restrictions contained in current law that limit the flexibility of the States in putting these funds to work where they are most needed.

Title IV, the "Drug Interdiction and International Cooperation Act of 1986," emphasizes the need for increased and better international cooperation in the fight against drugs. This important set of proposals improves the procedures used in seizing the proceeds of narcotics-related crimes committed in other countries, facilitates the participation of United States law enforcement personnel in drug enforcement operations abroad, and ensures that aliens in this country who are convicted of illegal drug offenses can be deported.

Title V, the "Anti-Drug Enforcement Act of 1986," contains several measures that make available the necessary tools to our law enforcement personnel and our courts to ensure that those convicted of illegal drug offenses are both suitably punished and deprived of the fruits of their unlawful labors. This title also substantially increases penalties for drug trafficking and establishes additional penalties for persons who take advantage of and employ juveniles in drug trafficking. This title provides the tools to go after the manufacturers of "designer drugs," and hits drug traffickers in their pocketbooks by cracking down hard on money laundering, a practice widely used to conceal the illegal origin of large amounts of cash.

Finally, Title VI, the "Public Awareness and Private Sector Initiatives Act of 1986," encourages the increased cooperation between the private sector and the government in educating the public about the hazards of drug abuse.

I applaud the Congress for grappling with the drug abuse problem on a timely basis, and I urge speedy consideration of these proposals. But I do not for a moment suggest that enactment of these legislative proposals will result, by itself, in the elimination of illegal drugs in America. This can only happen when all Americans join together in the fight against drugs. Prompt enactment by the Congress of this package of our legislative proposals is an essential step in our plan to eliminate drug abuse.

Today, I underscore my commitment to this effort by signing the third component of my Administration's anti-drug initiative, an Executive order that supports the objectives contained in Title I of the proposed legislation. The Executive Order puts in place the policy that the use of drugs by Federal employees, either on duty or off duty, will not be tolerated. I am directing the head of each Federal agency to develop a plan to achieve a drug-free workplace and authorizing drug testing for applicants for all Federal jobs and for employees in certain sensitive positions. I am directing that programs to counsel, treat, and rehabilitate employees found to be using illegal drugs be expanded.

Over the years, our country has never hesitated to defend itself against the attack of any enemy, however formidable and whatever the odds. In many ways, the enemy facing us now—illegal drugs—is as formidable as any we have ever encountered. As a result of the combined actions of all Americans we will achieve the goal we all seek—a drug-free America for ourselves and for our children.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 15, 1986.

Nomination of Everett E. Bierman To Be United States Ambassador to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands

September 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Everett E. Bierman, of Virginia, as Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador to the Solomon Islands. He would succeed Paul Fisher Gardner.

Mr. Bierman began his career in 1948 as an information officer for the Department of Agriculture. In 1951 he left Agriculture to assume the information directorship of the National 4-H Foundation in Washington, DC. He served there until 1959, when he went to Fort Wayne, IN, as public relations director for the Central Soya Co. Since 1967 Mr. Bierman has been minority staff director for the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of Representatives. He served in the United States Army, 1942–1946.

Mr. Bierman graduated from Purdue University (B.S., 1948) and the American University (M.A., 1958). He is married to the former Joyce Elizabeth Lear, and they have four children. Mr. Bierman was born August 16, 1924, in Hastings, NE.

Nomination of William A. Clinkscales To Be Director of the Selective Service System

September 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate William A. Clinkscales to be Director of Selective Service. He would succeed Thomas K. Turnage.

Since 1981 Mr. Clinkscales has been Associate Administrator for Policy and Management Systems, General Services Administration. Previously, he was Deputy Director, Office of Information Security Oversight, 1980–1981, and security specialist/criminal investigator, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, General Services Administration, 1971–1980. He served in the United States Army, 1943–1944 and 1951–1971.

Mr. Clinkscales graduated from Monterey Peninsular College and the U.S. Armed

Forces Institute. He is married, has three children, and resides in Alexandria, VA. Mr. Clinkscales was born January 5, 1928, in Anderson, SC.

Nomination of Vaun A. Newill To Be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency

September 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Vaun A. Newill to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Research and Development). He would succeed Bernard D. Goldstein.

Dr. Newill has been with the Exxon Corp. since 1974 in various positions. Since 1985 he has been regional medical director and head of the occupational and environmental health department, Esso Europe, in London, England. Previously, he was associate medical director and director, operations division, medicine and environmental health department, 1981–1985; associate medical director and director of research and environmental health division, medicine and environmental health department, 1978–1980 and 1980–1981; and assistant medical director and director of environmental health in Linden, NJ, 1974–1978. Dr. Newill was with the Environmental Protection Agency, 1970–1974; the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the Division of Air Pollution, 1965–1967, and at the National Center for Air Pollution Control, 1967–1968; and he was on the faculty, departments of preventive medicine and medicine, School of Medicine, Western Reserve University, 1955–1967.

Dr. Newill graduated from Juniata College (B.A., 1943), University of Pittsburgh (M.D., 1947), and Harvard University (S.M. Hyg., 1960). He is married, has three children, and resides in London, England. Dr. Newill was born November 11, 1923, in Mount Pleasant, PA.

Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel

September 15, 1986

The President. Well, it has been a great pleasure for me to welcome, again, Shimon Peres to the White House. He's a valued friend, a statesman and a spokesman for peace, and a leader of the Government of Israel, a country with whom the United States has deep and special ties. Our meeting today reflected the close dialog that Israel and the United States enjoy as friends and partners. We discussed our broad bilateral agenda as well as regional and international issues.

Item number one was our commitment to continuing the search for a negotiated peace between Israel and all of its Arab neighbors. We noted favorable trends in the Middle East, not just the longing for peace by the Israeli and Arab peoples but constructive actions taken by leaders in the region to breathe new life into the peace process. No one has done more than Prime Minister Peres to that end. His vision, his statesmanship, and his tenacity are greatly appreciated here.

In this connection, we have just witnessed an auspicious event: the meeting between Prime Minister Peres and President Mubarak of Egypt following successful negotiations on a formula for resolving the Taba dispute. Egypt and Israel have once again demonstrated that Arab-Israeli differences can best be resolved through direct negotiations. We're also heartened by the continued efforts of King Hussein of Jordan as well as the historic meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Prime Minister Peres. There is reason for optimism and hope. Prime Minister Peres and I have agreed that a steady, determined effort is needed by all if the remaining obstacles to direct negotiations are to be surmounted. So, our two governments today reiterate our pledge to keep pushing toward a lasting peace.

In our discussions we also reviewed many aspects of the close and mutually beneficial relations between our countries, including the need to maintain a strong and secure Israel. To this end, not only is military strength essential but also a vigorous, growing Israeli economy. Prime Minister Peres and his colleagues in Israel's national unity government have achieved remarkable success in stabilizing their economy. They are now turning their attention to growth, with our full encouragement and support.

I emphasized to Prime Minister Peres that the United States Government remains deeply concerned about the plight of Soviet Jewry and that this subject will continue to be an important part of our dialog with the Soviet Union. We also discussed the scourge of terrorism and our revulsion over the recent murder of the innocent in Istanbul and Karachi. The lives of Jews, Moslems, Hindus, and Christians were taken in this attack on civilization. These were acts of horror and outrage.

Israelis and Americans can be proud of the relationship between our two countries. The common values and interests that bring us together sustain us both, and the many levels of cooperation between us provide a rich substance to our ties. We look forward to building on the good will and trust so evident between our governments and peoples. And so, again, I say it's been a pleasure having Prime Minister Peres here.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, it is with satisfaction that I join you at a conclusion of yet another most productive meeting where your dedication to peace in the Middle East and your long-recognized friendship to the people of Israel—may I say, to the Jewish people all over the world—found one small, concrete expression.

When we met 2 years ago, we laid out policies and strategies for peace, security, and economic development. These were mostly accomplished, much, due to your friendship and determination. Today we look at the future. I am certain that what we have planned will be implemented with equal imagination, dedication, and resolve.

On the peace front, we have prepared the ground for a new drive. The end of the war in Lebanon, the beginning of what President Mubarak termed a new era in the Israeli-Egyptian relations, a policy that keeps doors open for coexistence and peaceful relations on the West Bank and Gaza, the search for a Jordanian-Palestinian platform for progress—all pave the ground for the next phase. There is always a difference between uprooting a tree and making a forest grow. Confrontation is by definition a single event. Peacemaking is a process which requires constant patience, cultivation. I am certain that together we can sail to new shores of understanding in pacifying our region. The good offices of the United States has demonstrated its effectiveness by demonstrating restraint in appearance and dedication in content.

The next step should be directed toward negotiation between the parties concerned. The international community can support such negotiations, not substitute it. We are for, clearly, direct negotiation on a bilateral ground between each of the parties concerned. And international support can provide the parties with an opportunity of an opening occasion, but negotiations should remain between the parties concerned. For the international participation, we shall accept only parties that respect peace and human rights, and we shall not compromise on it. Small as we may be, we are not going to depart from conviction and principles that should be respected by all, small and large at the same time.

Again, I would like to thank you for the depth of your understanding, for the empathy, enjoying the basic rights, the basic rights of a people under your leadership, Mr. President. The free world has made real progress toward democracy, toward freedom, toward security, and toward prosperity. And all of us, wherever we may be, have enjoyed this very imaginative and determined leadership. I would like to thank you for a wind of hope and optimism that you have added to the life of the free world and to our own country and our own people. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:37 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his closing remarks, the President referred to the recent massacre at Neve Shalom Synagogue in Istanbul, Turkey, and the hijacking of Pan American Airways flight 73 in Karachi, Pakistan. Earlier, the President and the Prime Minister met in the Oval Office.

Proclamation 5525—National Infection Control Week, 1986 and 1987

September 15, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Nosocomial (hospital-associated) infections directly cause more than twenty thousand deaths annually. They contribute indirectly to an additional sixty thousand deaths every year. Approximately one-third of all such infections, according to public health experts, are preventable. While doctors have long been aware of this problem in hospitals, there is new and growing concern about the spread of infection in day care centers. There is no way of reckoning the human cost of these infectious diseases. But we do know that the days lost from school and work as a result of these diseases and the cost of treating them create a great financial burden for the American public.

Scientific evidence has shown that improved health practices, such as proper hand-washing in health care and educational facilities, can significantly reduce the spread of infections, especially staphylococcal infections, which are a threat to hospital patients, and meningitis and diarrheal diseases, which can be contracted in day care centers that neglect proper hygienic practices.

Public Health Service investigators are continuing vital research. They are optimistic that new discoveries will lead to the development of improved techniques for diagnosing, treating, and preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

To focus public and professional attention on the seriousness of nosocomial and other infectious diseases, the Congress, by Public Law 99–373, has authorized and requested the President to designate a calendar week in 1986 and 1987 as "National Infection Control Week" and to issue a proclamation to that effect.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the weeks beginning October 19, 1986, and October 18, 1987, as National Infection Control Week. I call upon all Federal, State, and local government agencies, health organizations, communications media, and the people of the United States to observe these weeks with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:05 p.m., September 16, 1986*]

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Arrest and Detention of Nicholas Daniloff in the Soviet Union

September 16, 1986

The Daniloff matter is an issue of continuing and increasing concern to the United States. Until Nick Daniloff is free the U.S.-Soviet relationship will be businesslike, but it will not be business as usual. We will, in every forum, raise the Daniloff matter and continue to raise it until Nick Daniloff is free. We will examine each of our contacts and arrangements with the Soviets in light of the Daniloff case.

Secretary [of State] Shultz will be meeting this weekend with [Soviet] Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, and we will raise the issue as the first item on the agenda. In addition, we will be continuing to raise it in our talks on nuclear testing at Geneva, as the sixth session of the nuclear space talks resumes Thursday in Geneva; at the Chautauqua Conference; and, as I say, at the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. The longer Nick Daniloff is held in the Soviet Union, the more it will affect our relationship with the Soviets.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:21 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. Mr. Daniloff, the U.S. News & World Report Moscow correspondent, was arrested on August 30.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony Honoring National Hispanic Heritage Week

September 16, 1986

Thank you, and welcome to the Casa Blanca—[*laughter*]—and welcome to a new member of our team here, Rudy Beserra. I appreciate all of you coming today to help commemorate Hispanic Heritage Week. This is a special event for me, because as a Californian I'm keenly aware of the enormous contributions that America's Hispanic community have made to our way of life.

When I arrived in California, fresh from the Midwest, I must admit that my understanding of this was much more limited. But part of becoming a Californian, part of the process, is developing a love and appreciation for that part of America that is uniquely Hispanic. In California that includes architecture, music, and cultural values that reflect some of the noblest yearnings of mankind. In 1883 one of our greatest poets, Walt Whitman, an intellectual and an individual of deep insight, said it all about Hispanic traits and the American identity. He said, "No stock shows a grander historic retrospect: grander in religiousness and loyalty, or for partriotism, courage, decorum, gravity, and honor."

Well, Whitman, a man who looked deeply into the meaning of things, penned those words long before so many Americans of Hispanic descent, with courage above and beyond the call of duty, distinguished themselves in battle defending our liberty. He penned those words when there was considerable discrimination against Hispanics. And yet he saw what I consider one of the most admirable of all Hispanic traits: the resolve to maintain dignity even in times of great adversity.

Never was that brought home to me more clearly than when I was Governor of California and I visited the site of a tragic mudslide. You know, in California if the ground isn't shaking you or the rain isn't flooding you or the drought isn't drying everything up, why, you'll find that the hillsides can, under a rain, start coming down. And this had happened. It was near Santa Barbara. And I went equipped with knee boots, because we were out deep in the mud that had come down into a very nice and lovely little settlement of homes there close to the highway. And one elderly gentleman invited me into his house, and we went in, standing knee-deep in that sloppy mud. And it was apparent that he had evidently just newly furnished this house, and the furniture—there it was, standing—or sitting in all of that mud. And as we stood there in the living room, he said to me, "*Mi casa es su casa,*" with all the dignity, as if there was no mud and he had invited me in for just a friendly visit. I've never forgotten him.

One of the major goals of our administration has been to expand opportunity to all Americans. And if I read the Hispanic community right, that's all that's expected. I've always found it strange that the idea that people should work hard to support their families and improve their well-being is labeled the "Protestant work ethic." From everything I know, it could be called the Hispanic work ethic. One need only look to an individual with us today to understand what I mean. I'm referring to Hector Barreto, a man who early in his life picked potatoes for a living. With freedom and opportunity available to him, with hard work and a commitment to excellence, he is today a successful businessman and president of the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. Hector, I understand that the Hispanic Chamber's convention will open tomorrow in Denver. Well, I hope you'll convey my best wishes.

Americans of Hispanic descent are working their way up and reaching for the stars. I think it is fitting that a poster put out by the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute features a young Hispanic child wearing an astronaut's helmet and the words, "*El derecho al futuro*"—the right to the future. If our children are to have the freedom and opportunity we want them to have, it'll require us to act today.

And that's one of the reasons during this last campaign I pushed so hard for tax reform. It took a while for the idea to catch on. The critics claimed it was a nothing issue, but we kept pushing. Only 6 months ago the naysayers said it was dead, but we didn't give up. And let me assure all of you, when I sign tax reform into law, which I expect to do shortly, I'm going to remind every young person in the country not to give up just because someone tells them something can't be done. I know before I became Governor there was a great deal of criticism about the fact that I'd had no previous experience in that job. You know, I found that that wasn't all a disadvantage. It's wonderful, sometimes, to not know the things you can't do—and then you find out you can do them.

Well, our tax program will be a major boon to working people. It simplifies the system, reducing the number of tax brackets from 14 to 2—15 percent and 28 percent. And I should say there will be 3 brackets, because many lower income people—6 million, we estimate—will be taken off the rolls altogether. Their bracket will be 0, so that's a third bracket—0, 15, and 28. This bill, which we fought so hard to get through the system, makes our code more fair and represents a tax reduction for most Americans. It will increase the incentive to work, strengthen our economy, and streamline the system. It means more jobs and more opportunity for everyone.

There's been some talk that once our tax reform is in place the rates will be raised to pay for more spending. That would be an intolerable breach of faith with the American people. We didn't achieve this historic tax reform to have it undermined by the big taxers. I pledge today to oppose any effort to raise the tax rates and negate the hard-fought progress that we've made. In addition, I call on all Members of Congress to take the same pledge: Ask them to take my pledge on tax rates—15, 28, and, for corporations, 34.

We are a richly diverse nation, and it's our dream of opportunity and freedom that unites all Americans of every descent. Today it's my pleasure to join my fellow Americans in honoring our friends, neighbors, and colleagues who are of Hispanic descent. So, thank all of you for being here today. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:59 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Rudy Beserra, Associate Director of the Office of Public Liaison.

Statement on the Soviet-United States Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms

September 17, 1986

The nuclear and space talks (NST) resume tomorrow with the opening of round six in Geneva. This could prove to be a very important phase in the strong effort being made by the United States to get Soviet agreement to deep reductions in nuclear arms. If the Soviets are as determined as we are, there is a real chance for such reductions.

The United States is fully committed to achieving genuine arms reductions—and soon. It is in this spirit that I wrote to General Secretary Gorbachev in July, further amplifying our positions on the full range of arms control issues. In this letter I specifically sought areas of common ground where we and the Soviet Union could most productively focus our efforts to reach agreement. My letter dealt with expressed Soviet concerns and identified immediate, practical steps that can move us in the direction of our ultimate goal: the total elimination of nuclear arms. We are now awaiting a constructive Soviet response. Our ideas offer a solid basis for negotiations toward agreements beneficial to both sides. If the Soviets offer a serious response, we can look forward to a productive round.

In the weeks leading up to Friday's meeting between Secretary [of State] Shultz and [Soviet] Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, the United States has undertaken expert-level discussions with the Soviets in the four key areas of the U.S.-Soviet agenda. This includes human rights, regional, bilateral, and arms control issues. We hope that these discussions have helped to facilitate progress in some areas, including the nuclear and space talks.

Our goals in the nuclear and space talks, and in arms control in general, remain constant. We seek to strengthen strategic stability and truly diminish the risk of nuclear war. This means removing the capability and incentive for the Soviet Union to conduct a disarming first strike. It means preserving the ability to deter war at the lowest possible level of forces. Therefore, our overriding priority in these talks is the achievement of agreements which will bring about deep, equitable, and verifiable reductions in the nuclear arsenals of both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Of course, if the benefits of such agreements are to be realized, they must be fully complied with by both sides. The Soviet Union has continued to violate key provisions of existing arms control agreements, and this pattern of violations threatens to undermine the entire arms control process. We therefore will continue to press the Soviets to correct their noncompliance, and thereby strengthen the prospects for achieving real arms reductions. We also will insist that verification be a key feature of any new agreement.

In the Geneva negotiating forum, the United States has put forward concrete proposals in all three areas of the nuclear and space talks:

—Our strategic arms (START) proposals are based on the concept—on which Mr. Gorbachev and I agreed at the Geneva summit last November—of 50-percent reductions in the strategic, offensive nuclear arsenals of both sides. Further, we seek to enhance stability by concentrating on reductions in ballistic missiles, since they are the most destabilizing in a crisis.

—In the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) talks we have proposed a phased approach for global elimination of the entire class of U.S. and Soviet longer range INF missiles.

—In the defense and space negotiations, we have advanced new ideas on how to ensure a stable transition to strategic defenses, should these prove feasible. Additionally, we have proposed an "open laboratories" exchange to enable each side to reassure itself concerning the other's strategic defense research.

In my July letter to Mr. Gorbachev I expanded upon these American proposals and offered some new ideas. In Geneva our negotiators will be able to offer concrete new details in all three areas. In addition, Secretary Shultz is prepared to discuss these issues—along with our human rights, regional, and bilateral concerns—with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. These discussions can help to lay the groundwork for a second summit meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and myself in the United States later this year, as agreed at our first summit meeting in Geneva.

I want to emphasize, however, that the Soviet treatment of American journalist Nicholas Daniloff continues to limit severely what is achievable in our bilateral relations. I therefore urge the Soviet Union to resolve this case promptly before it does even more damage to the relationship between our two countries.

The time has come for practical achievements in *all* areas of our relations. As far as the Geneva negotiations are concerned, the United States has demonstrated that we are doing *our* part to bring about meaningful arms reductions. This round should tell us whether the Soviet Union is similarly dedicated. If the Soviets do share our commitment, there can be real progress on nuclear arms reductions, and it can begin soon.

Statement on Receiving the Report of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution

September 17, 1986

I was privileged to receive today, from Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in his capacity as Chairman, the second report of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Since this is the 199th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, the Commission's report is particularly timely.

In keeping with the significance of the Constitution to the continuing life of our country, the Commission was chosen to celebrate the Constitution's bicentennial as a 3-year lesson for all of us in our history and government. I am particularly pleased by the Commission's cosponsorship of a high school essay contest. The topic, "The Constitution: How Does the Separation of Powers Help Make It Work?," is a challenging exercise that will focus the attention of our young citizens on the essence of our constitutional heritage. I urge students and teachers in the Nation's high schools to make this contest an important element of the year's curriculum.

The Commission's report demonstrates considerable progress thus far, and much of the credit must go to Chief Justice Burger for his special, personal commitment to the Commission's important work. In retiring as Chief Justice of the United States and dedicating himself to serve as the Commission's Chairman, he has ensured that the Constitution will be honored on its bicentennial in a manner the Nation deserves. I expect to take an active role in the celebration of our Constitution's bicentennial as it proceeds, and I call upon all Americans to support the Commission's work.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines

September 17, 1986

President Reagan. It was truly a pleasure to welcome and meet today with Philippine President Corazon Aquino. Her courage and her commitment to democracy, mirroring those same qualities in the Filipino people, have inspired the world, and it's been an honor to have her as our guest. President Aquino and I discussed her strenuous efforts to bolster the democratic institutions of her country and to ensure its security and strengthen its economy. And I assured her that all America wants the Philippine democracy to succeed and to prosper and that we'll do what we can to help.

These have been trying times in the Philippines. President Aquino has been overseeing an historic transition. In the coming months a new constitution will be submitted which will pave the way for strong, democratically elected local and national governments. In the meantime, President Aquino has been doing her level best to unite her richly diverse people under a banner of freedom and opportunity. Her efforts to reconcile all elements of her society and bring them into the democratic process are applauded here. I might add that her personal bravery in this heroic endeavor to diffuse conflict has won the hearts and imagination of the people everywhere.

Despite President Aquino's efforts, however, well-armed Communist guerrillas remain a threat to democracy in the Philippines. President Aquino and I discussed her strategy to meet this challenge. It includes attacking the root political, economic, and social problems that feed insurgencies. The second half of the formula is building the Philippine military into a professional, properly armed and trained force that is capable of dealing with any threat. The United States stands ready to assist President Aquino in her quest to create a stable and secure land as well as in her commitment to invigorate the Philippine economy.

During our discussion today, President Aquino reaffirmed her belief that free enterprise is the surest path to development, the surest method of opening the door of opportunity and advancement to all her people. Her government stands for free trade and is encouraging private investment. She knows in the long run nothing would better serve the Filipino people than unleashing the entrepreneurial spirit and putting the creative and economy-building power of the marketplace to work. As one might surmise, after hearing this, I'm bullish on the Philippines. I would hope American as well as foreign investors take notice of this incredible opportunity to help build a country. For our part, we will mold our efforts to encourage development in the Philippines. Today, for example, we discussed the idea of increasing Philippine exports to the United States, including improved treatment under our generalized system of preferences.

We also considered ways in which the Philippines can provide a larger share of the goods and services consumed by the U.S. military facilities within that country. And just a side note, when talking about those bases, our two countries share common interests in the peace and stability of the Pacific region. I'm confident that we will continue to enjoy a strong mutual defense relationship for the foreseeable future. President Aquino reaffirmed today that the military bases agreement will be respected through its current term. I understand and am comfortable with her position. The next review of our defense relations is scheduled in 1988, and that gives us and the people of the Philippines plenty of time to think about it.

In the meantime, I will continue to ask Congress for appropriate levels of economic and military assistance above and beyond existing U.S. base-related commitments. The latest installment of our current aid effort—a $100 million grant of economic support funds, which I'm pleased to announce will be signed by our respective Cabinet members in a few moments, a $50 million grant of military assistance, along with a $20 million package of medical supplies and services—has been approved. In the future, to the largest extent possible, future U.S. aid will be designed to provide the greatest benefit without exacerbating the country's debt burden.

And one last thought: Today governments, businesses, financial institutions, and individuals are dealing with a new kind of government in the Philippines. We're dealing with a noble and honest people—people with ideals, people we can trust. And we place a high value on character and hope everyone appreciates this and takes it into account. A great Filipino hero, Dr. José Rizal, once wrote, "God is justice: He cannot abandon His cause, the cause of liberty, without which no justice is possible." Well, José Rizal, like President Aquino's husband, died for freedom and inspired his nation.

President Aquino and I reaffirmed the commitment of our two peoples to the ideals which so many Americans and Filipinos have given their lives, and we also reaffirm the bonds of friendship and affection between the United States and the Philippines. It was truly an honor to have her here. Thank you, and God bless you.

President Aquino. Thank you, President Reagan. This has been an opportunity to get to know each other, to explore common issues together. Above all, though, I can say that for my part the most important aspect has been the chance to meet each other.

We are both politicians who set great store on face-to-face encounters. Government-to-government contacts have their proper place, yet when the leadership of a country changes in such a dramatic fashion, as happened in the Philippines, it is only right that the Presidents of two such close allies meet and get to know each other. Issues do not generate of their own accord the decisions that will resolve them. In the end, decisions will be made by the people who have the responsibility to make them.

From this meeting today both our governments will go out with a clear sense of priorities, with a recognition that we must both work hard to strengthen the bonds between us. I hope we have set the tone and direction for a new relationship. By recovering our democracy, we Filipinos have recovered our self-confidence and pride and hence our ability to deal with our major ally on an equal footing. This is the only basis for a relationship between friends, and I think we were able to start on that agenda today. I was able to explain to President Reagan the problems we have inherited, all of them rooted in a devastated economy. I was also able to outline to him what we are doing to set things right. I am gratified that President Reagan understands and supports what we are trying to do.

As you know, we have placed our faith in the private sector as the stimulus of growth. I also briefed the President on the wide range of reforms we have embarked on to resolve our difficulties. A new constitution is in the final stages of drafting. There will be a referendum on it followed by elections early next year. We are carrying out a long-overdue program of military reform. Within this context of an economic reconstruction, political rebuilding, and military reform, we can combat our remaining problem: the insurgency. As you know, we are pursuing a political approach, but this is backed by the military option. In all these areas of rebuilding, I hope we can count on American support and understanding.

But most important, reform is being done in a new environment of freedom, human rights, and democracy. So, as today's discussions showed, we have a lot of values in common again. We admire freedom and hard work in just the way you do. For two countries who have a faith in God, in freedom, in the family, and in democratic values, we should allow nothing to come in the way of an ever-growing friendship. Today was a good beginning, and I thank you all for it.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 1:35 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. Earlier, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office and then attended a luncheon in the Residence. Following the Presidents' remarks, Secretary of the Treasury James A. Baker III and Philippine Minister of Finance Jaime Ongpin signed an agreement providing for $100 million in U.S. economic assistance to the Philippines.

Nomination of James F. McGovern To Be Under Secretary of the Air Force
September 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James F. McGovern to be Under Secretary of the Air Force. He would succeed Edward C. Aldridge, Jr.

Since 1982 Mr. McGovern has been staff director and chief counsel of the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Previously, he was general counsel to the Senate Committee on Armed Services under the chairmanship of Senator John Tower, 1981–1982; an attorney with the Washington law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro and Morin, 1978–1981; and on active duty with the U.S. Navy, 1969–1979. Since 1979 he has been serving in the U.S. Marine Corps (Reserve) as a lieutenant colonel.

Mr. McGovern graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1969) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1978). He is married, has two children, and resides in Vienna, VA. Mr. McGovern was born November 28, 1946, in Dayton, OH.

Nomination of Frank E. Young To Be the United States Representative on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization
September 17, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frank E. Young to be Representative of the United States on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization. He would succeed Edward N. Brandt, Jr.

Since July 1984 Dr. Young has been Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration. Previously, he was affiliated with the Strong Memorial Hospital and the University of Rochester in Rochester, NY, in the following positions: chairman, department of microbiology and professor of microbiology, of pathology and of radiation biology and biophysics, 1970–1979; dean of the School of Medicine and Dentistry and director of the Medical Center, 1979–1984; chairman of the executive hospital committee of Strong Memorial, 1979–1984; chairman of the medical advisory committee, Monroe Community Hospital 1979–1984; and pathologist, Strong Memorial Hospital, 1974–1984. After internship and residency in pathology in university hospitals in Cleveland, OH, Dr. Young served on the faculty of Case Western Reserve University, 1962–1965; Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, 1965–1970; and University of California at San Diego, 1967–1970.

Dr. Young graduated from Union College (B.S.), State University of New York (M.D., 1956), and Case Western Reserve University (Ph.D., 1962). He is married, has five children, and resides in Bethesda, MD. Dr. Young was born on September 1, 1931, in Mineola, NY.

Statement on the Senate Confirmation of William H. Rehnquist as Chief Justice and Antonin Scalia as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

September 17, 1986

I am very pleased that the Senate has voted to confirm my nominations of William Rehnquist to be Chief Justice of the United States and Antonin Scalia as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. William Rehnquist has served with great distinction as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the last 15 years. Known as an extraordinary legal mind from his early years in law, Justice Rehnquist earned renown in the Court for the brilliance of his reason and the clarity and craftsmanship of his opinions. I have no doubt that William Rehnquist will prove to be a Chief Justice of historic stature. Judge Scalia is also widely regarded in his profession as a first-class intellect, a persuasive jurist, and a warm, caring person. He will make a superb addition to the Court.

This vote in the full Senate is a bipartisan rejection of the political posturing that marred the confirmation hearings. It's clear to all now that the extraordinary controversy surrounding the hearings had little to do with Justice Rehnquist's record or character—both are unassailable and unimpeachable. The attacks came from those whose ideology runs contrary to his profound and unshakable belief in the proper constitutional role of the judiciary in this country. Justice Rehnquist believes, as I do, that our Founding Fathers did not create the Supreme Court as a kind of supralegislature; that judges should interpret the law, not make it; and that victims of crime are due at least as much consideration from our judicial system as criminal offenders. Both Chief Justice Rehnquist and Associate Justice Scalia will be strong and eloquent voices for the proper role of the judiciary and the rights of victims, and I am confident that they will both serve the Court and their country very well indeed.

Proclamation 5526—Citizenship Day and Constitution Week, 1986

September 17, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In this coming year, as we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, all Americans should reflect upon the precious heritage of liberty under law passed on to us by our Founding Fathers. This heritage finds its most comprehensive expression in our Constitution.

The framing of the Constitution was an arduous task accomplished in the spirit of cooperation and with dedication to the ideals of republican self-government and unalienable God-given human rights that gave transcendent meaning and inspiration to the American Revolution. After extensive debate and public participation, the Constitution was ratified by the several States. The wisdom and foresight of the architects of the Constitution are manifest in the fact that it remains a powerful governing tool to the present day. Indeed, a great British statesman has called it "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

For 200 years, people from other lands have come to the United States to participate in the great adventure in self-government begun in Philadelphia in 1787. It is no surprise that knowledge of the Constitution is one of the primary requirements for new citizens. In this bicentennial year, all citizens should reread and study this great document and rededicate themselves to the ideals it enshrines.

In recognition of the fundamental importance of our Constitution to our way of life and the role of our citizens in shaping government policies at all levels, the Congress, by joint resolution of February 29, 1952 (36 U.S.C. 153), has designated September 17 of each year as Citizenship Day and authorized the President to issue annually a proclamation calling upon officials of the government to display the flag on all government buildings on that day. The Congress also, by joint resolution of August 2, 1956 (36 U.S.C. 159), requested the President to proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23 of each year as Constitution Week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, call upon appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on Citizenship Day, September 17, 1986. I urge Federal, State, and local officials, as well as leaders of civic, educational, and religious organizations to conduct ceremonies and programs that day to commemorate the occasion.

I proclaim the week beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1986, as Constitution Week, and I urge all Americans to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their schools, churches, and other suitable places.

Furthermore, I proclaim that effective September 17, 1986, the area designated as Constitution Gardens, a part of West Potomac Park in our Nation's Capital, to be henceforth a "Living Legacy" dedicated to the commemoration of the United States Constitution.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11 a.m., September 19, 1986*]

Written Responses to Questions Submitted by Business Day and the Manila Chronicle of the Philippines

September 15, 1986

Philippine-U.S. Relations

Q. Did the United States switch its support from former President Marcos to President Aquino only at the 11th hour?

The President. U.S. support for the democratic process has been and continues to be the foundation of our Philippine policy. During the last years of the administration of former President Marcos, our specific policy goals, goals which enjoyed wide bipartisan support in Congress, were: to support Filipino efforts to reform and strengthen their political institutions; to encourage free-market reforms aimed at dismantling monopoly structures and reducing government intervention in the economy; and to support military reform aimed, particularly, at restoring military professionalism and ending military abuses of individual and human rights.

The culmination of our policy was the support and encouragement the United States gave to Filipino efforts to ensure that the February Presidential elections were free, fair, and credible. As you know, the United States support included sending an official delegation to observe those elections. Clearly, those elections were not conducted in a manner credible to the Filipino people. The events of February leading to the peaceful transition to a popular new government were a tribute to the deeply felt Filipino commitment to democracy. The United States moved swiftly to recognize the new democratic government of President Aquino. In so doing, we acknowledge the popular will of the Philippine people.

Philippine Internal Situation

Q. What is your attitude to President Aquino's approach to the insurgency, and what mix of military and economic assistance should support this approach?

The President. President Aquino's government has undertaken significant initial measures to revive the economy, whose previous decline had been one key contributing factor to the insurgency's growth. We hope these efforts will continue and that once the macroeconomic policies are in place additional measures targeted on the rural economy will be considered. Her government has also taken important steps to restore professionalism and capabilities to the Armed Forces. The ongoing efforts to explore the possibility of a cease-fire and amnesty with the Communist insurgents deserve a chance to be tested. At the same time, President Aquino has made clear from the outset that if her efforts to find a peaceful solution are rejected she will take appropriate measures, including whatever military action is necessary.

As for the nature of U.S. aid, we are in full agreement with President Aquino that priority must be given to economic aid to assist in economic recovery and equitable growth. This does not imply that military aid is not also required. U.S. Government officials, including the Secretary of State, have consulted closely with the Philippine Government on the need for continued military assistance to enhance the Philippine military's capacity to meet the threat posed by the Communist insurgency.

U.S. Military Bases

Q. How would the United States deal with a Philippine Government position against the extension of the tenure of U.S. military bases beyond 1991?

The President. The United States and the Philippines share the same interest in the preservation of freedom and democracy in the Pacific region. For this reason, I am confident that we will continue to enjoy a strong mutal defense relationship for the foreseeable future. President Aquino has pledged publicly to respect the military bases agreement through its current term. We understand and respect her position. We will discuss the future of our defense relations during the next scheduled review of these commitments in 1988.

Philippine Internal Situation

Q. How would the United States deal with the Aquino government if it achieved a *modus vivendi* with the left?

The President. The Philippine people must be the judge of the government they want in the Philippines. Given the Philippine people's deep and demonstrated commitment to democracy, I find it unlikely they would accept a government which included individuals whose goals are the very antithesis of democracy.

Nuclear Weapons in the Philippines

Q. How would you respond to a Philippine Government policy of banning U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear capable ships from the U.S. facilities in the Philippines?

The President. I prefer not to deal with hypothetical situations. The United States policy is that we will neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons aboard ships, aircraft, or stored in any facilities.

Philippine Economic Recovery

Q. Do you support President Aquino's economic recovery plan and her efforts to reduce the Philippines $26 billion debt vis-a-vis the private banks, the multilateral lending agencies, and in the Paris Club; and will the Baker plan benefit the Philippines?

The President. We strongly support the important actions that President Aquino and her government have taken to promote economic recovery in the Philippines. The government's tax reform program and the moves undertaken to break up the monopolies which have controlled the markets for certain commodities are vital steps toward restoration of a vigorous, growth-oriented, free-market economy. Significant steps are also being taken to liberalize existing trade restrictions and to bring public sector spending down to healthier levels. We anticipate continued progress in these essential areas as well.

Over the next few years, as the Philippine economy emerges from recession and begins to recognize its enormous potential, further Paris Club and private bank debt reschedulings may be necessary. This temporary adjustment period will give the Philippine Government the opportunity it needs to reestablish a solid basis for economic growth in the 1990's and beyond. The program for sustained growth proposed by Secretary [of the Treasury] Baker last year calls for the sort of structural economic reform now being initiated by the Philippines. Reforms such as these may be eligible for the lending support of the multilateral development banks.

U.S. Economic and Military Aid

Q. What is your government doing to assist the Philippines beyond the bases-related $900 million "best efforts" pledge?

The President. The aid package my administration has developed to assist the new Philippine Government in its economic recovery efforts includes and goes beyond the aid committed under the bases-related "best efforts" pledge. The major elements of the package include: an additional grant of $100 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) during fiscal year 1986, recently appropriated by the Congress and which will soon be made available; the provision of $200 million of previous year ESF as direct support to the Philippine Government budget; conversion of $100 million of development assistance from loan to grant; and a supplemental grant of $50 million of military assistance in fiscal year 1986. The United States is increasing "people-to-people" assistance, such as feeding programs for infants and school children and health programs to reduce infant and child mortality. These programs are generally administered by private voluntary organizations.

U.S. Trade and Investment

Q. A growing number of Filipino businessmen want to see more trade and investment and less aid from the United States. Do you support this point of view?

The President. We are working hard to increase both trade with and investment in the Philippines. We believe that these are the real keys to the restoration of economic growth. In June Secretary [of State] Shultz gave a speech in New York to a group of U.S. business and banking executives in which he described the real potential for economic recovery in the Philippines and encouraged U.S. investors to participate. Businessmen, of course, will make their decisions on the basis of their own calculations of the Philippines economic potential. We believe the Philippine economy is on the road to recovery. We also believe businessmen will make a similar assessment.

Philippine Democracy

Q. Do you consider former President Marcos a threat to the Philippine democratic recovery, or are there other threats you perceive?

The President. The activities of the supporters of former President Marcos are not a real threat to the stability of the Philippine Government. The new Government enjoys the widespread support of the Filipino people and of the major sectors of Philippine society. Filipinos are now working at building new, democratically elected political institutions. The supporters of former President Marcos can best serve their country by working to strengthen Philippine democracy by participating in a constructive manner in the process of institution building. Clearly, the real threat to Philippine democracy is the threat posed by the Communist insurgency.

Note: The questions and answers were released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 18.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for Representative W. Henson Moore in Metairie, Louisiana

September 18, 1986

The President. Thank you all very much. Thank you. And thank you, Henson. You know, they tell me that with my job goes the title of Commander in Chief. And I know that in the military the top commanders can dictate the uniform. And right now I'm dictating the uniform. [The President removed his jacket.] Well, it's wonderful to be here in Louisiana. And it's great to be back on the campaign trail—it almost feels like 1980 all over again. You know, as I said to my staff when we were taking off on Air Force One, it's great to be out of Washington and back to where the real people are. You make a man feel mighty welcome.

I wish I could—[*applause*]—thank you, I wish I could stay longer, but as you know, Congress is back in session and, well, with a couple of the best here with me and me here, too, I don't think that we should be leaving the rest of them there alone too long. Like the story of the man from Jefferson Parish—he sent a letter to the IRS saying: Enclosed is a check for $1,000. I cheated on my taxes last year, and I can't sleep at night. P.S.: If I still can't sleep, I'll send you the rest I owe you. [*Laughter*]

I see a lot of young people in the audience, and I know that many of you are out of schools in Jefferson Parish. And I have a special message for you from my roommate. As I was leaving this morning, Nancy asked me to pass on to you her message. You heard it from us both Sunday night: that when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, your families, for your community and for your country—just say no. [*Applause*] Well, thank you, and—all of you students being here firsthand to learn about our democratic process—and that's the most important lesson there is to learn in this free country of ours.

I'm real proud to be here with these candidates: Bob Livingston, one of our all-star players of the United States Congress; Richard Baker—and when I say he's good enough to fill Henson Moore's shoes in the Sixth District, I'm saying a lot. We've also got a top candidate in Clyde Holloway in the Eighth District. Moore, Livingston, Baker, and Holloway—that's what I call Louisiana's A-Team. And just as Henson told us, it is time for a new day to dawn in Louisiana. And like the sun coming up over the horizon, I see a new Senator for this State—a fighter for Louisiana, a strong, effective leader, with a reputation for integrity. And I'm talking about our friend Henson Moore, the next United States Senator from the great State of Louisiana. I've seen this man work in Washington, and believe me, there is none better. Henson Moore has a proven record in the Congress.

Audience. We love you, Ronnie! We love you, Reagan!

The President. Thank you. All right.

He's been in the vanguard of the battle to bring America back with pride and patriotism. And with his help in the Senate, we're going to keep America standing tall and proud and free. You know, Henson tells me about when he was a boy growing up in Hackberry, in the southwestern part of Louisiana, and how when he and his friends used to go swimming out in the bayous they'd always have one fellow stay in the boat, keeping a lookout for alligators. Well, I think you'll know what I'm talking about when I say that's why America needs Henson Moore in Washington—keeping a lookout for Louisiana's interests and keeping America out of the clutches of the liberal tax and spenders.

Now, it's no secret that there are still some folks in Washington who want to put America full speed in reverse—back to the days when big government, taxes, and inflation were destroying our economy, and military weakness made America a punching bag for every fanatic and two-bit dictator around the world. America used to have a sign around its neck that said, "Kick Me." We threw that sign away, and now it says, "Don't Tread on Me." It's important to remember those days 5½ years ago, because like gators in the marsh grass, the tax-and-spend crew is still lurking in the shadows, just waiting for a second chance to slash our military and to raise your taxes. We're not going to let them, are we?

Audience. No!

The President. The liberal leadership of the Democratic Party hasn't changed; they're still addicted to high taxes and inflation. They're just itching to repeal our tax cuts, to replace our opportunity society with big government policies. And their foreign policy is still the same: slash defense and always, always blame America first.

You know, the liberal tax-and-spenders keep saying: Give us another try. And that reminds me of a story of the farmer who took his son duck hunting. They were sitting there in the blind when a mallard came down, landed on the water right in front of them. Well, the father raised up his gun and fired, and the mallard just kept on sitting there peaceful as could be. He took a second shot, and when the smoke cleared, the mallard was still there, so he tried a third time. And this time the mallard took off and flew away. And the father turned to his son and said, "Son, you have just witnessed a miracle. You've just seen a dead duck fly." [*Laughter*] Well, those old, wornout policies have about as much chance of flying as a dead duck. It seems that the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party will never change their ways. Still, as I've often said, you don't have to make them see the light—just make them feel the heat.

So, let's turn up the heat on September 27th. Let's get out that vote, because I'm convinced the bigger the turnout the better Henson will do—and the better Henson does, the better for Louisiana and for America. It's time for some people to realize the party is over. It's morning and it's time to get back to work. The old politics are out. Louisiana is looking to a bold, new future, and Henson Moore is going to take us there.

You can be proud of Henson Moore. He's earned a reputation in Washington as an effective leader, someone who gets things done for Louisiana, but never at the expense of principle or integrity. He would never put personal ambition above what's good for Louisiana. This State doesn't need a part-time Representative in Washington like Henson's opponent who, as a Congressman, missed over 1,000 votes—that's the equivalent of 2 whole years of work. Louisiana needs an effective advocate in Washington, and believe me, there is no better leader to take Louisiana into a new day than Henson Moore. During his years in Congress, he's been an untiring advocate of a strong America. Due in great part to Henson's effectiveness in the Congress, America is rebuilding its defenses and has once again regained its rightful role as leader of the free world.

Now, you know, some people—and without wanting to flatter me—have referred to me as a super patriot. Well, I guess maybe I'm old-fashioned, but I don't think you can love America too much. It's like what that great Broadway star years ago, George M. Cohan, used to say to his critics when they called him a flag-waver. "Sure I'm a flag-waver," he said, "but tell me this—can you think of a better flag to wave?" My friends, it isn't just patriotism that's back in style, it's words like hope and vision and future and optimism. Those are the words to describe a nation like this one—a nation full of builders and dreamers and visionaries.

And I'm down here to tell you today that Henson Moore is one of those builders and dreamers and visionaries. Under his leadership, and with some help from his friends in the administration, it's going to be comeback time for Louisiana. With Henson's help, we cut our tax rates, squashed inflation, spurring an economic expansion that has already created over 11½ million new jobs. Today employment, the percentage of Americans working, is at a record high. Not many people know that the potential employment pool is officially considered to be everyone in America, male and female, from 16 years of age up. And today 61.2 percent of that pool of Americans is employed, which is the highest percentage in the history of this country. But we're not going to stop there. We're going to keep this country growing until every State and every sector of the economy joins in America's prosperity, until every American, every Louisianan, who wants a job has a job.

It's not fair that Louisiana is being held back from joining in America's prosperity—

and one of the things holding this State back is the old-style politics as usual. Believe me, Louisiana isn't the only place where the total domination by one party has led to stagnation, arrogance, and the abuse of power. Back in 1980 we faced the same situation in Washington until we ended over 30 years of one-party control in the Senate, breaking the logjam and putting America back on the road to prosperity. We did bring America back. And it's time to break that one-party logjam in this State and bring Louisiana back, too. And Henson Moore is the man to do it. America has slain some mighty dragons in the last 6 years, but Henson and I both know we've got a lot more to slay. I know and you know that a strong energy industry is essential to our national security. And that's why we're working to deregulate natural gas, we're fighting to repeal the windfall profits tax and the fuel use act, and why we're increasing the strategic petroleum reserve. And at the urging of Henson Moore and others, we will undertake a high-level review of America's energy-related national security concerns. America must never again be left dependent upon unreliable foreign sources of oil. And talk about an effective advocate for your State: Henson came to the Oval Office and we agreed on a resolution to the 8G issue on the division of offshore oil revenue—meaning more than $600 million for Louisiana this year. And that's what I call real leadership. Congratulations, Henson.

And to help our struggling farmers, we've been the most aggressive administration on record in opening up foreign markets for our agricultural products. We've worked effectively to increase exports for cotton and rice farmers, because we know that farmers don't need more government programs, they need more profits.

I've come here today to tell you that this election in 1986 will be a crucial moment of decision for our country: Will America remain strong, proud, and patriotic, or will liberal policies return us to the days of weakness and vacillation? The next couple of years will decide: Will we continue to extend America's prosperity to every corner of the nation, or will all our hopes for the future only be written on the wind? Whether we keep control of the Senate will mean the difference between 2 more years of moving forward or 2 years of stalemate and regression. I didn't seek reelection to be a 6-year President. There are too many critical challenges still before America and too much business to be completed, and I can't have my hands tied by a totally hostile Congress. Together, we can win the Senate. Together, we can send Henson Moore to Washington and keep America moving forward.

Now, I hope that you've noticed that I've been careful to refer to the liberal leadership, the leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's because I believe that the liberals who've taken control of that once great party don't represent the vast majority of hard-working, patriotic Democrats. I know I couldn't face a throng this large without knowing that many of you are Democrats and many of you also were Democrats and changed, including me—I was one, too.

You know, it reminds me—a little example of what happened some years ago and has kept on, something that happened to me when I was the drum major of the YMCA boys band in Dixon, Illinois. We were in a nearby town marching in their Declaration Day parade. And the parade marshal, on a big white horse, turned—he was leading us—and turned and went back down the parade route to see if everything was coming along all right. I'm now out in front leading the parade with my baton. And all of a sudden the music began to sound like it was getting faint, and I looked over my shoulder. Well, the marshal had ridden back just in time to get the band to turn a corner. And I was walking down the street all by myself. [*Laughter*] Well, that's exactly what's happened to the Democratic Party. The leadership is still walking down a street alone—the Democratic rank and file turned to the right a long time ago.

I can sympathize with the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party, having walked down a street alone for a while. I know how tough it can be to break with tradition. As I told you, I was one once, and I know how tough it can be to change parties. But I remember what Winston Churchill said when, in the British Parliament, he changed parties and was criticized for this. He said, "Some men change party for principle"—I mean, "Some men change principle for party, and some change party for principle." And he had done the latter. So, I want all of Louisiana to know: The door is wide open; come on in and make yourself at home. You'll like it over here.

Remember that the Senators, the congressmen, the legislators you elect will determine the future of America—your future. We have a choice: to vote for a candidate of the past who wants to turn the clock back or a candidate of the future who wants to complete our revolution. I know which way the people of Louisiana will choose. You're going forward with faith and hope in your hearts, forward to a future that's as big as our dreams. And you're going forward with Henson Moore in the United States Senate. So, when you go to the polls, win one for Henson Moore, win one for Bob Livingston, Richard Baker, and Clyde Holloway, win one for the great State of Louisiana, win one for America. And, if you'll forgive me for this, win one for the Gipper!

Thank you all. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:39 a.m. in Lafreniere Park. He was introduced by Representative Moore.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Fundraising Luncheon for Representative W. Henson Moore in New Orleans, Louisiana

September 18, 1986

Thank you very much, all of you, and thank you, Henson, for that kind introduction. Incidentally, I just couldn't resist, I just made a little check over my shoulder here when Henson gave that figure on the crowd out there. And when it's the Secret Service that tells you how many there are there, it isn't an estimate, they've counted. [*Laughter*]

Well, it's wonderful to be here in New Orleans. We just had a humdinger of a rally out there in Jefferson Parish, as you've been told. And as I said there, it's great to be back on the campaign trail again. It feels almost like 1980 again. And the way they were cheering Henson Moore, it sounded like a homecoming game for the LSU Tigers. With the kind of enthusiasm that I've been seeing here today, I can tell the people of this State want someone representing them in Washington who's got a reputation for integrity—someone who is progrowth, prodefense, and pro-America. And I can tell that pretty soon you're going to be sending Henson Moore to Washington as the next United States Senator from the great State of Louisiana.

You know, there was a time that being a Republican in this area of the country felt a little bit like being Gary Cooper in "High Noon"—[*laughter*]—outnumbered in a big way. [*Laughter*] I remember the story of the fellow here a while ago who was running for Congress as a Republican. He stopped by a farm to do some campaigning, and when the farmer heard he was a Republican, his jaw dropped and he said, "Wait right here," he said, "while I get Ma. She's never seen a Republican before." [*Laughter*] So, he got Ma. And the candidate looked around for a podium to give his speech from—the only thing he could find was a pile of that stuff that Bess Truman took 35 years trying to get Harry to call fertilizer. [*Laughter*] So, he got up on that mound, and when they came back, he gave his speech. At the end of it the farmer said, "That's the first time I ever heard a Republican speech." The candidate said, "That's the first time I've ever given a Republican speech from a Democratic platform." [*Laughter*]

All that, as they say, is history. More and more, the people of this State are rejecting the old politics as usual. As I said in Lafreniere Park, it's time for a new day to dawn in Louisiana. The party is over, and it's time to get back to work. There's a lot of work that still needs to be done to build the kind of future Louisiana deserves, and Henson Moore is the one to do it.

He's been a leader in the Congress in our fight to bring America back—to build her strong with pride and patriotism. He's someone who gets things done for Louisiana, but never at the expense of principles or integrity. Louisiana doesn't need a part-time Representative in Washington, you need a Senator who speaks the same language as the majority and the President. I remember when Henson came to the Oval Office and we agreed on a resolution of the 8G issue in the division of offshore oil revenue—meaning more than $600 million for Louisiana this year. And that's what I call leadership, and that's what Louisiana will get from Henson Moore.

But, you know, Henson's election will have reverberations way beyond the borders of Louisiana. His election would mean the difference between keeping control of the Senate or losing it to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's the difference between 2 more years of progress or 2 years of paralysis. I didn't seek reelection to be a 6-year President. There are too many exciting challenges still before America, too much business that still must be completed. I cannot and will not have my hands tied by a totally hostile Congress. Together, we can win the Senate. Together, we can send Henson Moore to Washington and keep America moving forward. You know, my name will never be on the ballot again, but don't think you can't vote for me. In a way, if you would like to vote for me again, vote for Henson Moore so that we can have a Republican Senate that'll work with me instead of against me and be around after I'm gone.

We can't stop until America's growing prosperity reaches into every corner of this country. We're making dramatic progress, but in some sectors we've still got a ways to go. It just doesn't seem fair that Louisiana is being held back from joining in America's prosperity by the old-style politics as usual. Believe me, Louisiana isn't the only place where the total domination of one party has led to arrogance and an abuse of power. Back in 1980 we faced the same situation in Washington until we ended over 30 years of one-party control in the Senate, breaking the logjam and putting America back on the road to prosperity. And we did bring America back. It's time to break the one-party logjam in this State and bring Louisiana back, too. And Henson Moore is the man that can do it.

Now, maybe you've noticed that I was careful before to say that I was talking about the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's because I believe the liberals who've taken control of that once great party don't represent the vast majority of hard-working, patriotic Democrats all across this country. And, no, I don't mistake the rank and file of the Democratic Party for its liberal leadership. And I'm grateful for all the help that these honest Democrats have given us these last few years. I'm sure there must be a number in this room who are and a number also who were and changed. Some of them may be former Democrats as I am; some haven't made the change. But we couldn't have been elected in 1980, we couldn't have brought America back, without the help of those Democrats. Because like us, they believe in the values of family and faith and love of country. Our Democratic allies deserve a vote of thanks, a real round of applause for all they're doing for America.

You know, a while ago, Richard Baker, the excellent candidate who's running for Henson Moore's seat, came up to visit me at the White House. And I've had many of your fine State and local officials over, too. You know, all of them were lifelong Democrats who switched to the Republican Party. And they said to me that the proud Democratic Party of their fathers' day and their grandfathers' day was no more. It had been captured by the liberal wing and dragged way over to the fringes on the left.

And I told them that I know how tough it is, and can be, to change parties; how hard it is to break with tradition. I was working for Republican candidates for some time before I got around to changing my registration. And I was just taken for granted by the Republicans by that time that I was one of them. I'd campaigned for their candidates and gone to their fundraisers. And one night I was speaking at a fundraiser, and right in the middle of my speech a woman stood up out in the middle of the audience, and she said, "Have you reregistered yet?" [*Laughter*] And I said, "No, but I'm going to." She said, "I'm a registrar." [*Laughter*] She came right down and put the papers on the podium, and I signed up and then said, "Now, where was I?" [*Laughter*]

It is tough to change. But it's important to remember what Winston Churchill said about changing parties, "Some men change principle for party, and some change party for principle." You know, one of the first to ever see what was happening in that party was many years ago, and long enough ago that I could say I was a young man then. [*Laughter*] And it was Mr. Democrat, himself, in the north—Al Smith—who'd been candidate of the party for President. And Al Smith went out of his way to get time on nationwide radio—no TV in those days—and on nationwide radio he made a speech that was really an unusual thing. He told that the leadership of his party must have been in swimming and somebody else stole their clothes and became the leadership. And then, he said—while he was a Democrat and always had been—he said, "I'm taking a walk." And that speech and that line of his—I'm taking a walk—was the forerunner of what so many more of us have come to know.

I know that it's kind of cliche to say, well, I didn't leave the party, the party left me. The funny thing is: It not only did that, but the party's changed. When I cast my first Democratic vote—21 years old—for Roosevelt, the Democratic Party platform called for a 25-percent reduction in the cost of government; the return of authority and autonomy to the States and local communities that had been unjustly seized by the Federal Government; and the elimination of useless agencies, bureaus, and commissions in the Federal Government. Which party today could run on that platform? But as the time went on—and even, as I say, the party that I later joined had undergone a change.

When the Great Depression was spread all over the world by the Smoot-Hawley tariff, that protectionist measure—that was a Republican bill. The Republicans, then, were the party of high tariff. The Democrats were the party of low tariff and nonprotectionism. And today that has turned around. So, in reality, anyone who believes in the Democratic Party of the past and the party of your fathers and before that—you have no reason in the world not to change, because the two parties changed. And now you can do what you believe.

So, the door to the party of opportunity is wide open. And we're just hoping that on September 27 everyone in Louisiana, whether they're registered as a Democrat or Republican, will come out to vote for a man who has dedicated his life to building America strong and proud and free—Henson Moore.

One final thing: I want to let each and every one of you know how personally grateful I am for your being here and for all that you're doing for the cause. I've said that many times, but it couldn't be more true. America's greatness doesn't reside in Washington, but in people like you whose hard work, dedication, and generosity keep America strong and keep our future free. So, I think I've taken too much of your time already. I just want to thank you again from the bottom of my heart. And you send this—I called this team of yours—your Congressman and Bob and Henson Moore and all—the Louisiana A-Team. [*Laughter*] Send them up there to Washington. Believe me, we need them.

You know, we have too many people—and then I'm going to quit—that can be best described in a story I like. Three fellows that went out of the building to get in their car and found they'd locked the keys in—they were locked out. And one of them said, "Get a wire coathanger, and we'll straighten it out, and I can get the . . . " And the other one says, "You can't do that. Somebody would think we're stealing the car." And third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

So, again, thanks. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:50 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Sheraton New Orleans Hotel. He was introduced by Representative Moore. Following the President's *remarks, he attended a reception for major donors to Representative Moore's campaign at the hotel. He then traveled to Montgomery, AL.*

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Jeremiah A. Denton in Montgomery, Alabama
September 18, 1986

Thank you, Senator Denton, and thank all of you. I want you to know that the fellow you see standing before you considers himself one lucky man. You see, since becoming President, I've been able to visit Alabama not once or twice, but six times. I've been to this great State so often I've been thinking of having Air Force One wired to play "Sweet Home Alabama." And it's especially good to be here with your mayor and my old friend, Emory Folmer.

You know, one of the pleasures that I get in visiting you is that I get to tell stories that folks up in Washington don't always understand. [*Laughter*] Stories, for example, that might involve a little southern humor. For example, that incident where a Yankee from up North was down here driving on one of your highways and found himself in a collision with a car driven by one of the local citizens. They both got out of their cars, which were badly damaged, but neither one of them were hurt. And with true southern hospitality, the Southerner said to the Yankee, "You look a little upset. Wait just a minute." And he reached into the back end of his car and came out with a bottle. He says, "Here, take a shot of this. I think it will calm your nerves." [*Laughter*] So, he did and started to hand the bottle back. He says, "No, no. Go ahead. You really are upset. This will help you. Take a couple of more drinks." [*Laughter*] And he did. Finally, the Yankee said, "Well, wait, a minute." He said, "I'm drinking all this myself. Here, don't you want to drink it?" He says, "No, I'll just stand here and wait until the police arrive." [*Laughter*]

But it's great to be here in Montgomery and great to get away from Washington and out among the people. Unfortunately, I can't stay too long. As Bill Dickinson, Sonny Callahan, and Jerry Denton know, Congress is still in session, and there's no telling what they're up to while the four of us are away. [*Laughter*] But I've come here today on serious business—business that concerns all the people of Alabama and, indeed, all the people of the United States. Because what happens in this State on election day will have a direct effect on your lives and those of all Americans—on the jobs you can get, on the taxes you pay, on the kinds of schools that your children are going to go to.

I have a feeling that you're tired of old-fashioned, out-of-touch politicians playing games with the democratic process. Am I right? [*Applause*] Well, this election will give you the chance to vote for candidates of integrity, candidates who'll put the people first and politics second. And I have the honor today to share this platform with candidates who can make that difference.

Through long and dedicated service in the House of Representatives, Bill Dickinson has risen to become the ranking Republican of the House Armed Services Committee. He's a man of decency and a man of honor. And there's no Member of the House that I've relied on more in rebuilding our nation's defenses. The people of Montgomery can be proud that their Representative in Washington—for no less than 22 years—has been this good man, Bill Dickinson, and I'd like to ask you to send Bill back.

Your candidate for Governor, Guy Hunt, has a long history of service to Alabama and the Nation. A dozen years as county probate judge, twice my Alabama campaign chairman, 5 years working for America's farmers in a position that I appointed him to in the Department of Agriculture—again and again, Guy has demonstrated his willingness to serve. Guy believes in cutting government waste, not the family budget; in raising economic growth, not taxes. And Guy Hunt is utterly committed to the integrity of the democratic process. Doesn't Alabama deserve a Governor who believes in fair play?

And this brings me to a man who is truly a great American, Senator Jeremiah Denton. At a time when political shenanigans have sullied the electoral process, when the bad, old politics have besmirched the system, I know that Alabamians value Jerry Denton more than ever. He's a Senator second to none, a leader you can trust, a man who would never put personal considerations above principle and fair play. To my mind, Senator Denton is nothing less than a national treasure. Jerry and I have shared platforms many times, and I just have to tell you it always does something to me to stand next to a hero. Jerry, Nancy and I were in Sacramento on that day that a plane brought you out from over 7½ years of torture in North Vietnamese prison camps. And like millions of Americans, we watched that moment on television, and Nancy and I will always remember the way you walked to that microphone and spoke those three simple words—three words that said everything: "God Bless America."

Now that Jerry Denton is in the Senate, courage and patriotism continue to distinguish all that he does. Jerry has become one of the preeminent leaders on Capitol Hill, a spokesman for Alabama and a statesman for America. And, by the way, I've seen Jerry's mother's TV testimony—[*laughter*]—and I want to add that, as Mrs. Denton knows, Jerry's always stood firm for Social Security. [*Laughter*] But Jerry and I were elected in the same year, and we've worked together to revive our country's economy, rebuild the national defenses, and restore the American spirit. Let me tell you a little bit about all that we've accomplished together.

Back in 1980, you'll remember, the American economy was in the worst mess since the Great Depression. Government was everywhere: running up taxes, causing inflation, raising interest rates, and taking bigger and bigger shares of your earnings. To get big government off your backs and out of your pockets, we slowed government growth, slashed needless regulations, and enacted an across-the-board personal income tax cut of nearly 25 percent. Then we indexed taxes, making it impossible for inflation to push you into higher and higher tax brackets anymore—which inflation had been doing—and those in Washington were getting a tax increase every year without having to pass any legislation.

Critics dubbed our plan Reaganomics and predicted economic ruin for the United States. What's actually happened? Inflation has fallen from more than 12 percent to 1.6 percent. Interest rates are down. Mortgage rates are down from last year, and housing starts are up, helping industries like timber. We've seen more than 3½ years of economic growth and the creation of more than 11.5 million new jobs—more new jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in the last 10 years. You know, I really discovered that what we were doing was working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*]

In the midst of this expansion, it's true, certain sectors of our economy have lagged behind—for instance, natural resource industries like farming. But I pledge to you today that I'll not rest—and I know Jerry won't rest—until every region of our country and every sector of our economy shares in the national prosperity. Already, Jerry and I have worked to help Alabama farmers affected by this year's drought. Indeed, I've recently directed Secretary of Agriculture Lyng to provide emergency assistance to Alabama farmers all over the State. And last year Jerry won a long fight to create jobs at Tuscaloosa Steel through his effective leadership in Congress.

Perhaps most important, with his help we've worked to promote economic growth by giving our nation comprehensive tax reform, a tax reform that would make our entire tax system simpler and fairer and enable some 8 out of 10 Americans to pay Federal income taxes of 15 percent or less. That's right—15 percent or less, because several million at the lowest brackets of earnings in this country will be removed from the tax rolls entirely. Now, that sounds kind of like darn good news. Now, there's been some talk that once our tax reform program is in place, the rates will be raised to pay for more spending. Well, that would be an intolerable breach of faith with the American people. We didn't achieve this historic tax reform to have it undermined by the big taxers. And I pledge today to oppose any effort to raise the tax rates and negate the hard-fought progress we've made, and I'm calling on all Members of the Congress to take that same pledge. Ask them to do something I know Jerry's more than happy to do himself: Ask them to take that pledge on tax rates—that they'll be held at 15 percent, 28 percent, and 34 percent for the corporations.

In foreign affairs, with Jerry and Bill's assistance we've rebuilt our nation's defenses and won new respect for America around the world. Among our men and women in uniform, we've seen morale soar as we've given them the pay and training that they've always deserved. And in Jerry's old service, the Navy, we've gone from fewer than 480 battle-ready ships to more than 540, and we're well on the way to the goal of 600. Jerry has worked especially hard on our home ports proposal, a measure that would bring new ships and jobs to places like Mobile. And Jerry was absolutely crucial in bringing back great battleships like the U.S.S. *Iowa*. And I haven't told even you this, Jerry, but when Nancy and I were on the *Iowa* up in New York Harbor during the Fourth of July—and believe me, being on that magnificent ship and watching other vessels pass in review, well, nothing has ever made me prouder of being an American—but on that great ship I couldn't help thinking, "Jerry Denton gave years of his life to the United States Navy, but this fine ship and all that he's done in the Senate may prove his greatest gift of all."

I was now going to ask you something, but I don't have to ask. You've made it plain already. Yes, we should keep Jerry in the Senate, where he can keep right on giving. And if I could interject something here, it occurred to me as we landed today at Maxwell Air Force Base that you here in Alabama have always treated our armed services with esteem, even when some in other parts of the country thought it was somehow unstylish or old fashioned. No, the people of Alabama have never been ashamed of the flag, and isn't it good to have the rest of the country join you in treating our men and women in uniform with respect?

It's still a difficult and dangerous world out there, but with Jerry's help we've made ourselves stronger and better prepared to deal with it. And something else, I just have to believe that with Jeremiah Denton chairing the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism every nickel-and-dime fanatic and dictator knows that if he chooses to tangle with the United States of America, he'll have to pay a price.

Restored prosperity at home, renewed strength and self-assurance abroad—this is the story of the past 6 years and the story in which Jerry Denton has played such an important part. Now, I know that Jerry's the first Republican Senator from Alabama in this century, and that with a lot of Democrats in Alabama—good, hard-working, patriotic people—that still just doesn't seem to, well, sit right. But to those Alabaman Democrats—I used to be one myself, not an Alabaman, a Democrat—[*laughter*]—I must tell you from my heart that Jerry Denton represents—those of you who are Democrats or were Democrats—he represents your views far better than the liberals who run the Democratic Party in Washington and right here in Alabama.

We must never mistake the rank and file of the Democratic Party for the liberals who lead that party, the liberals who want to betray everyday Democrats by going back to the failed, old tax policies of tax and tax and spend and spend. So, I ask all Alabama Democrats to consider whether, just maybe, they ought to join the Republican Party as I did and as Alabamians like Sonny Callahan did. I know it isn't easy, but as Winston Churchill said, "Some men change principle for party, and some men change party for principle." And even if you can't quite bring yourself to change parties, well, you can still send the liberals a message by voting for Jerry Denton, Bill Dickinson, Guy Hunt, and Sonny Callahan.

This election here in Alabama could determine which party controls the United States Senate. It could determine whether in the remaining time of my Presidency I see 2 more years of moving forward or 2 years of backsliding and stalemate. My friends, I don't believe you elected me because you wanted me to go forward for 6 years and stand still for 2. I believe you elected me because you wanted me to work with people like Jerry Denton to get America moving again and keep her moving for all 8 years.

You know, earlier today we were in Louisiana, and not long before that I spoke in California and Colorado. And everywhere I've gone, I've seen something that touched me, something that gives heart to all those who can still remember the self-doubt and the weakness abroad and at home that marked so much of the sixties and seventies. Today, here in Montgomery, I see it again. Call it confidence, self-assurance, what you will. It's a renewed understanding that, for all our faults, ours is a nation of goodness and greatness; that despite our mistakes in the world we've stood for human freedom with greater consistency and courage than any other nation in history; that if only we have faith, if only we look not to government, but to ourselves to create a new and lasting era of prosperity.

Come to think of it, what I've seen has a name, and it's what sustained Jerry Denton through all those long years of imprisonment and torture. And it's called love of country. This new confidence and self-respect, this love of country, this is what Senator Jeremiah Denton stands for. And so it is that I ask you to cast a vote that will help me to be the President you want me to be. But even more, I ask you to cast a vote for yourselves, for your children, and for your children's children. My friends, I ask you to send Jeremiah Denton back to the United States Senate.

You know, I can't quit without telling you something that I told those people over in Louisiana before I left. Every time I think about the leadership of the Democratic Party, marching down the road alone, not realizing that the rank-and-file members of the Democratic Party had turned to the right a long time ago. [*Laughter*] But when I think of them, I think of that little story about the three fellows that came out one day to get in their car and found that they were locked out and the keys were inside. And one of them said, "Well, let's get a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out and I can . . ." And the other one says, "We can't do that out here. They'll think we were stealing the car." And the third one says, "Well, we'd better do something, because it's starting to rain and the top is down." [*Laughter*]

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 4:23 p.m. in the Grand Hall of the Montgomery Civic Center. He was introduced by Senator Denton. Prior to the President's remarks, he attended a reception for major donors to Senator Denton's campaign at the center. Following his remarks, he returned to Washington, DC.

Proclamation 5527—World Food Day, 1986
September 18, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

We Americans are blessed with nature's bounty. As children, our first prayers teach us to give thanks for the abundance we enjoy. We take for granted our full tables and the peace and security in which we enjoy them.

But, unfortunately, many do not share in our abundance. Hunger stemming from poverty and famine retains its cruel grip in many parts of the world, especially in Africa. This year, hunger is not as widespread as it was in 1985, in part because of the humanitarian spirit of Americans and other donors. No nation has been more generous to those less fortunate. We have sent billions of dollars to help other countries rebuild after war or disaster strikes. We have sent billions of tons of food to feed the hungry. And, we have sent our sons and daughters to work alongside our neighbors to help them help themselves.

The nobility of our purpose was made manifest in the great outpouring of aid Americans gave spontaneously to the victims of the African famine. Our help, both public and private, saved hundreds of thousands of lives. Last year, rain returned to Africa, and famine subsided. But hunger has not been overcome and another natural disaster, brought by locusts and grasshoppers, is bringing the threat of continued suffering.

The world is making progress in ending hunger, albeit slowly. In some countries, civil strife and socialist policies continue to fuel famine. We must continue to work towards peace and incentive policies if we are to eliminate famine caused by poverty, drought, environmental decline, and inappropriate economic policies. Many governments throughout the world have recognized that the health of their nations and their people depends on a strong agriculture, based on free enterprise and competitive markets. To this end, my Administration has encouraged policy reform efforts throughout the world, through our economic assistance programs as well as a new Food for Progress program, under which we provide grants of U.S. food to countries adopting sound agricultural policies.

Since its birth as a nation, the United States has relied on the twin pillars of individual freedom and individual enterprise as the foundations of its national economy. Political and economic freedoms cannot be separated; together, they foster a sense of social, economic, and political responsibility that sustains individual growth and fuels economic development. Without self-reliant, creative citizens, no nation can be self-sufficient politically or economically, nor can it provide sufficient food and fulfill the basic human needs of its people. Free market policies can promote economic growth based on social justice, self-reliance, and the skills of the people.

Today, millions of Americans in more than 3,000 communities will participate in a variety of World Food Day activities. The spirit of voluntarism has never shone more brightly throughout our Nation.

I ask that the American people use this day to reaffirm their commitment to ending world hunger. Ending hunger throughout the world will require a long-term commitment of the public and the private sectors, of people and their governments, and of developing and donor countries. The technological solutions to end world hunger are known to man; now we must demonstrate that we have the will to eliminate hunger and its primary source, poverty.

In recognition of the desire and commitment of the American people to end world hunger, the Congress, by Public Law 99–288, has designated October 16, 1986, as "World Food Day" and has authorized the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 16, 1986, as World Food Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate activities to explore ways in which our Nation can further contribute to the elimination of hunger in the world.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:01 a.m., September 19, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 19.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate on Federal Management of Renewable Forest and Rangeland Resources

September 19, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress my Statement of Policy regarding Federal management and use of our Nation's renewable forest and rangeland resources for FY 1986–1990, pursuant to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974. Accompanying this policy statement is the third Renewable Resource Program prepared by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Statement of Policy on the Recommended Program for the Forest Service

The fundamental policy principle for the management of Forest Service programs in my administration is the principle of judicious balance.

In both long-range planning and in day-to-day decisions, our forest managers and scientists must strive for judicious balance among: the needs of this and future generations of Americans for the various benefits obtainable from our nation's forest lands; the need for protection of unspoiled wilderness lands and the need for harvesting timber and forage and recovering minerals to sustain a growing national economy; the need to produce direct economic benefits for our people and the need to produce benefits that do not have a specific dollar return such as outdoor recreation opportunities and wildlife habitat; the need to invest in the national forests and the need to meet the other demands on the Federal budget each year; and the share of the costs of the system to be paid by the general taxpayers and the share to be paid by the specific users of our national forests.

Achieving the balance we seek is not an easy process. Because we as individuals and as interest groups may place widely divergent values on a particular potential management action and because our society encourages active participation by the public in governmental decisions, our major choices are often preceded by conflict and followed by dissent. Nevertheless, we have a responsibility to make the choices and decisions necessary to manage our forest resources, and we must make them judiciously.

During my administration the number of designated wilderness areas managed by the Forest Service has doubled—to 329 areas comprising over 32 million acres, while the remaining 159 million acres, managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, have produced 11 billion board feet of timber harvest annually, and 225 million recreation visitor days annually, as well as productive wildlife habitat and oil, gas, and other minerals to sustain our economy. Capability on non-Federal lands has grown as well, as has our store of new technology to accomplish these output levels in a way that carefully preserves environmental and economic values. Where conflict in the management of these resources was inevitable, we have sought the judicious balance.

The Secretary of Agriculture's recommended program for the Forest Service, called for by the Resources Planning Act, sets forth a plan within which we can achieve the balance we seek. It identifies a reasonable range of management directions, outputs, costs, and goals for the long-term future. It provides the Congress and the public with a valuable information base on which to continue their informed participation in the decisions affecting our national forests.

I trust we will continue to work together to ensure that our valuable forest resources are managed judiciously for the benefit of all our people—of this generation and of generations yet to come.

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

Nomination of Walter Edward Stadtler To Be United States Ambassador to Benin

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Walter Edward Stadtler, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the People's Republic of Benin. He succeeds George E. Moose

Mr. Stadtler joined the Foreign Service in 1962 and was first assigned as vice consul in Southampton, England. He left Southampton in 1963 to serve in London as Third Secretary until 1964. From 1964 to 1966, he served as Third Secretary, then Second Secretary, and economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, Germany. Mr. Stadtler returned to Washington in 1967 as a personnel officer in career management. From 1969 to 1972, he was Second Secretary and consul at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa. Following South Africa, he became economic officer and commercial attaché in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1972–1975, when he was named First Secretary. Mr. Stadtler was the commercial officer in Stockholm, 1975–1978. In 1978 he served as European adviser at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations for the 33d Session of the General Assembly in New York City. Following that he attended the Royal College of Defense Studies in London. From 1980 to 1982, he was counselor for commercial affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, and from there in 1982 to 1985, he became Chargé d'Affaires and deputy chief of mission in Pretoria. Since 1985 he has been a member of the senior seminar.

He attended the University of Paris, 1955–1956, and graduated from Fordham University (A.B., 1957). Mr. Stadtler also studied at Columbia University, 1957–1958. His foreign languages are German, Afrikaans, French, Vietnamese, Italian, and Swedish. Mr. Stadtler is married and has three children. He was born April 4, 1936, in New York.

Nomination of Donald K. Petterson To Be United States Ambassador to Tanzania

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Donald K. Petterson, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania. He succeeds John William Shirley.

Mr. Petterson was a personnel analyst at the California State Personnel Board in Los Angeles, CA, from 1958 to 1959, and thereafter a teaching assistant at the University of California for a year. He joined the Foreign Service in 1960 and was first assigned as a vice consul in Mexico City from 1961 to 1962. He returned to Washington in 1962 for Swahili language training prior to being assigned as vice consul in Zanzibar, Tanzania, 1963–1964, and consul in 1965. Mr. Petterson was then assigned as political officer at our Embassy in Lagos, Nigeria, until 1967 when he was detailed to Stanford University. In 1968 he returned to the Department as a personnel officer. From 1970 to 1972, he was Counselor of Embassy and deputy chief of mission in Freetown, Sierra Leone. He then served at our Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa, as political counselor from 1972 to 1975. Mr. Petterson became a member of the policy planning staff in the State Department from 1975 to 1977. From there he served as Director of the Office of Southern African Affairs (1977–1978), until he was named Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of African Affairs. He was appointed Ambassador to the Somali Democratic Republic in 1978–1982. He then became a foreign affairs fellow and distinguished visiting scholar at UCLA. Since 1984 he has been Deputy Director of the Office of Management Operations in the Department of State.

He graduated from the University of California (B.A., 1956; M.A., 1960). Mr. Petterson is married and has four children. He was born on November 17, 1930, in Huntington Park, CA.

Nomination of Theodore E. Gildred To Be United States Ambassador to Argentina

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Theodore E. Gildred, of California, as Ambassador to Argentina. He succeeds Frank V. Ortiz, Jr.

Mr. Gildred began his career as a sales representative with City Chevrolet in San Diego, CA. From 1960 to 1961, he became executive assistant to the president of Pacesetter Homes of Orange County, CA, to be followed by president and chief executive officer, and owner of Costa Pacifica, Inc., in Newport Beach and La Verne, CA, 1961–1965. From 1965 to 1968, he was administrator of real estate developments and investments for San Juan de Letran Norte in Mexico. Since 1968 Mr. Gildred has been founder and chairman of the board of Torrey Pines Bank, a California-chartered bank organized in 1979 with seven San Diego branches, and its holding company, Torrey Pines Group. Mr. Gildred directs and serves on advisory boards of more than a dozen health care, cultural, educational, youth, recreational, and business organizations in the United States and Mexico and is the recipient of a number of public service awards.

Mr. Gildred graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1959) and received certificates in 1960 from Sorbonne University in Paris, France, and the University of Heidelberg in Germany. He served in the United States Army, 1955–1959, and in the United States Air Force Reserve, 1959–1969. Mr. Gildred is bilingual in Spanish and fluent in French. He is married to the former Stephanie Ann Moscini, and they have five children. Mr. Gildred was born on October 18, 1935, in Mexico.

Nomination of Everett Ellis Briggs To Be United States Ambassador to Honduras

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Everett Ellis Briggs, of New Hampshire, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Honduras. He succeeds John Arthur Ferch.

Mr. Briggs entered the Foreign Service in 1956, and from that time until 1958, he served as an international relations officer in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs and a member of the staff of the United States delegation of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, Organization of American States. In 1958 he became the Salvadoran desk officer before going to La Paz, Bolivia, as political officer and vice consul. From 1961 to 1963, he served as staff assistant and consul in Berlin, German Democratic Republic. From there, in 1963 he became political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal. Mr. Briggs returned to the Department in 1967–1969 as international relations officer in the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. From 1969 to 1971, he first served as Portuguese desk officer and then Deputy Director of the Office of Iberian Affairs in the Bureau of European Affairs. He attended the National War College in 1971–1972. Mr. Briggs was appointed consul general in Luanda, Angola, in 1972 and was then assigned in 1974–1978 as deputy chief of mission in Asunción, Paraguay. From Paraguay he went to Bogotá, Colombia, as deputy chief of mission until 1979, when he returned to the Department as Director and Deputy Coordinator for Mexican Affairs. From 1981 to 1982, he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. In 1982 he was appointed Ambassador to Panama and served there until March of 1986, when he became Vice President of the National Defense University.

Mr. Briggs graduated from Dartmouth College (A.B., 1956) and the George Washington University (M.S., 1972). His foreign languages are Spanish, Portuguese, and German. He is married to the former Sally Soast, and they have five children. Mr. Briggs was born April 6, 1934, in Havana, Cuba, of American parents.

Nomination of John Shelton Reed, Jr., To Be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Shelton Reed, Jr., to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring January 29, 1992. He would succeed Louise Ano Nuevo Kerr.

Mr. Reed is a professor in the department of sociology, University of North Carolina. During the summer of 1985 he was on the staff of the National Humanities Center, Institute for High School History Teachers, and from 1983 to 1984, he was a fellow with the National Humanities Center in Washington, DC. He has published extensive works on the subject of human sociology and group behaviors.

Mr. Reed graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S., 1964) and Columbia University (Ph.D., 1971). He is married and has two children. He was born January 8, 1942, in New York, NY.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986

September 19, 1986

The President today commemorated the signing of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986, which he had signed into law on August 27, 1986. This law is the result of a broad bipartisan effort which includes the recommendations of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, Secretary Shultz's and Admiral Inman's Panel on Diplomatic Security, and many thoughtful Members of Congress. Congressmen joining the President for the occasion were Senators Richard Lugar, Warren Rudman, and Claiborne Pell, along with Representatives Dante Fascell, Bill Broomfield, Dan Mica, and Olympia Snowe.

The President noted that this historic legislation will significantly improve our ability to counter the scourge of international terrorism. The President reiterated his commitment to ensure the safety of our diplomats, servicemen, and citizens wherever they may be. The $2.44 billion in this act provides the organization and authority necessary to increase the effectiveness of our physical security program. Another important part of this act provides for the care and welfare of the victims of terrorism and their families.

This act sends a strong signal to those who would instigate acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property. The President restated his commitment to seek further international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism. In this regard the President remains convinced that we must confront this criminal behavior in every way possible—diplomatically, economically, through the legal system, and when necessary, with force.

Along with an improved organization and better physical security, first-rate intelligence remains the key element in our ability to confront terrorism. We must continue to improve our ability to predict, prevent, and respond to the terrorist threat. This includes continued support for a research and development program to counter the ever-growing sophistication of weapons and methods in the terrorist arsenal.

The President recognizes that this legislation in and of itself will not bring an end to terrorism; however, we must continue on all fronts with all of our resolve to meet the challenge international terrorism poses to democracy and our way of life. Freedom-loving people of every nation reject these criminal acts and support an unwavering policy never acquiescing to or accepting this outlaw behavior.

Note: H.R. 4151, approved August 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–399.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Supporters and Presidents of Historically Black Colleges

September 19, 1986

Thank you. And thank you, Dr. Margaret Seagears and Dr. Paul Huray, for putting this conference together. I'm looking forward to receiving a copy of your final report. It's a pleasure to be here today with the presidents and supporters of colleges and universities that has meant so much to American life.

From the day the first black college, Cheyney University, opened its doors in 1837, the institutions that you represent and support have been an important and irreplaceable pillar in both higher education and the struggle against injustice in our country. At the time Cheyney admitted its first student, it was actually against the law in parts of the country to teach black children to read and write. From that time to this, education has been the spark to light the torch of hope and opportunity for black Americans.

That's why men like Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., understood and stressed the importance of education. As Frederick Douglass once said, "A little learning, indeed, may be a dangerous thing, but the want of learning is a calamity to any people." Today your schools award some 40 percent of all degrees that are earned by black students in the United States. Eighty-five percent of black physicians, 60 percent of black pharmacists, 40 percent of black attorneys, 50 percent of black engineers and 75 percent of black military officers, and 80 percent of black judges are graduates of America's 101 historically black colleges and universities.

You know, mentioning military officers, Martin Luther King used to remind us that black Americans are among our greatest patriots. And I take special pride in mentioning this because I remember during the war I narrated a film about a group of such patriots, pilots being trained at Tuskegee—including one who would go on to become a great general and a national hero, Chappie James. And even though I was only a member of the horse cavalry, I can't tell you how proud I am that they made me an honorary member of the Tuskegee Airmen. I don't know whether that was because, even as a horse cavalryman, come World War II, I found myself flying a desk for the Air Force. [*Laughter*] But I'm proud, too, that the tradition of patriotism I saw when I was working on that film is being carried on in the strong ROTC programs on many of your campuses.

When we first came to Washington, our administration recognized the vital role that historically black colleges and universities continue to play in American life. Now, that's why 5 years ago this week I signed Executive Order 12320. Since then, Federal funding to your institutions has increased from $545 million in 1981 to $629 million in 1985. In the past 5 years, we've helped rescue from financial collapse several prestigious historical black schools, including Fisk University and Meharry Medical College. We also helped to improve the administrative infrastructure of many historically black colleges, and that's helped them make more of what they have. And, of course, our work continues.

And in a goal that I believe is particularly important, we've encouraged greater private participation in your colleges and universities. It's part of our whole approach, really. For too long, well-meaning Government programs had lured too many Americans into the deep, dark caverns of dependency. We want to help free them to climb out and walk in the sunlight of pride and independence. So, we're working to create enterprise zones and establish a youth employment opportunity wage. We established the Job Training Partnership Act. We cut taxes for all Americans, and with tax reform—perhaps the greatest antipoverty program in history—we'll take 6 million lower income Americans off the rolls entirely. And we've also said that helping ensure the health and independence of your schools was, is, and will be one of the most important steps we can take in making ours truly an opportunity society for all Americans. So, that's why we're here today, to recognize some of the partnerships between business and historically black colleges in the fields of science and technology. And I understand that in the past 2 days you've talked about how to encourage more of those partnerships.

America today is pioneering a new industrial revolution—a revolution that's creating new jobs, new technologies, new businesses, and new opportunities and changing the way we think and work; a revolution in which America is the world leader; a revolution so profound that some believe that it is only compatible with free societies and that once it pierces the walls of the Communist world, those walls may begin to crumble and fall. Many graduates of your schools have helped lead our nation in this revolution; for example, an American hero, Dr. Ronald McNair, who was a graduate of North Carolina A&T State University and a member of the *Challenger* shuttle crew. We need more young men and women of genius and courage like Dr. McNair if we're to continue to lead this revolution.

This week, I'm told, you've discussed such imaginative proposals as tapping the vast array of talent and experience in America's community of retired scientists, technologists, and engineers. With the help of corporate research departments, private foundations, and professional societies, you will recruit retirees to serve as visiting faculty members, scholars, or researchers. You've also discussed a new partnership for science with business. Companies would adopt a department or an entire school and make a long-term commitment to its development. Foundations would join with the corporate community. Already our award winners today have blazed the trail. Partnerships, such as those of Atlanta University, those between the Texas Experiment Station and Prairie View A&M University, and those between Lawrence Berkley Laboratory and Jackson State University, have shown the way to the future.

Now, I've talked about the special problems and opportunities that America's historically black colleges and universities face. And let me turn for a moment, if I can, to something that faces us all, not as blacks or whites and not just as educators, workers or employers, but as Americans. I'm talking, of course, about the threat of drugs. Now, last Sunday—maybe you caught us—Nancy and I talked to the Nation about drugs. We shared our thoughts, not just as President and First Lady but as parents and grandparents. It's not often that a fellow gets to quote his wife, but I know when I've been upstaged. [*Laughter*] And besides Nancy said it best when she said that: "Today there is a drug and alcohol abuse epidemic in this country, and no one is safe from it—not you, not me, and certainly not our children, because this epidemic has their names written on it."

Nearly two-thirds of high school seniors use an illegal drug at least once before graduating. Forty percent of high school seniors have used drugs in addition to marijuana. At least 17 percent of the class of 1985 tried cocaine, the highest level ever, and it's going up in all groups—urban and rural, college-bound and not, male and female—everyone. And it doesn't stop with high school. Almost one in every five college students reports great pressure to use drugs. Some of the most eloquent voices warning against the drug plague are in this room. President Willie Robinson of Florida Memorial College put it this way recently: He said, "There is a problem that is tearing the soul out of our young people." And Tuskegee President Benjamin Payton said, "The use of drugs should be banned not only on campus but in homes, in the community, and in the country."

Well, that's what Nancy and I are calling on all Americans to do. I'd like to interject something. This morning I turned on the set real quick because I knew she'd been taped and was appearing in an interview on the air, and she was asked a question about—but where, you know, how far down does this begin? And I had forgotten this answer that she had learned on one of her trips—the various treatment centers. A lad 8 years of age, not only a user but a pusher, and he carried one of those beeper things, sitting in class. If he got the signal on the beeper he excused himself and went out because the beeper meant he had a customer outside waiting to buy. That's how early and that's why, as she said, their names, our children's names, are the ones that are written on it.

Well, Nancy and I are calling, as I say, on all Americans to do—it won't be the campaign against drugs won with more police, although that will help. It won't be won just with tighter control on our borders, although that will help. And it won't be won just in schools, although that's important. It won't be won just in the fraternities, or sororities, or dormitories—and that's important. It won't be won just in our workplaces, no matter how important they are. It won't be won just in our homes, although they're very important, too. It won't be won just in any of those places. It has to be won in all of those places. And I believe it will be now. It's a crusade we must fight on every front—from the borders of our magnificent country and beyond to the inner soul that God gave us, where we must each find the courage for the battle. In a field in France is buried a young man, an American soldier who died in the First World War. He was killed trying to carry a message between battalions under heavy fire. After his death, on the fly leaf of the diary that was found on his body, he had written these words: "America must win this war. Therefore, I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost, as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me alone."

Well, this is how America will win the crusade against drugs—the way we've met every other great challenge, the way we've overcome every other great obstacle: not by making excuses but by each of us doing our part, by pulling together. Nancy and I are saying it's time for all of us to join together to kick drugs and drug dealers out of our schools, off of our campuses, out of our homes, out of our communities, and out of our country. You college and university presidents are leading in so many areas of education. I ask you to lead in this way, too. And now, I think we have a few awards to hand out.

Note: The President spoke at 2:25 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Dr. Margaret Seagears, Executive Director of the White House Initiative for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and Dr. Paul Huray of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, who presented him with a copy of a report on Federal efforts to assist black colleges. Following the President's remarks, 15 awards were presented in recognition of Federal and private sector efforts to increase minority participation in technical and professional fields.

Nomination of Charles R. Gillum To Be Inspector General of the Small Business Administration

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles R. Gillum to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration. He succeeds Mary F. Wieseman.

Since 1984 Mr. Gillum has been serving as the Acting Inspector General, General Services Administration. Previously, he was Deputy Inspector General, General Services Administration, 1981–1984; Director, Internal Evaluation and Compliance Office (Audit and Investigation), Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1980–1981. From January 1980 to September 1980, he was Acting Assistant Inspector General, Director of Field Operations Division, Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development. He was also an administrative/personnel officer in the U.S. Air Force, 1962–1963.

Mr. Gillum graduated from Arizona State College (B.S., 1960) and Arizona State University (M.P.A., 1961). He was a captain in the U.S. Air Force. He is married and has two children. Mr. Gillum was born September 22, 1938, in Phoenix, AZ, and now resides in Alexandria, VA.

Nomination of Lawrence F. Davenport To Be an Assistant Secretary of Energy

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lawrence F. Davenport to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Management and Administration). He would succeed Martha O. Hesse.

Since 1982 Dr. Davenport has been Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education. Previously, he was Associate Director for Domestic and Anti-Poverty Operations, ACTION, 1981–1982; provost, San Diego Community College District, 1979–1981; president, San Diego Community College educational cultural complex, 1974–1979; vice president for development, Tuskegee Institute, 1972–1974; and assistant dean for special projects, the University of Michigan-Flint, 1969–1972.

Dr. Davenport graduated from Lansing Community College (A.A., 1962), Michigan State University (B.A., 1968 and M.A.), and Fairleigh Dickinson University (Ph.D., 1975). He is married, has three children, and currently resides in Reston, VA. Dr. Davenport was born on October 13, 1944, in Lansing, MI.

Appointment of James L. Ketelsen as a Member of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint James L. Ketelsen to be a member of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange for a term of 2 years. This is a new position.

Since 1985 Mr. Ketelsen has been chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Tenneco, Inc., in Houston, TX.

Mr. Ketelsen graduated from Northwestern University (B.A., 1952), and he was born November 14, 1930, in Davenport, IA.

Nomination of Noel Gross To Be an Alternate United States Representative to the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Noel Gross to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 41st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mrs. Gross is the president of Hudson Landing Corp. in Edgewater, NJ. She was born on December 25, 1938, in New York City, and she currently resides in Saddle River, NJ.

Nomination of Paul A. Russo To Be United States Ambassador to Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, and St. Christopher and Nevis

September 19, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Paul A. Russo, of Virginia, as Ambassador to Barbados, the Commonwealth of Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, and St. Christopher and Nevis. He succeeds Thomas H. Anderson, Jr.

Mr. Russo began his career in 1967 in the Cuyahoga County sheriff's department, detective bureau, in Cleveland, OH. From 1968 to 1969, he was a relocation counselor for the Ohio department of highways in Cleveland. In 1969 he was director of advance, Robert Taft for Senate campaign, in Cincinnati. He worked there until 1971, when he became special assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee in Washington, DC. In 1973 he returned to Cleveland as director of Federal relations in the office of the mayor. Mr. Russo was special assistant to the Governor of the State of California from 1973 to 1975, and from January to August 1976, he served as assistant to the chairman, Reagan for President Committee, followed by assistant to Vice-Presidential nominee, Ford/Dole Committee, from August to December 1976. In the first 6 months of 1977, he was director of special projects for the Honorable Thomas B. Evans, Jr., in the U.S. House of Representatives. He later served as director of the Political Action Committee Development (PAC) for the Republican National Committee. From 1978 to 1979, he was executive director, Campaign America

PAC (Senator Bob Dole), in Washington, DC, and from 1979 to 1980, director of congressional relations, Reagan for President/Reagan-Bush Committee, in Washington, DC. From 1980 to 1981, he was deputy director for congressional relations, office of the President-elect, and from 1981 to 1983, he was Special Assistant to the President, the White House. In 1983 he became Deputy Under Secretary for Labor, where he served for a year, before serving as chief labor adviser for the Reagan-Bush '84 Committee. He joined Keene-Monk and Associates as a partner in Alexandria from 1984 to 1985, at which time he was also a consultant to the Department of Labor, as well as a consultant to Capitol Consultants in Alexandria, VA. Since 1985 he has been president of Capitol Consultants.

Mr. Russo graduated from Ohio State University (B.S., 1966). He is married to the former Kathie Regan, and he was born July 21, 1943, in Cleveland, OH.

Radio Address to the Nation on Tax Reform
September 20, 1986

My fellow Americans:

It's autumn in Washington, and as children here and around the country return to school, Congress has returned to complete its work—most importantly, the final passage of our historic tax reform bill. We've come a long way from that day nearly a year-and-a-half ago when I asked Congress to take up the task of reforming our tax code, making it fairer and simpler and putting it on the side of families and growth, rather than on the side of special interests.

You may remember what the Washington pundits said at the time. We heard that there was no way that a simple and fair tax bill could survive the beating it would get as it ran the gauntlet of Washington lobbyists and insiders. Even as late as last April, we were told in the press that tax reform was dead. Well, there's one thing about Washington: There are always plenty of people around to tell you why something can't be done. But what those people always forget is that there's a force in our nation more powerful than all the lobbyists and insiders put together. And that force is the people—you, your neighbors and friends, and people like you across America.

And so, because of you and your support, in the last few months we've seen develop in Congress a broad, bipartisan backing for tax reform. And now, thanks to the leadership of Senator Bob Packwood and Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, the Senate and House are preparing to vote on the final bill. Passage of that bill will mean that for most of you taxes will come down. But even as I'm speaking to you, the special interests are launching their last-ditch offensive. You're going to be hearing a lot from them in the next few days. So, before they get started, let's just set the record straight.

First, let's be clear about what tax reform means to you and your family. One of our important goals in tax reform has been making the tax system better for American families. Well, if you're like 80 percent of Americans, enactment of this bill will mean that your top tax rate will be no more than 15 percent. Your standard deduction will go way up and your personal exemption will almost double to a full $2,000 by 1989. And no one's income will be taxed more than 28 percent. All this means that if yours is like the typical family, when everything is added up, you'll end up with $500 to $800 more a year. Not bad for starters. And tax reform means even more to lower income Americans. This bill is perhaps the greatest antipoverty program in history. It will take 6 million poor people off the income tax rolls entirely.

But what will it do for the economy as a whole? The short answer is: more jobs—2 to 3 million more in the next decade, according to the Treasury Department. The first reason for that is you. You'll have more money, and whether you spend it or invest it, you'll be helping to create more jobs. But that's not all. We're taking the shelter out of tax shelters. No longer will there be fancy schemes and fast angles that produce nothing but tax breaks. Lawyers, accountants, and businessmen will spend more time looking at the reality of supply and demand and less time exploring the never-never land of the tax code. They'll be looking for investments that create real products, real income, and real jobs.

I've said all along that the final tax reform bill had to keep the incentives for American industry to invest in jobs and the future. And that's what this Senate-House tax reform bill does. It keeps the most important incentives for business investment that we won in 1981—our tax bill. And while making sure every business pays a fair-share minimum tax, it brings down the overall corporate tax rate to 34 percent. The other industrial countries of the world know what this means. In almost every one, voices are now saying that the new American tax system will make U.S. businesses more competitive and that maybe they'd better get busy and lower their own tax rates, or lose out to us.

Five-and-a-half years ago, all of us began a long journey to restoring America's strength and greatness. We brought down inflation from some of the highest levels in our history to where it is today, the lowest level in over 20 years. Then we cut tax rates and saw the beginning of the strongest economic growth in 33 years. Since the recovery began, we've created more new jobs than Europe and Japan combined. Today we have a greater percentage of our people employed than ever before in our history, and never before have so many Americans held jobs.

Tax reform will help us continue that growth. I hope you will support our effort to defeat the special interests and win one for the hard-working taxpayers of this country. If your Congressmen and Senators cast their votes for America's future and enact the Senate-House tax reform bill, we can do just that.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD. Bob Packwood was chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Dan Rostenkowski was chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Proclamation 5528—National Historically Black Colleges Week, 1986

September 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The year 1986 marks the centennial of the Statue of Liberty, recognized throughout the world as a symbol of the United States of America and its promise of liberty and justice for all. Our Nation has been greatly favored by the presence here of peoples from many lands and races and cultures. Each group has made a unique contribution to the rich fabric of American society. Our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities have played a special role in America's growth and development. These institutions have a proud heritage and tradition of providing opportunities for individuals to develop to their fullest potential and to utilize their talents to the utmost for the benefit of our society.

For more than one hundred twenty-five years, historically Black colleges and universities have helped students, many from underprivileged backgrounds, to obtain the advantage of a higher education. Today, as in the past, the majority of our Nation's black citizens in the fields of medicine, law, engineering, business, education, and the military have received their degrees from these institutions.

To acknowledge the many contributions and successes of these historically Black colleges and universities, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 357, has designated the week of September 15 through September 21, 1986, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this commemoration.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of September 15 through September 21, 1986, as National Historically Black Colleges Week. I urge all Americans to express our respect and admiration for the outstanding academic and social accomplishments of our Nation's Black institutions of higher education.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:45 p.m., September 23, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 22.

Proclamation 5529—National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week, 1986

September 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The social context in which American children live is changing rapidly as the traditional balance between work and family life is being realigned. More mothers with children are entering the work force. Two-thirds of all mothers with school-age children are now working; three-fourths of our single parents are in the labor force.

To increase awareness throughout the country of the growing need for school-age child care and to reaffirm America's commitment to our children's well-being, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 60, has designated the week beginning September 15, 1986, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 15, 1986, as National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:46 p.m., September 23, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 22.

Proclamation 5530—Ethnic American Day, 1986
September 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans are a unique people, a colorful tapestry of traditions and cultures woven into one vibrant society. The motto graven on our coins—*E Pluribus Unum*—reflects the rich diversity from which America draws its strength and vitality.

Since the founding of our Republic more than 200 years ago, millions of immigrants have made the journey of freedom to our shores. America has drawn the stoutest hearts from every corner of the globe, from every Nation on earth. Some came to escape the chains of religious persecution, others to flee the bonds of political oppression, and still others came seeking a land of opportunity, the chance to begin life anew. Some of the most recent have scaled walls and crawled under barbed wire and through mine fields, while others risked their lives in makeshift boats on perilous seas.

No matter how they came, today they are all Americans who take pride in the traditions of their ancestral homeland while at the same time dedicating themselves wholeheartedly to the principles for which our Nation stands. They now are taking their full and rightful place in America's social and political life. Their contributions are legion in every area of endeavor: science, the arts, medicine, business, government, sports, religion, and the media. The efforts of ethnic Americans in bolstering the values of faith, freedom, family, work, and country have served to strengthen the fabric of our national life and have made America a culturally richer and more vibrant land in which to live.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–206, has designated September 21, 1986, as "Ethnic American Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 21, 1986, as Ethnic American Day. I call upon the people of the United States to acknowledge and advance mutual understanding and friendship among all Americans regardless of their ethnicity.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:47 p.m., September 23, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 22.

Address to the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, New York
September 22, 1986

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary-General, honored guests, and distinguished delegates, a short walk from this chamber is the delegates Meditation Room, a refuge from a world deafened by the noise of strife and violence. "We want to bring back the idea of worship," Dag Hammarskjöld once said about this room, "devotion to something which is greater and higher than we are ourselves." Well, it's just such devotion that gave birth to the United Nations—devotion to the dream of world peace and freedom, of human rights and democratic self-determination, of a time when, in those ancient words, ". . . and they shall beat their swords into plowshares . . . nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore."

The United States remains committed to the United Nations. For over 40 years this organization has provided an international forum for harmonizing conflicting national interests and has made a significant contribution in such fields as peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and eradicating disease. And yet no one knows better than those in this chamber how the noble ideals embodied in the charter have often remained unfulfilled. This organization itself faces a critical hour—that is usually stated as a fiscal crisis. But we can turn this crisis into an opportunity. The important reforms proposed by a group of experts can be a first step toward restoring the organization's status and effectiveness. The issue, ultimately, is not one of cash but of credibility. If all the members of this universal organization decide to seize the moment and turn the rhetoric of reform into reality, the future of the U.N. will be secure. And you have my word for it: My country, which has always given the U.N. generous support, will continue to play a leading role in the effort to achieve its noble purposes.

When I came before you last year, an important moment in the pursuit of those purposes had not yet occurred. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States were to meet in Geneva. These discussions have now been held. For over 15 hours Soviet and American delegations met; for about 5 hours General Secretary Gorbachev and I talked, alone. Our talks were frank. The talks were also productive—in a larger sense than even the documents that were agreed. Mr. Gorbachev was blunt, and so was I. We came to realize again the truth of the statement: Nations do not mistrust each other because they are armed; they are armed because they mistrust each other. And I did not hesitate to tell Mr. Gorbachev our view of the source of that mistrust: the Soviet Union's record of seeking to impose its ideology and rule on others. So, we acknowledged the deep and abiding differences between our systems of government, our views of history and the future of mankind. But despite these differences, we resolved to work together for real reductions in nuclear arms, as well as progress in other areas.

Delegates to the 41st General Assembly of the United Nations: Today I want to report to you on what has transpired since the summit, notably the important letter I sent July 25th to Mr. Gorbachev. In that letter, I dealt with the important issues of reducing nuclear arms, agreeing on strategic defenses, and limiting nuclear testing. In addition to those issues, which concern the military aspects of Soviet-American relations, I would also like to address other essential steps toward peace: the resolution of political conflicts, the strengthening of the international economy, and the protection of human rights. Before I do this, however, let me, in the tradition of candor established at Geneva, tell you that a pall has been cast over our relations with the Soviet Union. I refer here to a particularly disturbing example of Soviet transgressions against human rights.

Recently, after the arrest of a Soviet national and U.N. employee accused of espionage in the United States, an American correspondent in Moscow was made the subject of fabricated accusations and trumped-up charges. He was arrested and jailed in a callous disregard of due process and numerous human rights conventions. In effect, he was taken as a hostage—even threatened with the death penalty. Both individuals have now been remanded to their respective Ambassadors. But this is only an interim step agreed to by the United States for humanitarian reasons. It does not change the facts of the case: Gennadi Zakharov is an accused spy who should stand trial; Nicholas Daniloff is an innocent hostage who should be released. The Soviet Union bears the responsibility for the consequences of its action. Misusing the United Nations for purposes of espionage does a grave disservice to this organization. And the world expects better. It expects contributions to the cause of peace that only the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union can make.

It is for this reason that I wrote last

summer to Mr. Gorbachev with new arms control proposals. Before discussing the proposals, let us be clear about which weapons are the most dangerous and threatening to peace. The threat does not come from defensive systems, which are a shield against attack, but from offensive weapons—ballistic missiles that hurtle through space and can wreak mass destruction on the surface of the Earth, especially the Soviet Union's heavy, accurate ICBM's, with multiple warheads, which have no counterparts in size or number in any other country. And that is why the United States has long urged radical, equitable, verifiable reductions in these offensive systems. Note that I said "reduction," for this is the real purpose of arms control—not just to codify the levels of today's arsenals, not just to channel their further expansion, but to reduce them in ways that will reduce the danger of war. Indeed, the United States believes the prospect of a future without such weapons of mass destruction must be the ultimate goal of arms control.

I am pleased to say that the Soviet Union has now embraced our idea of radical reductions in offensive systems. At the Geneva summit last November, we agreed to intensify work in this area. Since then the Soviets have made detailed proposals which, while not acceptable to us, appear to represent a serious effort. So, we continue to seek a 50-percent reduction of American and Soviet arsenals, with the central focus on the reduction of ballistic missile warheads. If the Soviet Union wants only a lesser reduction, however, we are prepared to consider it—but as an interim measure. In other provisions as well, we have sought to take account of Soviet concerns. So, there has been movement. Similarly, in the area of intermediate-range nuclear forces, the United States seeks the total elimination of such missiles on a global basis. Again, if the Soviet Union insists on pursuing such a goal in stages, we are prepared to conclude an interim agreement without delay.

All this gives me hope. I can tell you the exchanges between our two sides this summer could well have marked the beginning of a serious, productive negotiation on arms reduction. The ice of the negotiating stalemate could break if both sides intensify their effort in the new round of Geneva talks and if we keep the promises we made to each other last November. For too long a time, however, the Soviet response has been to downplay the need for offensive reductions. When the United States began work on technology to make offensive nuclear weapons someday obsolete, the Soviets tried to make that the main issue—as if the main danger to strategic stability was a defense against missiles that is still on the drawing boards, rather than the menacing ballistic missiles themselves that already exist in excessive numbers.

Still, the United States recognizes that both the offensive and defensive sides of the strategic equation must be addressed. And we have gone far to meet Soviet concerns expressed about the potential offensive use of strategic defensive systems. I have offered firm and concrete assurances that our SDI could never be used to deploy weapons in space that can cause mass destruction on Earth. I have pointed out that the radical reduction we seek now in offensive arsenals would be additional insurance that SDI cannot be used to support a first-strike strategy. And our preference from the beginning has been to move forward cooperatively with the Soviets on strategic defenses so that neither side will feel threatened and both can benefit from the strategic revolution that SDI represents.

The United States continues to respect the antiballistic missile treaty—in spite of clear evidence the Soviets are violating it. We have told the Soviets that if we can both agree on radical reductions in strategic offensive weapons, we are prepared right now to sign an agreement with them on research, development, testing, and deployment of strategic defenses based on the following:

First, both sides would agree to confine themselves through 1991 to research, development, and testing—which is permitted by the ABM treaty—to determine whether advanced systems of strategic defense are technically feasible.

Second, a new treaty signed now would provide that if, after 1991, either side should decide to deploy such a system, that side would be obliged to offer a plan for sharing the benefits of strategic defense and for eliminating offensive ballistic missiles. And this plan would be negotiated over a 2-year period.

Third, if the two sides can't agree after 2 years of negotiation, either side would be free to deploy an advanced strategic defensive system after giving 6 months notice to the other.

As the United States has repeatedly made clear, we are moving toward a future of greater reliance upon strategic defense. The United States remains prepared to talk about how—under what ground rules and process—we and the Soviet Union can do this cooperatively. Such strategic defenses, coupled with radical reductions in offensive forces, would represent a safer balance and would give future statesmen the opportunity to move beyond it—to the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth.

In addition to our proposals on offensive reductions and strategic defense, we have suggested new steps in another area: nuclear testing. Just as eliminating all nuclear weapons is our long-term goal, so, too, is a total ban on nuclear testing. But both must be approached with practical steps, for the reality is that for now we still must rely on these weapons for the deterrence of war. Thus, the safety and reliability of our deterrent are themselves critical to peace. The United States is proud of its record of nuclear safety and intends to maintain it. Nevertheless, we are, as I said, ready now to take two important steps toward limiting nuclear testing. First, we are ready to move forward on ratification of the threshold test ban treaty and the treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions, once agreement is reached on improved verification procedures. We have proposed new ideas to make this possible. Second, upon ratification of those treaties, and in association with a program to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear weapons, we're prepared to discuss ways to implement a step-by-step, parallel program of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing.

These are steps we could take in the near future to show the world that we are moving forward. And I, therefore, call upon the Soviet Union to join us in practical, attainable progress in limiting nuclear testing. Just a few days ago, I received a reply from General Secretary Gorbachev to my letter of July 25th. And for the moment, let me say simply that we are giving it serious and careful consideration.

As we move toward our goal of eliminating nuclear weapons, it is vital that we also address important imbalances of other kinds of weapons. And this is why the United States has proposed a comprehensive global ban on all chemical weapons and why we and our allies have tried hard to break the stalemate in the conventional force negotiations in Vienna. And in the Stockholm Conference a major advance has been achieved—a concrete, new set of military confidence-building measures which includes inspections.

But we must remember from the experience of the 1970's that progress in arms control cannot be divorced from regional political developments. As I said at the beginning, political tensions cause the military competition, not the other way around. But while the United States and the Soviet Union disagree over the root causes of political tension, we do agree that regional conflicts could escalate into global confrontation. Last year from this rostrum, I presented a formula for peace which would apply to five critical regional conflicts that are potential flashpoints for wider conflict. I pointed out how difficult it is for the United States to accept Soviet assurances of peaceful intent when 126,000 Soviet troops prosecute a vicious war against the Afghan people; when 140,000 Soviet-backed Vietnamese soldiers wage war on the people of Cambodia; when 1,700 Soviet advisers and 2,500 Cuban combat troops are involved in military planning and operations in Ethiopia; when 1,300 Soviet military advisers and 36,000 Cuban troops direct and participate in combat operations to prop up an unpopular, repressive regime in Angola; when hundreds of millions of dollars in Soviet arms and Soviet-bloc advisers help a dictatorial regime in Nicaragua try to subvert and betray a popular revolution.

The danger inherent in these conflicts must be recognized. Marxist-Leninist regimes tend to wage war as readily against their neighbors as they routinely do against their own people. In fact, the internal and external wars often become indistinguishable. In Afghanistan, for example, the puppet regime has announced its intention to relocate tens of thousands of people from border areas. Can anyone doubt this will be done in classic Communist style—by force? Many will die to make it easier for the Soviets and their satellite troops to intimidate Pakistan. It is just such transgressions that make the risk of confrontation with democratic nations so acute.

So, once again, I propose a three-point peace process for the resolution of regional conflicts: First, talks between the warring parties themselves, without which an end to violence and national reconciliation are impossible; second, discussions between the United States and Soviet Union—not to impose solutions but to support peace talks and eventually eliminate the supply of arms and the proxy troops from abroad; and third, if the talks are successful, joint efforts to welcome each country back into the world economy and the community of nations that respect human rights.

In addition to regional disputes, the grave threat of terrorism also jeopardizes the hopes for peace. No cause, no grievance, can justify it. Terrorism is heinous and intolerable. It is the crime of cowards—cowards who prey on the innocent, the defenseless, and the helpless. With its allies and other nations, the United States has taken steps to counter terrorism directly, particularly state-sponsored terrorism. Last April the United States demonstrated that it will defend its interests and act against terrorist aggression. And let me assure all of you today, especially let me assure any potential sponsors of terrorism, that the American people are of one mind on this issue. Like other civilized peoples of the world, we have reached our limit. Attacks against our citizens or our interests will not go unanswered. We will also do all in our power to help other law-abiding nations threatened by terrorist attacks. To that end, the United States believes that the understandings reached by the seven industrial democracies at the Tokyo summit last May made a good start toward international accord in the war on terrorism. We recommend to the General Assembly consideration of the Tokyo resolutions.

Moving to the economic realm—how ironic it is that some continue to espouse such ideas as a "new international economic order" based on state control when the world is learning, as never before, that the freedom of the individual, not the power of the state, is the key to economic dynamism and growth. Nations have turned away from centralized management and government controls and toward the incentives and rewards of the free market. They have invited their citizens to develop their talents and abilities to the fullest and, in the process, to provide jobs, to create wealth, to build social stability and foster faith in the future for all. The economic summits of the industrial democracies have paid tribute to these principles, as has the historic U.N. Special Session on Africa in May. We applaud the African nations' call for reform, leading to greater reliance on their private sectors for economic growth. We believe that overcoming hunger and economic stagnation requires policies that encourage Africans' own productivity and initiatives. Such a policy framework will make it easier for the rest of the world, including the United States, to help. The laws of economic incentives do not discriminate between developed and developing countries. They apply to all equally.

Much of the recent recovery in the world economy can be directly attributed to this growth of economic freedom. And it is this trend that offers such hope for the future. And yet this new hope faces a grave threat: the menace of trade barriers. History shows the imposition of such barriers invites retaliation, which in turn sparks the very sort of trade wars that plunged the world in the 1930's deeper into depression and economic misery. Truly, protectionism is destructionism. That is why the United States seeks the assistance of all countries represented here in the General Assembly in protecting the practice of free and fair trade. We applaud the success of the meeting of GATT trade ministers last week in Uruguay, where agreement was reached to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations covering a wide range of topics important to economic growth. With over 90 other countries of the GATT, the United States is working to maintain the free flow of international trade.

In addition to resistance to protectionism, the United States is also seeking to stimulate world economic growth in other ways. Our Treasury bill interest rate is now just over 5 percent, the lowest it has been in 9 years—which provides enormous relief to debtor countries. America's new tax structure will open the way for greater prosperity at home, which will contribute to greater prosperity abroad. And finally, the United States is working with other countries to minimize currency swings, to promote stability in the monetary market, to establish predictability as a basis for prosperity.

But the United States believes the greatest contribution we can make to world prosperity is the continued advocacy of the magic of the marketplace—the truth, the simple and proven truth, that economic development is an outgrowth of economic freedom just as economic freedom is the inseparable twin of political freedom and democratic government. And it is here that we come to our final category: human rights, the indispensable element for peace, freedom, and prosperity. I note that Mr. Gorbachev has used in recent speeches the same categories I have used here today: the military, the political, and the economic; except that he titled his fourth category: humanitarian.

Well, the difference is revealing. The United States believes that respect for the individual, for the dignity of the human person—those rights outlined in the U.N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights—does not belong in the realm of charity or humanitarian causes. Respect for human rights is not social work; it is not merely an act of compassion. It is the first obligation of government and the source of its legitimacy. It also is the foundation stone in any structure of world peace. All through history, it has been the dictatorships and the tyrannies that have surrendered first to the cult of militarism and the pursuit of war. Countries based on the consent of the governed, countries that recognize the unalienable rights of the individual, do not make war on each other. Peace is more than just an absence of war. True peace is justice, true peace is freedom, and true peace dictates the recognition of human rights.

Commitments were made more than 10 years ago in Helsinki concerning these rights and their recognition. We need only look to the East today to see how sadly unfulfilled those commitments are. The persecution of scientists, religious leaders, peace activists, political dissenters, and other prisoners of conscience continues unabated behind the Iron Curtain. You know, one section of the Helsinki accords even speaks to "improvement of working conditions of journalists." So, it is clear that progress in the human rights area must keep pace with progress in other areas. A failure on this score will hinder further movement in East-West relations. These, then, are the areas of concern and of opportunity that the United States sees in the quest for peace and freedom, the twin objectives of the U.N. Charter.

Last year I pointed out in my address to the General Assembly the differences between the United States and the Soviet Union are deep and abiding. But I also called for a fresh start in relations between our two nations, a fresh start that could benefit our own people and the people of every nation. Since that time, the United States has taken action and put forth new proposals that could lead our two countries and the entire world in a direction we all have long sought to go. Now more than ever, it is the responsibility of the Soviet Union to take action and demonstrate that they, too, are continuing the dialog for peace. As I've said, I believe that we can be hopeful about the world and the prospects for freedom. We only need look around us to see the new technologies that may someday spare future generations the nightmare of nuclear terror, of the growing ranks of democratic activists and freedom fighters, or the increasing movement toward free market economies, or the extent of worldwide concern about the rights of the individual in the face of brute, state power.

In the past, when I have noted such trends—when I've called for a forward strategy for freedom and predicated the ultimate triumph of democratic rule over totalitarianism—some have accused me of telling people what they want to hear, of urging them not to engage the day but to escape it. Yet, to hope is to believe in humanity and in its future. Hope remains the highest reality, the age-old power. Hope is at the root of all the great ideas and causes that have bettered the lot of humankind across the centuries. History teaches us to hope, for it teaches us about man and about the irrepressible human spirit.

A Nobel laureate in literature, a great figure of the American South, William Faulkner, once said that the last sound heard on Earth would be that of the two remaining humans arguing over where to go in the spaceship they had built. In his speech to the Nobel committee in 1950, Faulkner spoke of the nuclear age, of the general and universal physical fear it had engendered, a fear of destruction that had become almost unbearable. But he said, "I decline to accept the end of man. I believe that man will not merely endure, he will prevail. He is immortal . . . because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance." Faulkner spoke of "the old verities and truths of the heart"—of the courage, honor, pride, compassion, pity, sacrifice, and, yes, that hope which is the glory of our past. And all of these things we find today in our present; we must use them to build our future.

And it's why today we can lift up our spirits and our hearts. It is why we resolve that with God's help the cause of humanity will not merely endure but prevail; that someday all the world—every nation, every people, every person—will know the blessings of peace and see the light of freedom.

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the General Assembly Hall at the United Nations in New York. He was introduced by Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury, President of the 41st Session of the General Assembly. Upon his arrival at the United Nations, he was greeted by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra. Following the President's address, he returned to Washington, DC.

Statement on the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

September 22, 1986

Today in Stockholm, the United States and 34 other governments adopted an accord that will, if faithfully implemented, reduce the risk of war in Europe, where there is the greatest concentration of military forces of the East and the West. I welcome this positive outcome at the CDE Conference. It will contribute to greater security in Europe and to improved East-West relations. This accord also sends messages that should be welcomed by people throughout the world. It demonstrates that East and West, with seriousness of purpose and hard work, can establish common ground on which to build a more secure future. It also demonstrates that the nations of the West, around whose proposals the Stockholm accord was built, constitute a powerful force for peace.

The set of militarily significant and verifiable measures adopted by the Stockholm CDE Conference marks a substantial advance over those in the Helsinki Final Act. These measures will make military activities more predictable and inhibit opportunities for political intimidation. In particular, the Stockholm accord commits the 35 nations to notify one another of military activities above certain levels, to invite observers, to forecast activities a year in advance, and to allow inspectors to verify compliance with those commitments. This is the first East-West accord in which the Soviet Union has agreed to inspection of military activities on its territory. Although these inspection provisions are very different from those we would require to verify agreements which reduced or limited forces, they are appropriate to the Stockholm confidence- and security-building measures and offer us the opportunity to gain experience in conducting inspections.

The Stockholm document, of course, must become more than promises on paper. Implementation of its commitments will be the true measure of its contribution to European security. For its part the United States will meet its commitments fully. Soviet compliance, especially with the verification provisions, will be an important gauge of the possibilities for future progress in conventional arms control.

By advancing the principle of openness in the military-security field, this CDE accord can also contribute to progress in the broader Helsinki CSCE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe] process. The accord achieved at Stockholm on security issues makes all the more imperative balanced progress on human rights and fundamental freedoms. At the Vienna CSCE followup meeting, which begins in November, the United States delegation will press for fulfillment of all CSCE commitments and for balanced progress across the full CSCE agenda. These accomplishments are also a testimony to the skill, dedication, and energy of our negotiators. I want to congratulate Ambassador Robert L. Barry and his negotiating team on a job well done.

Proclamation 5531—Emergency Medical Services Week, 1986

September 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Today in almost every American community, the blue and orange emergency medical vehicle and the 911 emergency telephone number are instantly recognized reminders that we are now saving lives in ways unheard of by earlier generations. They remind us of those dedicated emergency medical teams—physicians, nurses, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, educators, administrators, and volunteers—who have cut in half the death rate for medical emergencies from accident or disease over the past two decades.

Each year, some 800,000 Americans lose their lives in such emergencies. But each year, advances in emergency medical care increase the number of lives saved. Almost all of us can recall incidents in which a stricken child or neighbor, or the victim of a highway accident, was saved by quick, efficient, emergency medicine.

Across the Nation, emergency medical services teams are working to cut the death rate from medical emergencies still further. They are working to advance and adapt their skills and training as new methods of emergency treatment are developed. And they are working to educate every American on what each of us can do to cooperate with and to improve the emergency medical services in our own communities. It is also appropriate that we as a Nation should recognize the value and importance of emergency medical services teams. We owe them a great debt of gratitude.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–392, has designated the week beginning September 21, 1986, as "Emergency Medical Services Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning September 21, 1986, as Emergency Medical Services Week, and I call upon all Americans to participate in ceremonies and activities to express our appreciation to emergency medical services teams and to help educate the public about accident prevention in general and what to do in step-by-step fashion when confronted with a medical emergency wherever and whenever it may occur.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:48 p.m., September 23, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 23.

Proclamation 5532—American Business Women's Day, 1986
September 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

American business women have made significant and increasing contributions to our economy and to the competitiveness of the United States internationally. The need continues for American working women to expand their horizons, diversify their skills, and set high personal and career goals. The American Business Women's Association, a national educational association, has greatly assisted in this effort. The Association awarded $2,900,000 in scholarships to over 6,000 women in 1984, and more than $18,000,000 in scholarships since 1949. The Association has more than 110,000 members and 2,100 chapters, throughout the United States. This organization has encouraged the many important contributions of American business women to our Nation's continuing vitality.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 196, has designated September 22, 1986, as "American Business Women's Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 22, 1986, as American Business Women's Day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:49 p.m., September 23, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on September 23.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Private Sector Supporters of United States Defense Policies
September 23, 1986

Thank you, Mari. And thank you all for coming here to the Roosevelt Room this morning. This room, of course, was named for two great Presidents— one a Republican, the other a Democrat. Both understood the vital importance of keeping America strong, something I know everyone in this room understands. Let me say how grateful all Americans are for the contributions that you and your organizations have made to building a stronger America.

Restoring America's strength has been one of our administration's highest goals. When we took office, we found that we had ships that couldn't leave port, planes that couldn't fly—both for lack of trained men and women and adequate supplies of spare parts. We found that for years the United States sat on its hands while the Soviet Union engaged in a military buildup, the likes of which the world had never seen. The American nuclear deterrent, upon which world peace depends, had been allowed to slide toward obsolescence. And across the Earth, Soviet-sponsored regimes had been imposed in countries as diverse as Angola, Afghanistan, and Nicaragua.

In the last 5½ years, we've begun to turn that desperate situation around. We've restored the morale, the training, and the equipment of our Armed Forces. And let me just say that around the world and here at home, I've met many of our young men and women in uniform over the last several years. It does something to you when you're standing up there on the demilitarized zone in Korea and a young fellow standing there in uniform says, "Sir, we're on the frontier of freedom." Everyone who works with them will confirm what I've said about them. And those serving today are the best darn bunch who've ever served our country. I'm proud of all of them.

In the last 5½ years, we've begun the necessary modernization of our nuclear deterrent. We've begun research on strategic defense, the one great hope that we might some day rid the world of the prison of mutual nuclear terror. As I told the United Nations General Assembly yesterday, we're prepared right now to enter an agreement with the Soviet Union on research, development, testing, and deployment of strategic defense. In pursuit of a safer world, we're determined to move toward a future of greater and greater reliance on strategic defense. The only question for the Soviets is, do we move toward strategic defense together or alone?

In the last 5½ years, America has also taken a stand with embattled defenders of freedom around the world. In Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and Nicaragua, we've said that we stand with those who would turn back the night of totalitarian tyranny. And in this I wish I could say that we had united backing in the Congress. But you know the truth is different, particularly regarding our support of freedom fighters in this hemisphere. Even though both Houses of Congress have approved critically needed military assistance for the freedom fighters, this bill has been deliberately stalled on Capitol Hill. Freedom fighters will pay with their lives for this "politics of obstructionism." We're determined to bring their barricades down, to let the light of hope through to the Nicaraguan people. And we will.

But all in all, in the last 5½ years, we've come a long way. You saw this when Mr. Gorbachev and I met in Geneva last November. As I said yesterday at the U.N., despite differences, we resolved at that meeting to work together for real reductions in nuclear arms, as well as progress in other areas. The Soviets are still relentless adversaries, as their totally unwarranted arrest of an innocent American reporter 3 weeks ago demonstrates—an action which jeopardizes all areas of our relationship. But at the arms reduction table they now appear to treat meetings as more than just another propaganda forum. This, I believe, is because of the new will the United States has shown for the last 5½ years. The Soviets have been convinced that we're serious about rebuilding our strength.

But all this progress has now been placed in jeopardy by actions taken in the House of Representatives, actions just as serious as the attempt to block aid to the freedom fighters. If permitted to stand, these actions would pull the rug out from under our arms negotiators in Geneva and imperil our national security. The House voted to ban tests of antisatellite systems, even though the Soviets have a system in operation, and we don't. They voted to stop us from producing a deterrent to modern [Soviet] chemical weapons. They voted to slash our request for the strategic defense research, an initiative that helped bring the Soviets back to the bargaining table in Geneva. They voted to deny funds to move beyond the limits of SALT II, a treaty that couldn't be ratified and that would've expired by now if it had been ratified and that the Soviets have repeatedly violated. And finally, the House would prohibit essentially all testing of nuclear weapons. Well, all of this is bad for our national security and for arms reduction talks.

And if the defense budget arrives on my desk looking anything like that, I'll veto it. All of these issues—[*applause*]. Thank you, you make vetoing even more pleasant than I find it. [*Laughter*] But all of these issues are important. Each House action undermines our peace and security. But I'd like to use my time today—what's left of it—to discuss one area that I touched on yesterday that I believe needs more attention. With the Soviets orchestrating a major propaganda campaign to get us to declare a moratorium on nuclear testing, it's time to set the record straight on why we need that test. There are four important reasons.

First, nuclear testing is essential to guarantee that our weapons—the key to deterring nuclear aggression—actually work. We insist on the most rigorous field tests for nonnuclear weapons like airplanes, tanks, and guns. But nuclear weapons are far more complex, and they, too, must be tested. Some time ago, for example, we found that the safety on the warhead for the Polaris missile wouldn't release. Without the testing that helped us fix that, most of our sea-based deterrent would have been ineffective. Without testing we couldn't reduce the size and improve the effectiveness of our warheads and make them safer, as we have. So, until we can negotiate the elimination of nuclear weapons with the Soviets, we must have tests to make sure that our deterrent works and that it is safe.

Second, we use nuclear tests to design nonnuclear weapons and equipment—for example, satellites, ships, tanks, and sensors—so that they can better withstand a Soviet nuclear attack. This increases the chances that our military can survive and still fight, which reduces the Soviet incentive to attack us and our allies in the first place.

Third, testing helps us keep ahead of Soviet efforts, including nonnuclear efforts, to neutralize our deterrent. Several years ago improved Soviet air defenses threatened to make our B–52's obsolete, so we began the production of the B–1, which can get through those defenses. But some weapons designed for the old B–52's weren't reliable at the altitudes and speeds that the B–1 flies. So, testing was essential to developing weapons with a proven reliability.

And, fourth, testing ensures that the Soviets won't surprise us with breakthroughs that might alter the strategic balance. The Soviets have raced for years to modernize and expand their weapons systems. We're still playing catchup, and this imbalance is a threat to world peace. It'd be an even greater threat if the Soviets scored major breakthroughs.

Even if we were to agree to a moratorium or a test ban, we cannot be sure the Soviets would honor it or that it could be verified. In the early sixties the Soviets broke out of a 3-year moratorium, that they had agreed to, with the most intensive series of nuclear tests in history. They had been planning all during the moratorium for the testing they were going to do. And when they were ready, they just violated the moratorium. We, on the other hand, had abated. And so, it took us more than a year to restore our testing facilities to their condition before the moratorium, so we could begin to try and catch up. Any agreement to limit testing must be verifiable. We've made a number of proposals to improve verification of current treaties. The Soviets should accept these proposals or make one of their own and stop playing propaganda games.

Our highest arms control priority is to get the Soviets to agree to deep arms reductions in the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. Soviet emphasis on the testing issue is a diversion from this urgent task. The House's ban on testing, on the other hand, is a back door to a nuclear freeze, which would make arms reductions almost impossible. Some Congressmen seem to believe that peace and American weakness mean the same thing. Didn't it ever occur to anyone what the Soviets must be thinking? They're thinking, if we wait long enough, they'll do our work for us—meaning we will do their work for them.

So, this is what we're up against and why I'm so grateful to all of you for what you are doing. Now, I don't dare look at the gentleman sitting right over here, because I've been telling a story the last couple of days, in some speeches, that I like to tell that illustrates the attitude of those in Congress that are bringing this about.

It has to do with three fellows that came out to get in their car and found they'd locked themselves out. And one of them said, "Get a wire coathanger and we can straighten it out and manage to get in." And the other one says, "We can't do that. Somebody would think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we'd better do something pretty quick. It's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

Well, thank you all. Thank you for everything that you are doing. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:46 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. Mari Maseng was Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison.

Nomination of Wallie Cooper Simpson To Be a Member of the National Council on Educational Research

September 23, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Wallie Cooper Simpson to be a member of the National Council on Educational Research for a term expiring September 30, 1988. This is a reappointment. She has served as a member of this Council since December 22, 1982.

Mrs. Simpson is the founder and the director of the Lower East Side International Community School in New York City. Mrs. Simpson was born on September 15, 1931, in Marshall, TX.

Nomination of Five Members of the National Science Board

September 23, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1992:

F. Albert Cotton, of Texas. He would succeed Peter T. Flawn. Dr. Cotton is currently a Robert A. Welch distinguished professor of chemistry at Texas A&M University. He was born April 9, 1930, in Philadelphia, PA.

Mary Lowe Good, of Illinois. This is a reappointment. Dr. Good is president for the research, engineered materials sector, Allied-Signal, Inc., Signal Research Center, in Des Plaines, IL. She was born June 20, 1931, in Grapevine, TX.

John C. Hancock, of Missouri. He would succeed Peter David Lax. Dr. Hancock is executive vice president and chief technical officer, United Telecommunications, Inc., in Shawnee Mission, KS. He was born October 21, 1929, in Martinsville, IN.

James B. Holderman, of South Carolina. He would succeed Jay Vern Beck. Dr. Holderman is president, University of South Carolina in Columbia. He was born January 29, 1936, in Morris, IL.

James L. Powell, of Pennsylvania. He would succeed Homer A. Neal. Dr. Powell is president of Franklin and Marshall College in Lancaster, PA. He was born July 17, 1936, in Berea, KY.

Appointment of Two Commissioners of the United States Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission

September 23, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Commissioners of the United States Section of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission:

For a term expiring June 4, 1989:

Clement V. Tillion, of Alaska. He would succeed Robert M. Thorstenson. Mr. Tillion is chairman of the International North Pacific Commission in Vancouver, Canada. He was born July 3, 1925, in Brooklyn, NY.

For a term expiring June 4, 1990:

Dayton L. Alverson, of Washington. This is a reappointment. Mr. Alverson was first appointed as a Commissioner on December 4, 1980. He currently is a managing partner, National Resources Consultants, in Seattle, WA. He was born October 7, 1924, in San Diego, CA.

Appointment of Julian H. Gingold as a Member of the Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership

September 23, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Julian H. Gingold to be a member of the Advisory Committee on Small and Minority Business Ownership. He would succeed B.B. Andersen.

Since 1971 Mr. Gingold has been senior vice president, Dean Witter Reynolds, in New York City. He was born April 18, 1937, in New York City.

Appointment of Two Members of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education

September 23, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education for terms expiring July 10, 1989:

Frances Seiberling Buchholzer, of Ohio. This is a reappointment. Mrs. Buchholzer was first appointed to be a member in July of this year and is currently vice president and secretary of Mutual Mini Storage in Akron. She was born May 8, 1934, in Cleveland, OH.

Barrie S. Ciliberti, of Maryland. He would succeed Patric Dorsey. Mr. Ciliberti is a professor at Bowie State College. He was born July 27, 1936, in Philadelphia, PA.

Appointment of Three Members of the Board of Foreign Scholarships

September 23, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for terms expiring September 22, 1989. These individuals are reappointments, and they were first appointed on April 13, 1984:

Marvin Howard Alisky, of Arizona. Dr. Alisky has been a professor of political science at Arizona State University since 1960. He was born March 12, 1923, in Kansas City, MO.

Brigitte Berger, of Massachusetts. Dr. Berger has been a professor of sociology at Wellesley College since 1979. She was born August 8, 1928, in Hyldburghausen, West Germany.

Nathan Glazer, of Massachusetts. Dr. Glazer has been a professor of education and sociology, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, since 1969. He was born February 25, 1923, in New York City.

Proclamation 5533—Child Health Day, 1986

September 23, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

It is fitting that we celebrate Child Health Day in the month marking the beginning of the centennial year of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The NIH has served all Americans through research that has helped us to safeguard and enhance the health of our Nation's children.

Because of the NIH's biomedical research, deaths from illnesses common to children—diarrhea and infectious diseases—have been markedly reduced in this country and throughout the world. Many youngsters with chronic disorders, like diabetes and asthma, are leading nearly normal lives, thanks to research advances that have provided new medications and new therapeutic techniques. Childhood cancers, once inevitably and invariably fatal, are now yielding to treatment. Some are being cured. Infant mortality has shown a dramatic decrease in recent years, due in large part to a better understanding of the nutritional needs and environmental support systems needed to assure the survival of low-weight and premature infants.

On this Child Health Day, 1986, we must reaffirm our commitment to protect and improve the health of our children, for they represent our future.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, pursuant to a joint resolution approved on May 18, 1928, as amended (36 U.S.C. 143), do hereby proclaim Monday, October 6, 1986, as Child Health Day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:25 p.m., September 24, 1986*]

Proclamation 5534—Veterans Day, 1986
September 23, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Veterans Day gives all Americans a special opportunity to pay tribute to all those men and women who, throughout our history, have left their homes and loved ones to serve their country.

Their willingness to give freely and unselfishly of themselves, even their lives, in defense of our democratic principles has given our great country the security we enjoy today. From Valley Forge to Vietnam, through war and peace, valiant, patriotic Americans have answered the call, serving with honor and fidelity.

On this special day, our hearts and thoughts turn to all the Nation's veterans. Let us reflect on the great achievements of those whose sacrifices preserved our freedom and our way of life. With a spirit of pride and gratitude, let us recall their heroic accomplishments and thank them for their unselfish devotion to duty. They are indeed worthy of the solemn tribute of a grateful Nation.

I invite all Americans to join me in observing Veterans Day—through appropriate ceremonies, activities, and commemorations on November 11.

In order that we may pay fitting homage to those men and women who have proudly served in our Armed Forces, the Congress has provided (5 U.S.C. 6103 (a)) that November 11 of each year shall be set aside as a legal public holiday to honor America's veterans.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, November 11, 1986, as Veterans Day. I urge all Americans to recognize the valor and sacrifice of our veterans through appropriate public ceremonies and private prayers. I also call upon Federal, State, and local government officials to display the flag of the United States and to encourage and participate in patriotic activities throughout the country. I invite the business community, churches, schools, unions, civic and fraternal organizations, and the media to support this national observance with suitable commemorative expressions and programs.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:26 p.m., September 24, 1986*]

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Members of the Tax Reform Coalition
September 23, 1986

The President. Thank you all, and welcome to the Old Executive Office Building. It's great to be here with some of the staunchest supporters of tax reform. We've come a long way since that day, nearly a year-and-half ago, when I asked Congress to take up the task of reforming our antiquated tax code.

The first thing we heard was a chorus of voices saying it couldn't be done. There was no way a simple, fair, and progrowth tax reform could survive the treacherous jungles of special interest politics. And they said that the wishes and hopes of the American people counted for very little in this city on the Potomac; what counted was pressure groups, lobbyists, and deals cut behind the scenes. Well, they forgot one thing: America didn't become great by being pessimistic and cynical. We didn't become the leader of the free world and the mightiest economic force on this planet by shrinking from challenges. The doom and gloomers are basically out of touch with the spirit of America—that can-do spirit that sees every problem as an opportunity and every obstacle as a challenge to be overcome.

That positive spirit and your effective support have helped us power through the opposition arrayed against tax reform and win a series of stunning victories in the Congress. In fact, a headline in the Washington Post told the whole story: "The Impossible Became the Inevitable." Well, we're on the threshold of final passage of a revolutionary tax code that—it could open up the floodgates of growth, invention, and enterprise and can make our future as big as our dreams. As I said, we're on the threshold—we're not quite there yet. We should remember, as the great seer and sayer Yogi Berra once said, "The game isn't over 'til it's over." The special interests have massed for a last-ditch effort to kill tax reform before it becomes the tax law of the land.

You know, tax reform has been declared dead so many times by the pundits that I'd be worrying if they weren't predicting trouble ahead. But we can't afford to become complacent. This is the decisive battle, and this is where all we've fought for finally will be won or lost. The special interests realize it's their last chance to stop the bill, because it's the best chance for the American people to get the fair, progrowth tax reform they deserve. In the days ahead, we're going to give it a 100-percent effort—one final all-out push over that goal line.

Let's not forget what is at stake here. First of all, tax reform will mean a tax reduction for most taxpayers. The present 14 rates will be collapsed into 2. Over 80 percent of all Americans will pay the lower rate of only 15 percent or will pay no taxes at all. The top rate will be slashed to 28 percent, the lowest in over 50 years. And we're keeping tax brackets indexed to make sure that inflation never again gives the tax-and-spend crew in Congress a free ride by automatically pushing Americans into higher tax brackets.

One of our primary goals has been fairness for families, and that's why the standard deduction will go way up. And the personal exemption—the one that taxpayers deduct for themselves and each one of the dependents—that exemption will almost double to a full $2,000 by 1989. That means that, when everything is added up, the typical family will end up with at least $200 more in tax savings every year. At the same time, some 6 million working poor will be dropped off the tax rolls altogether, making this one of the best antipoverty programs this country's ever seen.

I've said all along that the final tax reform bill had to keep incentives for American industry to invest in jobs and the future—and this bill does. It keeps important incentives for business investment. And while making sure every business pays a fair-share minimum tax, it brings the corporate rate down to 34 percent. By closing loopholes and lowering rates, we're going to bring America's investment money out from under the shelters and back into the productive economy where it belongs. We will no longer use the tax code to make economic and social policy. Instead, we're going to let market forces shape our economy into a sleek and efficient powerhouse of growth.

With tax reform, America will have the lowest marginal rates and the most modern tax code in the industrialized world—one that encourages risk-taking, innovation, and that old American spirit of enterprise. We'll be refueling the American growth economy with the kind of incentives that have helped create record numbers of new businesses and 11½ million new jobs in 45 months. The Treasury Department estimates that the greater growth, spurred on by tax reform, will create 2 to 3 million more jobs in the next decade. I'll bet Jim Baker told you that already. But tax reform could have an even more profound and important effect on world growth. A British news magazine, the Economist, has described it as the beginning of a "tax revolution" that will "stalk through the West," as our industrialized partners cut tax rates in their own countries in order to remain competitive with the American dynamo.

Most economists agree that America won't be able to grow and prosper indefinitely if the rest of the world economy is sagging behind. We have already seen the slowing effects of our economy, of sluggish world growth. Without faster growth, other countries simply can't afford to buy as many of our goods and services, and that hurts American workers. Tax reform is one of our best chances to convince the other industrialized nations to join us on the growth path, to carry this revolution of hope and opportunity around the world and to create a strong, sound, and growing world economy.

All this is on the line: fairness for families, tax rate cuts for most Americans, one of the best antipoverty programs in history, and 2 to 3 million new jobs for Americans. If Congress votes against this bill, it will be voting against America's families, against America's working poor. It will be thumbing its nose at America's taxpayers, and it would be voting to throw 2 to 3 million new jobs out the window. America is at a crossroads: Either we go the way of fairness and jobs, opportunity and growth, or slink back along the path of politics as usual. Congress should have no doubts, the American people are watching closely. They are counting on us, and we dare not betray their just hopes for a better future. If we let them down, they will never forgive us, and we'll never forgive ourselves. I want to send a message to all the Members of Congress, for this vote especially: Vote your conscience, vote to give the American people the fair-share tax reform they want, deserve, and expect.

And I'd just like to just close with a couple of little historic notes. When the income tax, way back in 1913, was being debated in the Congress, one man very eloquently got up, and plumping for that tax—the income tax—and said, "We must have this tax not for government's needs, but for government's wants." And government wanted a lot. There was one Senator who argued against the measure and was literally ridiculed out of office at the next election. When he, in his debate, made a statement that if that bill were passed—that amendment to the Constitution became law—it was possible, in the future, that someday we might even be taking 10 percent of a man's earnings. So, government had more wants than—he shouldn't have been laughed out of Congress. They should have listened to him.

Well, thank you all very much for listening, and God bless you all.

Mr. Van Dongen. Mr. President, I'm Dirk Van Dongen with the National Association of Wholesaler Distributors. It's my privilege to be here this afternoon on behalf of the more than 1 million members of the Tax Reform Action Coalition—and by extension, the millions of American citizens which you referred to a moment ago.

We are on the verge of a historic event for this country in terms of economic policy and indeed, I think, social policy, because this legislation is major deregulation. It would not have occurred as Secretary Baker and Mr. Regan mentioned in their remarks, clearly, without your leadership, your visionary leadership, your commitment. We would not be standing here today were it not for that. You have been the quarterback of tax reform. You are, indeed, the most valuable player of tax reform. And in recognition of that, we in the Tax Reform Action Coalition would like to present you with this football jersey commemorating—[*laughter*]—you as the most valuable player of tax reform.

The President. Thank you very much.

Mr. Van Dongen. You're welcome. We have one more memento, Mr. President. In anticipation of what will be an outstanding victory for you in the House and in the Senate, we'd like to present you with the game ball, just a little bit before the game is over. The ball is inscribed, "Win One for America—Tax Reform" and carries your goals for tax reform—"Fairness, Jobs, Opportunity, and Growth." Congratulations, Mr. President.

The President. Thank you. Don suggested throwing it, but I'm afraid you wouldn't throw it back. [*Laughter*] Well, I want to thank you very much. Having played in the line in all my football years—guard, right guard, that is—[*laughter*]—I was like every other lineman. We all really thought that the backfielder's job was easy and that we could do it better or as well. And now, at last, I've made quarterback.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:02 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. James A. Baker III was Secretary of the Treasury, and Donald T. Regan was Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff.

Appointment of the Membership of Emergency Board No. 212 To Investigate a Railroad Labor Dispute

September 23, 1986

The President today appointed the following individuals to be members of Presidential Emergency Board No. 212, created by Executive Order 12563, of September 12, 1986:

Rodney E. Dennis, of New York, who will serve as Chairman. Mr. Dennis is a professional arbitrator in New York City. Previously he was administrative director, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, 1969–1974. He graduated from Harpur College (B.A., 1953) and Elmira College (M.A., 1961). Mr. Dennis was born January 26, 1928, in Sayre, PA. He resides in Chilmark, MA.

Robert J. Ables, of Virginia. Mr. Ables is an attorney engaged in private practice in Washington, DC. Previously, he was chief counsel, Merchant Marine Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, 1969–1971; and special counsel, Presidential Railroad Commission, 1960–1961. He graduated from Syracuse University (A.B., 1949) and Cornell Law School (LL.B., 1951). Mr. Ables was born June 22, 1923, in New York City. He resides in Falls Church, VA.

Martin F. Scheinman, of New York. Mr. Scheinman is a professional arbitrator in Bayside, NY. He graduated from Cornell University (B.S., 1975 and M.S., 1976) and New York University (J.D., 1979). Mr. Scheinman was born November 17, 1952, in New York City, where he currently resides.

Remarks at a Ronald W. Reagan Scholarship Fundraising Dinner for Eureka College

September 23, 1986

The President. Thank you, President George Hearn, the president of Eureka, and thank you, everyone here tonight and all of you who are doing so much. We're here for something that Nancy and I hold close to our hearts—Eureka's Reagan scholarships. And please forgive me if I reminisce for a few moments, because you could just be bathed in warm nostalgia. [*Laughter*]

Whenever I think of Eureka, I am filled with nostalgia for that campus 'neath the elms. It had a slogan for many years of being a small school with a worldwide influence. And something about that school doesn't seem to leave you at all. Everything good that has happened to me in the years since had its beginning there, as well as for so many others. It was a wonderful time in my life that wasn't all taken up on the football field, although I did let football and other extracurricular activities eat into my study time. And as a result, my grade average was closer to the C level required for eligibility—[*laughter*]—than it was to straight A's. I think someone told me, to my surprise, that I wound up with a B-minus. So, when I got that honorary degree that Eureka gave me some years ago—[*laughter*]—I told the audience that it only amplified a sense of shame that I had felt for many years, because I always had had the sneaking suspicion that that first degree they gave me was honorary. [*Laughter*]

I learned a lot at Eureka, and not just about economics, which was my major. I think the principal thing I learned about economics as a major was that if you could place all the economists end to end, they'd never reach a conclusion. [*Laughter*] That's a lesson that serves me well in my current occupation as an embarrasser of economists.

As I said, I learned a lot at Eureka. I learned, for example, about humility. Now, that happens when you've been one of at least a number of football heroes in high school, and suddenly you find yourself sitting on the bench as second or third string. And as with my economic lessons, I've had opportunities to learn a little more about humility every once in awhile since. I remember after I'd made about 50 feature motion pictures and was doing a series on television that lasted 8 years, I was walking down Fifth Avenue in New York one day, and about 30 feet ahead of me a man coming my way stopped, and he pointed, and he yelled, "I know you! I see you all the time on that screen and on that television!" And everybody on the street stopped, and they formed kind of two lines, and he stalked me down the center. [*Laughter*] And I'm at one end, and here he comes, and he's fumbling in his pocket all the time and talking about me and how much he knows—what I've done and everything else. And he gets to me and pulls out a pen and a piece of paper for an autograph and says, "Ray Milland." [*Laughter*] So, I signed, Ray Milland. There was no sense in disappointing him. [*Laughter*]

But one thing I'll always cherish about Eureka besides lessons in football and humility is that the college took a chance on me. Now, my family couldn't pay for the schooling. We didn't live on the wrong side of the tracks, but we lived close enough that we could hear the whistles. [*Laughter*] But what I couldn't earn in summers—and I did work every summer and saved every dollar that I earned in order to help—why, the college made up with a scholarship, jobs, and, yes, letting me defer part of my tuition until after graduation. And I wasn't alone in that. They did that for a number of other students. And this was in the depths of the Great Depression. And incidentally, one of those jobs—washing dishes—was one of the better jobs I've ever had. [*Laughter*] I performed it in a girls dormitory. [*Laughter*]

But seriously, in that time of such great strain—and when you can imagine what happened to the endowment of a small college like that in that great crash and the Great Depression, and you went to class every day and knew that the professors who were teaching you, and without any grumble or complaint, had not been paid for weeks and weeks and weeks—and that the townspeople and the merchants and the grocers and so forth carried them on the books—just with the knowledge that somehow things would turn out all right. Those were Depression years, and I'm so happy about the scholarship program that you've done me the honor of giving in my name. It gives the students the opportunity to work for their schooling, and it also gives them something else I was lucky enough to have—a mentor. That's a part of the program—someone who will take an interest in them and their future.

Now, in my case it was a fellow from Kansas City named Sid Aultschuler. Sid was a businessman there. And my summer job for 7 years—part in high school and then through college—was at a beach, a river beach on the beautiful Rock River in a natural forest park called Lowell Park, named for James Russell Lowell, whose family had given it to the city. And there was a lodge there, and people would come out from the cities, like Kansas City and Chicago and so forth, with their families. And it was one of those things—I don't know whether it still goes on today—in which they had come there with their parents as children, and now they came as parents with their children. And I'd teach their kids to swim.

And finally, I was there for that last summer after I'd graduated, because I had to get enough money to try to go out and find a job—1932, the lowest year of the Great Depression. And many of those men during the summers had said to me that when I got out of college, come see them. And I had sort of relied on that. But by 1932 many of those weren't coming back to the lodge anymore. They had their own problems, and they weren't saying that anymore. But Sid Aultschuler was there, and I taught his two small daughters to swim that same summer. And then Sid, out of all them, said to me: "If you can tell me what you really want to do and what you want to get into," he said, "I think I have some connections that, if it touches on any of those, that I can help, even in these hard times." But he said, "You're going to have to tell me what you want to do." Well, there I was with my degree in economics, a graduate with a bachelor of arts degree, and it hadn't occurred to me really what I wanted to do or anything except get a job of some kind or other. It was those kind of times. But he had laid it on me.

And I finally went home, and I laid awake half the night. And finally, it dawned on me that some of my extracurricular activities, in addition to football, had rubbed off—playing Captain Stanhope in "Journey's End" in the drama class play of the year, going out with the glee club, and doing comedy routines—I didn't sing, I talked. [*Laughter*] But in a little town in Illinois back in the thirties, you didn't go out and say, "I want to be an actor." Well, anyway, I went to him, and I said, "I think I can tell you what it is. I would like to be in the world of entertainment." And then, knowing that radio might be the shortcut to anything else, I said, "I'd like to get into radio. I think I could be a sports announcer."

Well, I'd named something in which he had no connections at all. [*Laughter*] But Sid gave me the greatest advice in the world, and all you young people who are listening, pay attention to your mentors. He said, "Maybe it's just as well that I don't have any connections, because," he said, "if I got you a job someplace, the man giving you the job wouldn't be interested in you. He'd be giving you the job because of me." He said, "Everyplace there are people that know that this isn't going to last forever, this Depression. They are going to know that their future depends on getting young people into their business." So, he said, "What you should do is just start going to radio stations. You needn't tell them whether you want to be a sports announcer. Just tell them that you believe in the future of that business, and you'll take any job in order to get inside of radio, and then take your chances from there."

Well, I did that. It meant hitchhiking, and I figured that if I started at the top, at the big stations in Chicago and the networks, that wherever I got a job might be further up the line than if I started at the bottom. Well, I don't know how many stations I went to. But he told me that someplace along the line I would meet a man of this kind. And he said, "Remember, a salesman may have to make 200 calls before he makes a sale." And I wound up down in the Quad Cities, Iowa and Illinois. A wonderful old Scotchman who'd played a role in my life told me that they had just hired an announcer the day before I got there. Where was I? Why didn't I know about this? I didn't tell him I didn't listen to his station. [*Laughter*]

But on the way out, I said to myself, "How does a guy get to be a sports announcer if he can't get a job in a radio station?" And I went down to the elevator, which fortunately wasn't there, and I heard a clumping. Pete McArther was crippled up with arthritis, on two canes, and he was coming down the hall, and he was calling in a very profane way for that big SOB to stop and wait. So, I waited for him, and he came up, and he said, "What's that you said about sports?" And I said, "Well, I think I'd like to do that and that I could do that." He said, "Could you tell me about a football game and make me see it if I'm sitting at home listening to my radio?" And I said, "I think so."

He took me in the studio, stood me in front of a microphone, and he said: "When the red light goes on, you'll be alone here. I'll be in another room listening. You start broadcasting an imaginary football game." [*Laughter*] Well, I remembered a game that we had won in the last 20 seconds with a 65-yard touchdown. The key to the play, an off-tackle smash, was for the right guard running interference to take out the first man in the secondary in order to let our man break loose. In the game I missed my block—[*laughter*]—but our man made the touchdown. I replayed that fourth quarter for him, and in the replay, I nailed that fellow with a—[*inaudible*]. [*Laughter*]

Now, I was right about one thing. Deep in my heart it was always acting I really wanted, and I thought that radio would be a quick jump for that, and it turned out to be. There are some in Washington who wish I'd jumped in the river instead. [*Laughter*] That wouldn't have helped them, because I was the lifeguard—that's what my job was. [*Laughter*]

Well, Sid Aultschuler isn't here, but two mentors for those scholars are—Al Haig and Selwa Roosevelt. And I just want to say thanks to them, and let me also say thanks to someone who isn't a part of the mentor program, but who I know has taken a special interest in one of our scholars—Strom Thurmond. This young man who's here is an intern in Strom's office. And I thank all of you, and the kind of generosity that you're showing this evening is the kind that built not just Eureka College but America itself.

And could I just take a minute, because maybe some of you who are being so kind don't know very much about that little school out there on the prairie. Well, in the first place, it is the oldest coeducational college west of the Alleghenies. And it was started by some people who arrived there in that part of Illinois in a wagon train from the East. And a man named Ben Major, whose family still lives there in the college town, his descendants, decided that this is where they would stay. He was the leader. He sank an ax in a stump, and he said, "Here's where we will build our school." And they built their school before they built their homes. And it became Walnut Grove Academy. And then, when it graduated above that, it became Eureka College. But this little school, so rich with tradition and that has contributed so much, and people like myself who went there—you were never too poor, but what, if they could, they could make it possible for you to get that education.

There used to be a giant elm, which finally has given up, outside of one of the buildings called Burgess. It was called recruiting elm, outside of Burgess Hall, because Captain Burgess in the Civil War stood down beneath that tree and called up to the classrooms of the one building at that time of the college for the young men to come down and enlist in the Union Army. Now, it isn't true that I was one of the young men there. [*Laughter*]

But as I say, tradition that is so rich, and as you've been told, the wonderful thing about a small liberal arts college of that kind is not only that you get a good education, but you can't hide. You can't just go to class and back to your quarters again as you could in some of the great universities. I've been a regent of the 9-campus University of California, by way of being Governor. I was a member of the board of the 23-college, State college system of California. As a sports announcer I saw the inside of a great many of the great universities.

If I had it to do over again, I would go to Eureka College. It means that much, and I think it meant that much to me. You can't hide. Everybody is needed, whether it's for glee club or student officers or athletics or whatever it may be. They grab you, and they bring you in, and you find out talents and abilities that you never knew you had.

So, I just want you to know how deeply grateful I am and that what you have done and what you are doing for this institution is for something that is very worthwhile. And maybe there aren't as many of them left in the country as there should be, but I pray to God there will always be a Eureka College, there in the heart of Illinois.

Thank you all very much. God bless you all.

Mr. Pfautch. I have two very brief presentations. Mr. President, I did not go to Eureka College, and I have long lost a sense of priorities. May I present the spouse of our honorary cochairman and the Chief of Staff, the Honorable Donald Regan—who, by the way, is a distinguished Harvard alumnus.

And now a special presentation by the president of the student body of Eureka College, who is also a Reagan scholar, and he is Mr. Rodney Gould. Will you welcome him?

Mr. Gould. Mrs. Reagan, Mr. President, just one thing before I get started. I've been asked to remind everyone to please stand after this presentation and join the Eureka College madrigal singers in our alma mater, " 'Neath the Elms."

There is also another thing that I'd like to say. Three years ago we met the President in the White House, in 1983. And at that time we were all clustered around the President and Mrs. Reagan. And I said to Mrs. Reagan then, I said, "Thanks for what you have done in the fight against drugs, because there could be a lot of people here right now, a lot of people in college on scholarships if it wasn't for drugs." This lady hasn't jumped on the bandwagon; she's been a bandwagon. I just want to thank Mrs. Reagan.

As you could tell, the President loves Eureka College. We love him there. He has been a supporter, not since he has been in office but ever since he graduated. He came back and was the honorary chairman of pumpkin parades. [*Laughter*] When we needed a new library in 1969, we called President Reagan. When we needed a new physical education center, we asked Mr. Reagan. He has been there for us as a recruiter, contributor, confidante, board of trustee member for two terms. And as a student, it is correct, he was student body president, also. He was a swim team member. He won national honor for a play, "Aria Da Capo."

The President. "Aria Da Capo."

Mr. Gould. He won a national honor for his role presentation there. He was also on the football team. He was a big part of Eureka College then. He still is. But when he graduated, he never received a class ring. So, on behalf of the students of Eureka College, the alumni of Eureka College, and also the Ronald W. Reagan scholars, Mr. President, I'd like to present you with this 1932 class ring.

The President asked me to remind you that his school colors are maroon and gold, and thank you.

Now, if we all rise and join in singing of " 'Neath the Elms Upon the Campus."

The President. ——would you like to say something? An after dinner speaker gets an encore? [*Laughter*]

No, you have just heard it, the alma mater there. And, again, I can only just say, I'm so grateful to all of you. See, I couldn't afford one in 1932. [*Laughter*] But another tradition that I don't know whether it exists today—and then I will quit—is: Nancy has my letter sweater.

Thank you all, again. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 8:18 p.m. at the Willard Intercontinental Hotel. Roy Pfautch was a donor to the scholarship fund; and Rodney T. Gould, a Reagan scholarship recipient, was the student body president. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a fundraising reception at the hotel.

Remarks at a Republican Party Rally in Detroit, Michigan

September 24, 1986

The President. Thank you, and thank you, Bill—Governor Bill, if these people do what I think they're going to do. It's a pleasure, a great pleasure, to be here in Detroit, a city of industry and commerce; a city that exemplifies the energy, creativity, and enterprise of America; a city where so many dreams have come true for so many people.

I'll never forget that special dream that started here in 1980. America was in trouble, and the Republicans came here to kick off our campaign to put America back on track and reaching for the stars. And that's exactly what we've done. It wouldn't have happened without you, and if we stick together, nobody is turning us back.

It's been tough going at times, but I think there's every reason to be proud of what we've accomplished since those dark days of uncertainty and decline. When we met here for our convention in 1980, inflation was running at double digits for the second year in a row, interest rates were shooting through the roof, the ranks of the unemployed were swelling, and business was in decline. Let me ask you: Anybody want to go back to those dark old days?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. It took time to put our program in place and time for it to work its magic, but today America has enjoyed 45 months of economic growth. We've got the highest number of people working and the highest percentage of the work force employed on record. There's a figure that most people are not familiar with. It seems that those who do the statistics have declared that the potential workpool of America is everyone, male and female, from the age of 16 all the way and on up, including everyone—the retired and everyone else. Well, today, for the first time in our history, 61.2 percent of that available pool is employed in this country. The interest rates are down. And let me add that we just did all of this and, at the same time, kept inflation at its lowest level in over 20 years. But we're not finished, and we won't be until inflation is at zero and every American who wants a job has a job.

Now, there are those who would tell you that everything we've accomplished has been a matter of luck, or just a part of an uncontrollable business cycle, or even the result of the celestial effects of Halley's Comet. [*Laughter*] But, my friends, America's progress can be traced not to personalities, not to chance, but to the dramatic change in philosophy we carried to Washington after the 1980 election—and to you, the American people.

The tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend crowd had bought our country a one-way ticket to economic oblivion. The American people were just hanging on. That reminds me a little of that fellow that fell off a cliff and on the way down, grabbed a branch, a limb that was sticking out from the cliff. And he hung there, and he looked down at the rocks, hundreds of feet below, and he was yelling for help. Then he turned his eyes upward, and he said, "Oh Lord, if you're up there, tell me what to do." And a voice from above said, "If you have faith, let go." And the fellow looked down at those rocks again way below him, looked back up, and says, "Is there anybody else up there?" [*Laughter*]

Well, by 1980 the American people had lost faith with the liberals who claimed we could spend our way to better times, and if we raised taxes only the other guy would pay. Well, we Republicans believe in a fundamentally different approach. The other party promises to create more government—is there an echo in here [referring to hecklers in the audience]? You know, we're out to create more jobs and opportunity. The other party advocates more bureaucratic solutions, central planning, and Federal controls. We seek to free the creative genius of the American people and unleash the economy-building power of the marketplace. The other party would raise taxes, because they believe they know how to spend your money better than you do. We say to lower the rates and let people keep more of what they earn.

Now, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank Michigan for the great team of Republican House Members you've sent to Washington. They've been real heroes in our battle to invigorate America's economy and rebuild her defenses. And a special thanks for Congressman Bill Broomfield. His leadership in the House Foreign Affairs Committee has been a great service to our country. And there's another leader that Michigan has loaned to our crusade for whom I'm most grateful, but he had to stay back in Washington—Guy Vander Jagt. As chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, he's been a major player in the Nation's Capital. We depend on him, and thank you for sending him to us.

The individuals I just mentioned, along with Republican activists around this country, share a vision of a strong, prosperous America—a land where people are free to go as far as their talents and hard work will take them. I think it's especially appropriate that I am here, in this city where our dream began in 1980, to support a team which so exemplifies this American dream. I'm talking about Bill Lucas and Colleen Engler, the next Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Michigan.

Colleen, at 34, represents both youth and experience. I understand that she was first elected to your State house of representatives at age 22. And with a name like Colleen, I'm certain there might be a bit of

Irish in this lady. So, take it from a Reagan: This is the one you want for Lieutenant Governor. The GOP is putting Colleen's talents and leadership, like that of women across our country, to work for America. Later today, for example, I'm headed to Nebraska in support of one of the five women Republican gubernatorial candidates who are running this year—Kay Orr. Women in America are taking on the tough jobs and, at long last, getting the credit they deserve. You know, if I can refer back to that business I used to be in—it's not like the days of Ginger Rogers. Her male counterpart got the lion's share of the publicity, but Ginger Rogers did everything that Fred Astaire did—and did it with high heels on, and doing it backwards.

In the last few years something wonderful has been happening in America. We're showing as never before that we're truly the land of opportunity. The number of women in elected offices has risen dramatically, now over 18,000 nationwide. In just 6 years the number of elected black officials has risen from under 5,000 to almost 6,500. And not only in politics and government but in every field of endeavor, economic recovery is ushering in a new era of progress and expanding potentials for all Americans. It's incumbent on all of us who so strongly believe in the opportunity society to be personally involved in campaigns like this one here in Michigan. So, it's a special privilege for me to be here in support of an individual whose life is testimony to the ideals that we hold so dear. I hope that between now and election day, you'll do everything in your power to make certain that Bill Lucas is the next Governor of this State. [*Applause*] I was going to ask if I could count on you, but you've already answered.

Bill was born in Harlem and is an example to every young person in this country, of every race, of what an individual can accomplish if he lives right, works hard, and sets his sights high. Bill was a social worker and a teacher in New York, an investigator for the Civil Rights Commission, and an agent for the FBI. He has dedicated his life to this country, seeing to it that America is the land that God intended her to be. This is a man who has put his life on the line to make our streets safe and secure. Three times during his law enforcement career, when he was a policeman in New York, a gun was aimed at him, the trigger pulled, and then the gun misfired. So, when I say thank God we've got a man like Bill Lucas around, I really mean it.

As sheriff of Wayne County, Bill demonstrated his management skills and championed the battle against crime. He then went on to his current position as Wayne County's executive. And incidentally, Wayne County is the fourth largest county in the United States. We have at least two former Governors here on the platform, Governor Romney and myself, and we both know that the Wayne County executive's job is about as close to a Governor's job as you can get. He took over this county when it was on the verge of bankruptcy. He's been doing a terrific job since, hasn't he? [*Applause*]

Now, some people think that Bill Lucas is unique because he is profamily, because he is conservative, and because he balanced Wayne County's budget without raising taxes. Now, I don't think that's unique; I think that's the way government ought to be run. And about those taxes, Bill says the people of this State deserve a tax cut. His opponent has done everything in his power to get his hands in your pockets. It's a classic contest between the old liberal ideas of tax and spend versus the vibrant, new philosophy that has pushed America into an era of growth and economic expansion. Of course, I know there are those who claim that all the progress we've had nationally is a spillover from developments here in Michigan. [*Laughter*] Well, I can only say that it's pretty clear Michigan would be doing a lot better if it had a Governor who believes in high growth and low taxes, a Governor like Bill Lucas. Let the others talk about a comeback State; Bill Lucas will make this a go-ahead State.

He offers the kind of strong moral leadership that will make a difference. He is a family man of deep religious conviction. He's seen the ravages of drugs and crime and knows that if we're to tackle these serious problems, it means more than just throwing tax dollars at them and issuing a press release. Bill is the kind of man who will make it his personal crusade to mobilize the people in the fight against the evil of drugs, to help those who are taking drugs to get off, and to encourage our young people not to get started in the first place. By the way, when she heard I was coming here, Nancy asked me to pass on a message. When it comes to drugs—for your families, for your communities, for your country—please, she asked, "Just say no."

Bill and I have much in common. We share the values of hard work, family, God, and love of country. And he was a Democrat and switched, and so was I. You know, it's a cliche, but you've heard it before, but it's true. You know, the Democratic Party didn't—we didn't really leave it, it left us a long time ago. I'm sure there must be some Democrats in an audience like this or some who have been and switched. The truth of the matter is, there are millions of patriotic Democrats across this country who are totally out of step with the leadership of their party, which is still going down that old-fashioned road of taking your money and giving you orders. I—having been Governor of California and knowing that Bill wants to be Governor—I can tell you, he'll make a heck of a chief executive for this State. So, tell your neighbors and friends: Come November 4th, it's Colleen Engler for Lieutenant Governor and "Cool Hand" Luke for Governor.

I just have one last thought for you. There's a young fellow memorialized here in your Hall of Champions for whom I feel a special kinship. His name was George Gipp. He was a great Michigander who played football for Notre Dame. And all I ask you as we head toward election day is, let's win this one—do it for Michigan, and, yes, win one for the Gipper!

Thank you all. Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:05 p.m. in Cobo Arena. He was introduced by gubernatorial candidate William Lucas.

Remarks at a Gubernatorial Campaign Fundraising Rally for William Lucas in Detroit, Michigan

September 24, 1986

Thank you, Bill, Colleen. Being here with you on this occasion, and in view of the fact that I know that you have already had closed-circuit television in here, this all reminds me of a story about an event in ancient Rome. Apparently, a group of Christians were thrown into the coliseum with a pack of hungry lions. And before the lions could attack, however, a Christian jumped up and said something and the lions immediately laid down, refusing to go anywhere near the Christians, and much less eat them. And the crowd hooted and hollered. They threw rocks at the lions, but to no avail. And finally, Nero called the Christian leader, asked him just what he had said to the lions. He said, "I only told them there'd be speeches after the meal." [*Laughter*]

Seriously, though, it's a pleasure to have this chance to speak with you and to be in a State that has meant so much to the Republican Party and the success that we've enjoyed in these last 6 years. Let me just say that your GOP delegation to Congress is terrific. I owe a great debt to each and every one of them. And that's especially true for Bill Broomfield, the dean of the GOP's Michigan delegation. And one other individual I rely on, would be remiss if I didn't single him out—Guy Vander Jagt. And I thank you for lending him to the country. These are true champions of our cause.

The measure of their success can be found in the change that's now taking place in the Republican Party. It wasn't that long ago when party ranks were dwindling and registrations were down. And after being over there in that rally just a short time ago, and seeing the young people that were there—I remember right after I became a Republican, I commented to Nancy once after coming back from an affair that the only young people we saw there looked like they couldn't join anything else. [*Laughter*] Well, that's not so anymore.

As America drifted into the second half of the 1970's, liberal power reached its zenith. Our opponents gained full control of both Houses of Congress, and they'd held it for almost 30 years. The Presidency, all of the executive departments and agencies and, at the same time, they held all of those and dominated much of the State and local government throughout the Nation. The liberal agenda only had one flaw: It didn't work. High taxes, central planning, and heavy-handed Federal controls were about as good for America as Mrs. O'Leary's cow was for Chicago. [*Laughter*] As our country sank into decline and uncertainty, a revitalized Republican Party—dedicated to building a free, prosperous, and secure America—emerged to meet the challenge.

We met here in Detroit in 1980, as I've told you, and then we reached out to our fellow countrymen under the banner: Together, a new beginning. And it was a new beginning, for our country and for the Republican Party. In Michigan this new day began when the GOP took control of the State senate. Isn't it great that the chairman of today's event, John Engler, is the senate majority leader? Today we're the party of new ideas and open doors; we're the party of opportunity and freedom, of strength and ideals.

And today, as I said before, young people are joining our party as never before. And I've been meeting them all over the country—in schools, in universities and college campuses, in shops and factories, and above all, on our military bases. This generation is the best darn group of young people we've seen in a long, long time. And I understand that we have with us a courageous young heroine, Meenu Sundareson, who risked her life to rescue an infant on board the plane in the recent hijacking in Pakistan. And, Meenu, I just want to thank you personally, and to say how proud we all are of you. There she is. God bless you.

Well, along with young voters, more and more people are leaving their old party affiliation behind and joining our ranks. After much soul searching, they come to the conclusion that the leadership that dominates the other party no longer reflects their interests or their concerns or their values. And this reminds me of a story maybe some of you've heard about that kid that was outside a Democratic fundraising dinner. And as those in attendance filed out, he started hawking them, and he told us he had puppies. He held them up and gave the pitch, "Democrat puppies for sale. Anybody want a Democrat puppy?" Two weeks later, the Republicans happened to hold a fundraiser at the same restaurant. And there was the same kid with the same batch of puppies. Only this time, his pitch was changed, "Republican puppies for sale. Anyone want to buy a Republican puppy?" A reporter noticed this, that had been at the other meeting, and he said, "Wait a minute, kid. How come this same bunch of puppies were Democratic puppies 2 weeks ago, and now they're Republicans?" The kid wasn't stopped for a minute. He said, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

Well, as Bill Lucas and I can both tell you, even once you've got your eyes open, making that change in registration is the most difficult hurdle to jump. And yet so many are jumping over and joining us. They know that today ours is the party of all the people, while the leadership of the other side remains paralyzed by a dependency on special interests and tied to the failed ideas of the past.

There is no better symbol of the realignment taking place in our country than your ticket here in Michigan. Colleen Engler has both youth and experience on her side. She knows that women are not just welcome in the Republican Party; they're welcome in the leadership of the Republican Party. The days of looking for the best man are over. What we Republicans are looking for now is the best candidate, period. And let me stress the difference between our parties is clear on this front as well. We don't choose someone based on his or her race or sex in an attempt to curry favor from this or that particular group. We're looking for leaders who share our ideals and have the talent necessary to get the job done. And again, we Republicans are looking for the best candidate, period. And the best candidate for Governor of Michigan is Bill Lucas, period.

Bill's a man who has gained the respect of anyone who's ever known him. Born and raised—as I've already told you in that televised account—he was raised in Harlem, and after his parents died, his aunt cared for him as her own child. And this honest compassion and example of family responsibility, no doubt, made a lasting impression. Early on, Bill learned what commitment and the desire to achieve are all about. There's a story that Bill's college track team was up for the championship. He was in the 3-mile race. But on the first lap around the track, he lost a shoe. Maybe other runners might have quit. Bill kept going. He finished that race with a foot that was bloody and torn, but he had come in third. And those extra points for third place added enough to the rest of the team's score—were enough to win the championship for his school. Now, that's the kind of man we Republicans want on our team. I chose a shorter distance. I ran the quarter-mile. [*Laughter*]

But I want to thank you for having me with you here today. And I hope you'll do all you can to see to it that Bill and Colleen and the other Republican candidates are elected and reelected. And there's no way to say how rewarding all of this has been for me to come here and to see you. You know, sometimes in Washington, you kind of lose track of what the real Americans are doing across the Potomac and outside the District. But it's wonderful to be here with you, and, please, send these two people to the statehouse. We need them.

God bless you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:58 p.m. in Cobo Hall. He was introduced by gubernatorial candidate William Lucas. Following the President's remarks, he attended a reception for major donors in Cobo Hall. Following the reception, the President traveled to Omaha, NE.

Remarks at a Gubernatorial Campaign Rally for Kay Orr in Omaha, Nebraska

September 24, 1986

Thank you, Kay, and thank you all. You know, if I'd gotten receptions like this in my former career, I never would have left Hollywood. But it's great to be here in the Cornhusker State. And greetings to your fine GOP State party chairman, John Gale; and, of course, to your outstanding candidate for Governor, Kay Orr, and Bill Nichol for Lieutenant Governor.

You know, before I say anything else, flying in here today and seeing that good earth and that good Nebraska land, I was reminded of a story. I find that as time goes on a lot of things remind me of stories. But, anyway, in case it's new to you, this was an old fellow that had a patch of land and it included some creek bottomland that was all scrub, brush, and rocks. And finally, he set out, and he started clearing and hauling the rocks away and clearing the brush and everything. And then he started fertilizing and cultivating and planting, until he had a real gardenspot there. And he was pretty proud of it. And one morning after the church service on a Sunday morning, he asked the preacher if he wouldn't stop by and see what he'd accomplished and what he'd done. Well, the preacher came out and he looked at this, and he said, "Oh," he said, "I've just never seen anything like it." He said, "The Lord has certainly blessed this land. Look at those melons. I've never seen anything so big." And then, he said, "That corn, I've never seen corn taller than that." Well, he went on about this and everything was, "The Lord has been good to this place, and bless the Lord and what He has done." And finally, the old boy was getting a little more fidgety, and finally, he said, "Reverend, I wish you could have seen it when the Lord was doing it by Himself." [*Laughter*]

But there's a moral to that. Because just as the creek bottomland required the farmer's hard work to make it flourish, so this vast and beautiful land that God has given us requires our diligence to keep it great. And I'd like you to consider with me for a moment how much better things are for America because you and I and millions of others chose to believe the simple truth, and rejected the notion that somehow our country's best days were behind her. You remember 1980: the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, foreign governments that routinely insulted our proud country and her citizens, and leadership in Washington that blamed the American people, instead of itself, for all our problems. Remember, we were told it was a malaise, and we just had to get used to doing with less. Well, the people knew different. Somebody once put it: "Ninety-eight percent of the adults in this country are decent, hard-working, honest Americans." But then to rub it in, the quotation goes on to say: "It's the other lousy 2 percent that get all the publicity. But then we elected them."

Well, we set to work to change all that. We went to the American people and told them: The economy's gone sour. Taxes are too high. We're overregulated. And there's one simple reason for it: The Federal Government is too big, and it spends too much of your money. And we told the American people that there was one way to end the years of tax and tax and spend and spend, and that was to elect fewer liberals and a whole lot more Republicans. Well, the people heard us, they heard us, and we started moving. One example: tax brackets—they were too high and the liberals in Washington wanted them to go higher. We not only stood fast against the liberals' demand, we actually cut taxes, enacting an across-the-board personal income tax cut of nearly 25 percent. Then we indexed taxes to the rate of inflation, thereby ending the hidden tax of bracket creep. You'll remember with that runaway inflation, and you'd get a cost-of-living pay raise—didn't make you any better off, just tried to keep pace with the rising cost of living. But because the tax was based on the number of dollars you got, not their worth, you were worse off, not better off—because the income tax went up.

Well, even then, the old habits of tax and tax and spend and spend died hard. The critics didn't like our program of low taxes and limited government and sneeringly called it Reaganomics. And they found a battle cry for their campaign in '84, shouting at the American people: "We're going to raise your taxes!" The American people didn't bother to shout back. Here in Nebraska, and around the country, they just went into the polling booths and pulled the Republican lever. And, ladies and gentlemen, I think we Republicans had a right to the support we got. Our policies brought down inflation, taxes, and interest rates. They created 7.2 million new jobs by 1984, and they've created 3.9 million more jobs since. Now, you know, I knew of course that our program was working because they stopped calling it Reaganomics.

But it's true that in the midst of this expansion, some sectors of our economy are having their troubles—sectors like farming. And when we're talking about problems down on the farm, I believe we're talking about more than statistics like crop yields and land prices, we're talking about a way of life sustained and nurtured by the soil—the oldest way of life that Americans know. And with this in mind, our administration has provided more support for America's farmers than did the administrations of the last five Presidents combined—spending an amount, this year alone, totaling some $26 billion. Our economic program has resulted in lower farm production costs, and we're working hard to expand the overseas market for American farm products. And a native Nebraskan—our special trade representative, Ambassador Clayton Yeutter, is playing a central role in this effort.

Yes, times are still hard for many Nebraska farmers, but they've begun to get better. World markets are expanding. In just the next 3 years, the number of people on Earth will grow more than enough to populate another America. I was beginning to think there was an echo in here—[*referring to hecklers in the audience*]. [*Laughter*] But, as I know you agree, the main reason for hope—the reason the family farm will not only endure but prevail—is that American farmers can outinnovate, outproduce, and outcompete any farmers on Earth.

Now, I didn't come here today to talk about Washington. But I do have a good reason for bringing up these issues of low taxes and economic growth. You see, Kay Orr believes in the same things you and I do—that the way to move Nebraska ahead isn't by inflating the Government budget at the expense of the family budget, but by keeping taxes equitable and low and fostering sound and lasting economic growth. That sounds good to me. How about to you? [*Applause*] Of course, the liberal Democratic leaders opposing Kay are promising the people of this great State that, honest, this time they aren't going to increase spending and taxes. Well, permit me to offer some advice from a fellow who deals with the liberals every day in Washington: When it comes to tax and tax and spend and spend, some of them mean well, but the liberals are just like Oscar Wilde—they can resist everything but temptation. Or to make play on something the late Will Rogers once said: These liberals never met a tax they didn't hike.

Then there's the crucial matter of experience. As State treasurer, Kay gained the skills she'll need to lead Nebraska on to a new era of prosperity and growth. She'll be able to provide a school system that strives for excellence at every level. And as I said, she'll promote new jobs and economic growth while keeping taxes low. And she'll work to provide Nebraska farmers with expanded and more reliable markets. And although Kay and Bill are running for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, their campaign has importance that extends beyond Nebraska itself to all parts of the Nation. For by electing them the people of this State will be sending a message to the rest of the Nation, and especially to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. The message: Stop the taxing; stop the spending; and make government live within its means. That's a message the liberals need to hear.

And let me just say something else in here while I'm talking this. Well, you've noticed that I've called—the liberal leadership. I know that across this country there are millions of good, patriotic Democrats who are way out of step with the liberal leadership of their party. They remind me of something that happened to me when I was the drum major of the YMCA Boys Band in Dixon. We were leading the Decoration Day parade. And the man on the white horse, the parade marshal who was leading all of us, galloped back down the parade line at one point to see if everything was all right. And I'm up there with my baton, and pretty soon the music begins to sound faint. And I turned around and looked. He had arrived back up in front just in time to turn the band to the right, and there I was walking down the street all by myself. [*Laughter*] And that's the way with the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party—their party turned to the right years ago, and they're still going left.

But there's another reason why the candidacy of Kay and Bill is so important. It stands for the virtually unlimited opportunity that our nation has come to offer to men and women alike. We still have a long way to go, but today American women are finding opportunities that their forebears never dreamed of. Today over two-thirds of the women between ages 25 and 44 are employed. Half our college students are women and growing numbers of women are doctors, lawyers, police, and military officers. Today women fill almost three-quarters of all new jobs in managerial, professional, and technical fields. And the number of women-owned businesses is growing nearly three times faster than the number of businesses owned by men. As long as I've got this microphone, I'll out-sound them—[*referring to hecklers in the audience*].

Now, what I've been saying about women is of particular importance to the Republican Party. You see, today we Republicans are demonstrating to the Nation that the GOP is the true party of opportunity, the party to all Americans—women and men, black and white—who believe that individual enterprise, not big government, is the true source of prosperity and freedom. For example, I happen to be Irish on my father's side, and so that makes me an ethnic

American. It's interfered with a few jokes I used to tell. And when, as a young man, I spent my summers lifeguarding—it wasn't in some posh country club, but on the banks of a river in a small town in northern Illinois. And believe me, there are plenty in the other party who find the fact that this Republican was born to ordinary working people—they find that kind of hard to take. I've always wondered why it is the Democrats call supporters of the Republican Party "fat cats," but their own contributors are called "public-spirited philanthropists." [*Laughter*]

Or consider that earlier today I was in Detroit campaigning for Bill Lucas, a gubernatorial candidate who's a former FBI agent and one of the most impressive men I've ever met. Bill Lucas is a Republican, and Bill Lucas is black. Nothing could more powerfully demonstrate that in 1986, it's not the Democrats but the GOP that's become the party of progress and opportunity.

This brings me back to the gains women today are making and, in particular, to women in politics. The truth is, it's the GOP, not the Democrats, that has the most women in the House of Representatives—outstanding Members of Congress like Nebraska's own Virginia Smith. There are two women in the United States Senate, Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas and Paula Hawkins of Florida, and both are Republicans. You know, now that I think of it, it was a certain Republican President who nominated Sandra Day O'Connor to be the first woman in history on the United States Supreme Court. And today our party has not one or two, but five women running for governorships—including the next Governor of the great State of Nebraska, Kay Orr.

Kay, there's an experience of mine regarding women in politics that I think you and everyone here might enjoy hearing. You know, before she became Prime Minister of England, Margaret Thatcher had become, for the first time, the head of the Conservative Party in England. And it's usually expected that the head of that party, if that party wins in the next election, will become Prime Minister. Well, I was in England at a time when I was Governor of California. And an American businessman arranged a meeting between the two of us. He thought we might have a lot to talk about, and we did. And I was greatly impressed. And then, that night, at a cocktail reception, an Englishman, a Lord-somebody-or-other—if he were in Hollywood we would have cast him as "Colonel Blimp"—he came up to me, and he said, "My dear fellow," he says, "what did you think of our Miss Thatcher?" And I said, "Well, I was greatly impressed, and I think she would make a magnificent Prime Minister." And he said, "Oh, my dear fellow, a woman? Prime Minister?" [*Laughter*] And I said, "Well, you had a Queen named Victoria once that did rather well." And he said, "Jove, I'd forgotten all about that." [*Laughter*]

Well, I have the feeling that Kay Orr is one woman in government no one's going to forget. Kay, ladies and gentlemen, permit me to close today by telling you something of what I've seen during this campaign of 1986. As I mentioned a moment ago, earlier today we were in Detroit. Last week we were in Alabama and Louisiana, and before that in your neighboring State of Colorado. And everywhere I've gone, I've seen something that touched me, and something that gives heart to all of us who can still remember the self-doubt, the weakness at home and abroad, that marked so much of the sixties and seventies. I see it here today in Omaha. Call it confidence and self-assurance, what you will. It's a renewed understanding that, for all our faults, ours is a country of goodness and greatness; that despite our mistakes in the world, we've stood for human freedom with greater consistency and courage than any other nation in history; that if only we have faith, if only we look not to government but to ourselves we can build upon this economic expansion to create a new and lasting era of prosperity. And come to think of it, what I've seen has a name. It's love of country.

This new confidence and energy, this new self-assurance—this is what Kay Orr stands for and wants to build upon here in Nebraska. So, I ask you to cast a vote for your State and for yourselves. But more than that, I ask you to cast a vote for the future of Nebraska, a vote for your children and your children's children. And I am so pleased to see so many young people here because they're what's at stake in this election. My friends, let's elect Kay Orr—A Governor for all Nebraskans—and Bill Nichol, a Lieutenant Governor. Send that ticket to the capitol of this great State.

Now it's time to go back to Washington. Congress is still in session, and somebody has to keep an eye on them. [*Laughter*] Kay and Bill, ladies and gentlemen, I'll always remember this day, and I'll always remember the good people of Omaha. You know, it's wonderful to get outside the District of Columbia, where the real people still are. I was only 6 feet and three-quarters of an inch when I walked in here, but I think I'm going to leave here about 6 feet 4. God bless you. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 4:27 p.m. in the Omaha Civic Auditorium. Earlier, he attended a fundraising reception for major donors in the auditorium. Following his remarks at the rally, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Message to the Congress Reporting on the Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

September 25, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

On September 9, 1985, in Executive Order 12532, I declared a national emergency to deal with the threat posed by the policies and actions of the Government of South Africa to the foreign policy and economy of the United States. Those actions and policies continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the foreign policy and economy of the United States, and in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I continued the national emergency with respect to South Africa on September 4, 1986. Pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(c)), I am today reporting on the developments since my last report of March 17, 1986.

In Executive Order 12532, I prohibited: (1) the making or approval of bank loans to the South African Government, with certain narrow exceptions; (2) the export of computers and related goods and technology to certain government agencies and any apartheid-enforcing entity of the South African Government; (3) nuclear exports to South Africa and related transactions, with certain narrow exceptions; (4) the import into the United States of arms, ammunition, or military vehicles produced in South Africa; and (5) the extension of export marketing support to U.S. firms employing at least twenty-five persons in South Africa that do not adhere to certain fair labor standards.

In addition, I called for (6) consultations with other parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with a view toward adopting a prohibition on the import of Krugerrands; (7) the completion of a report on the feasibility of minting U.S. gold coins; (8) an increase in the amount provided for scholarships in South Africa to victims of apartheid and an increase in the amount allocated for South Africa in the Human Rights Fund; and (9) the establishment of an Advisory Committee to provide recommendations on measures to encourage peaceful change in South Africa.

Executive Order 12535 of October 1, 1985, prohibited the importation of the South African Krugerrand into the United States, effective October 11, 1985 (50 Fed. Reg. 40325, Oct. 3, 1985). This implemented the course of action contemplated in Executive Order 12532. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury issued South African Transactions Regulations on October 9, 1985 (50 Fed. Reg. 41682, Oct. 15, 1985), to implement the Krugerrand ban. There have been no changes in these regulations in the past six months.

In addition, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the Department of the Treasury issued regulations on the Importation of Articles on the United States Munitions Import List on October 7, 1985, implementing the prohibition of certain arms imports contained in Executive Order 12532 (50 Fed. Reg. 42157, Oct. 18, 1985). The Department of State issued final regulations on South Africa and Fair Labor Standards on December 23, 1985, implementing the fair labor provisions of the Order (50 Fed. Reg. 53308, Dec. 31, 1985). The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Treasury Department issued South African Transactions Regulations on November 6, 1985, implementing the Order's bank loan prohibition (50 Fed. Reg. 46726, Nov. 12, 1985). The International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce issued regulations on Export Controls on the Republic of South Africa on November 14, 1985, implementing the computer and nuclear export prohibitions in the Executive Order (50 Fed. Reg. 47363, Nov. 18, 1985). With the exception of some minor technical amendments, there have been no changes in any of these regulations in the past six months.

With the publication of a notice in the *Federal Register*, the Department of State established the Advisory Committee on South Africa on October 22, 1985 (50 Fed. Reg. 42817, Oct. 22, 1985). The Committee has met several times since and shall render a report to the Secretary of State within one year of its first meeting, which was held on January 29–30, 1986.

The Secretary of the Treasury submitted a report on the feasibility of minting U.S. gold coins on November 8, 1985. On December 17 of that year, I signed the Gold Bullion Coin Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-185), requiring the minting of such coins.

The expenses incurred by the Federal government in the period from September 9, 1985, through September 8, 1986, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to South Africa are estimated at $536,813, of which approximately $404,230 represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel and approximately $132,583 represents out-of-pocket expenses. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury, Department of State, Department of Commerce, and Department of Energy.

I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply the measures contained in Executive Orders 12532 and 12535 as long as these measures are appropriate and will report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 25, 1986.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board

September 25, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby submit to the Congress the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for Fiscal Year 1985, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act, enacted October 16, 1974, and Section 12(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, enacted June 25, 1938.

The Railroad Retirement Board's chief actuary informs me he anticipates cash-flow problems in the rail industry pension fund, and states that "an upward adjustment in financing can no longer be regarded as premature." Refinancing legislation enacted in 1974, 1981, and 1983 has been required to prevent the rail pension fund from going broke three times in the last decade, and significant, constant declines in rail employment levels continue to deteriorate rail pension assets. With yet another financial crisis threatening the pension fund's ability to pay railroad retirees' benefits, the Administration agrees with the Board's chief actuary, Board Chairman Gielow, and Board Member Chamberlain that measures are needed now to forestall financing problems. I therefore concur with Mr. Chamberlain that raising rail management pension contributions 1.5% on January 1, 1987, is a prudent course to follow.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 25, 1986.

Memorandum on the Federal Employee Literacy Training Program

September 25, 1986

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Subject: Federal Employee Literacy Training Program

I am pleased to announce that our Federal Employee Literacy Training Program (FELT), which I established as a part of the Adult Literacy Initiative on September 7, 1983, is beginning to make an impact nationwide. Thanks to your efforts, there are now 1700 Federal employees who have volunteered to tutor Americans who have trouble reading and understanding what they read.

I am asking each Executive department and agency, including regional and field offices, to cooperate with existing adult literacy programs by encouraging Federal employees to volunteer to serve in these programs. Volunteer services may range from tutoring to support activities such as providing clerical assistance or transportation. Participation by individual employees in this program is entirely voluntary, but I urge you to use appropriate volunteer recognition programs in your agencies to recognize outstanding literacy volunteers.

Please extend my personal thanks to those Federal employees who are already participating in FELT. I understand many of them find it one of the most rewarding things they have ever done.

RONALD REAGAN

Announcement of the 1987 President's Volunteer Action Awards Program

September 25, 1986

President Reagan today announced the sixth annual President's Volunteer Action Awards Program to honor the outstanding volunteer achievement by individual citizens and organizations. The President will present these awards at a White House ceremony next spring. Award categories include the arts and humanities, education, the environment, health, human services, international volunteering, jobs, material resources, public safety, youth, and the workplace.

In a unique, cooperative effort between the private sector and government, VOLUNTEER: The National Center, a private, nonprofit volunteer support organization, and ACTION, the Federal volunteer agency, are cosponsoring the program for the sixth year. Funding for the program is provided by private sector corporations and foundation sponsors.

In announcing the program, the President said: "From the foundation of our Republic to the taming of the frontier, right up to modern times, voluntarism, the idea of neighbor helping neighbor, has been one of the distinguishing marks of the American experience and one of the primary causes of our nation's greatness."

VOLUNTEER, a national organization supporting greater citizen involvement in community problem-solving, provides technical assistance to volunteer-involving organizations, public agencies, unions, and corporations. It works closely with a network of over 250 associated Volunteer Action Centers and more than 1,500 other local, State, and national organizations. ACTION serves to stimulate voluntarism and to demonstrate the effectiveness of volunteers in addressing social problems. Its major programs include the Foster Grandparent, Retired Senior Volunteer and Senior Companion programs for the elderly, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), and a variety of programs for youth. ACTION also promotes private sector initiatives by providing short-term grants to innovative volunteer projects in such areas as literacy and drug abuse.

President Reagan presented the fifth annual awards to 15 individuals and groups, 1 labor union, and 3 corporations at a White House luncheon on June 2, 1986. Nomination forms can be obtained by writing the: President's Volunteer Action Awards Program, P.O. Box 37488, Washington, DC 20013. The deadline for submission of nominations for the 1987 awards is December 12, 1986.

Nomination of Judith Y. Brachman To Be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

September 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Judith Y. Brachman to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity). She would succeed Antonio Monroig.

Since 1983 Mrs. Brachman has been field office manager, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in Columbus, OH; and during this time she was designated by Secretary Pierce as Acting Regional Administrator for HUD in the Midwest region, 1984–1985. Previously, she was administrator of the State clearinghouse, State of Ohio, office of the Governor and office of budget and management, 1978–1982; deputy chief, Housing and Economic Development Planning Bureau, State of Ohio, 1977–1978. She served for three terms on the Suburban City Planning Commission in Columbus. Mrs. Brachman served as chairman of the Commission from 1978 to 1982.

Mrs. Brachman graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1961) and Ohio State University (M.A., 1977). She is married, has three children, and was born August 1, 1938, in Columbus, OH, where she still resides.

Nomination of Fred E. Hummel To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences

September 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Fred E. Hummel to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1989. This is a reappointment.

Since 1955 Mr. Hummel has been an architect, planner, and consultant engaged in private practice in Carmichael, CA. Previously, he served as chairman, California Council, American Institute of Architects, Architects-in-Government Committee, 1970–1973; and chairman, California State Building Standards Coordination Council, 1970–1971.

Mr. Hummel graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1951). He is married, has seven children, and resides in Carmichael, CA. He was born January 10, 1927, in Sheridan, WY.

Designation of David M. Sablan as a Member of the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws

September 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to designate David M. Sablan to be a member of the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws. He would succeed Jesus Camacho Borja.

Mr. Sablan is currently chairman of the board of the Microl Corp., Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Previously he was president of the Microl Corp. In 1982 Mr. Sablan was special assistant to the Governor for planning and budget, Commonwealth government. From 1979 to 1981, he was an economic consultant to the Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature.

Mr. Sablan is married, has one child, and resides in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands. He was born April 2, 1932, in Garapan, Saipan.

Appointment of Mareen D. Waterman as a Member of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin

September 25, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Mareen D. Waterman to be a member of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin. He would succeed John M. Brennan.

Mr. Waterman is currently president and general manager of the Waterman Realty Co. in Chester, MD. Previously, he was owner/operator of the Grenadier Realty Co., in Maryland from 1962 to 1975. From 1958 to 1965, Mr. Waterman was vice president and general manager, Green Acres Homes, Inc., Annapolis, MD.

He attended Johns Hopkins University and Washington College. Mr. Waterman is married, has four children, and resides in Queenstown, MD. He was born July 22, 1933, in Agana, Guam.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Resumption of the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction Negotiations

September 25, 1986

Representatives of NATO and the Warsaw Pact resume the mutual and balanced force reduction (MBFR) talks today in Vienna. It has long been NATO's goal to reach a verifiable agreement that would reduce and limit conventional forces in the crucial region of central Europe. This round of talks offers an opportunity to make progress toward that end.

For its part, NATO has made every effort to lay the groundwork for success. On December 5, 1985, in order to achieve a breakthrough in these negotiations, the West tabled a proposal that accepted the framework the Warsaw Pact had proposed for a time-limited, first-phase agreement calling for initial reductions by U.S. and Soviet ground forces, followed by a no-increase commitment on all forces of the two alliances in the area. Underscoring further its desire to achieve tangible progress in Vienna, the West at the same time changed its long-held position that there should be agreement on the numbers of forces of both sides in central Europe before initial reductions were taken—a major compromise step in the East's direction.

The Eastern response to this significant move has not contributed to progress in the talks. Despite public claims by Warsaw Pact leaders that they were willing to incorporate reasonable verification measures in an agreement, the Warsaw Pact, in the draft MBFR agreement it tabled on February 20, 1986, again proposed inadequate and unacceptable measures for ensuring compliance. Moreover, the East actually took a step backward from its 1983 verification position and would now exempt the half-million Soviet troops on annual rotation into and out of central Europe from any requirement to pass through monitoring points.

Despite this lack of movement by the East in the previous two negotiating sessions, the United States and its allies remain hopeful that success can be achieved at the Vienna negotiating table. We look to the Soviet Union to seriously respond to the important compromise proposal tabled by the West last December.

The President has instructed the U.S. delegation under Ambassador Robert D. Blackwill, in conjunction with other NATO delegations, to continue to make every effort to demonstrate how the Western position in MBFR would enhance peace and stability in central Europe. All NATO nations hope that the East is capable of mustering the political will necessary to do its part to advance the Vienna negotiations. It is time for the Warsaw Pact to demonstrate that it is indeed committed to meaningful and verifiable reductions in conventional forces.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 12:20 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Remarks to Members of the National Fraternal Congress of America
September 25, 1986

It's a pleasure to be here today to help you of the National Fraternal Congress of America to celebrate your 100th anniversary. Come to think of it, it's a pleasure to celebrate the anniversary of anything that's older than I am. [*Laughter*]

Now, it's my intention today to talk to you about voluntarism—no easy task when you consider that the audience is full of experts. It's a little bit like preaching to the choir. [*Laughter*] The situation does remind me of a story. I find that, increasingly, things remind me of stories. And this was one about the fellow that was the only survivor of the Johnstown flood. And he had been quite a speaker out along the mashed-potato circuit, always telling of his adventures in surviving that great flood. And then he died and went to heaven. And St. Peter was talking to him and said that the people who were already up there did like to, now and then, hear from the late arrivals as to things that were going on down on Earth. And he said, "Oh, that'll be fine with me," and he told St. Peter what he'd been doing all these years, and speaking about that great flood. And St. Peter said, "Well, all right." And he stood before the assemblage.

and St. Peter introduced him and said he had an interesting experience that they would hear about. And then, as he turned and went by him, back to his seat, St. Peter said, "That fellow second from the left in the first row is named Noah." [*Laughter*]

So, it's with a certain humility that I'd like to speak to you for a few minutes this afternoon. And by the way, I'm sorry to say that it will be just some minutes; Congress is still in session, and I've got to get back to the office to keep an eye on them. [*Laughter*] But it's with humility and respect that I speak to you—all the more so when I consider all that this Congress—this Congress, here—and its member organizations have accomplished during these past ten decades. Indeed, when the National Fraternal Congress was founded a century ago, it had just 16 member organizations, and today that figure has risen to the neighborhood of 100. You count millions of Americans among your members. You spend an annual amount of, well, I was going to say $225 million, but you've topped me already—to support voluntarism and other Fraternal projects. And each year, as you've been told, your members devote—it's now 36 million hours of volunteer work.

Early in the last century, the French observer Alexis de Tocqueville, wrote these words about volunteer efforts in America: "I have often seen Americans make really great sacrifices for the common good, and I have noticed a hundred cases in which, when help was needed, they hardly ever failed to give each other trusty support—having no particular reasons to hate others, since he is neither slave nor their master, the American's heart easily inclines toward benevolence." De Tocqueville was the same one who then told his fellow Frenchmen when he went back that how Americans would get together and do these things. And then he said, "You won't believe this, but not a single bureaucrat would be involved." [*Laughter*] Well, ladies and gentlemen of the National Fraternal Congress, no one has done more than you to keep alive this distinctly American tradition, this habit of voluntarism that says so much about the essential goodness of our country. On behalf of a grateful nation, I commend you—and if I may say so, I think you owe yourselves a round of applause. [*Applause*]

Well now, since, as I said a moment ago, you're experts in this field, all of you will have noticed that these are good times for fraternal and volunteer organizations, that the ethic of voluntarism seems to have gained new strength in recent years. Indeed, last year charitable giving in America amounted to some $79.8 billion, an amount larger than the national budgets of over two-thirds of the nations in the world. Perhaps still more striking, charitable contributions are rising dramatically—between 1980 and 1985, charitable contributions increased by 82 percent. This success has not gone unnoticed. In fact, other nations around the world have realized the great value of charitable giving and voluntarism in their society. As a result, an international conference on private sector initiatives will be taking place in Paris, France, this month—this autumn with the goal of—or, I should say, this autumn, not this month—with the goal of promoting such progress around the world.

This increase in volunteer work and charitable donations tells us something about the mood of the country, the temper of the national mind. Just 6 years ago our economy had stagnated, and the mood of the country had in many respects gone sour. Today all that's changed. Our economy is continuing to grow in one of the longest continuous economic expansions in our history. Our defenses are being rebuilt. And the strategic defense initiative, SDI, has challenged the assumptions that have dominated strategic planning since the end of the Second World War. In foreign policy, the United States has reasserted itself around the world on behalf of human freedom, aiding those fighting for liberty in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, and, yes, Nicaragua. And may I say that I intend to press Congress unremittingly until it finally approves the assistance to the Nicaraguan freedom fighters that we requested so long ago. In fact, I don't, and I don't think you, intend to rest until Nicaragua at last experiences true freedom and democracy.

Here at home a profound change has taken place in the mood and outlook of the country. Indications of renewed social health abound. As I mentioned, charitable donations are up. And I can't help but point out here that in 1981 when we proposed that sizable cut in the income taxes, there were a great many people that said, "Oh, no, that will hurt charitable giving because if it isn't as big a tax deduction as it's been, the people won't give any more." Well, isn't that funny? Now we've broken all records for giving in this country. And I think the same thing will happen when the Congress votes that tax reform program that we have before them. Charitable donations up, yes. Student test scores are up. Crime rates are down. Perhaps most telling for the future is the new outlook among our young people. It means a great deal when a President can once again go to a college campus and find there a friendly and happy and even cheering student body. When I was Governor of California, if I went there, they burned me in effigy. [*Laughter*]

Economic growth, broad success in foreign policy, a newly patriotic and self-confident nation—why should this be? Well, of course, it has a great deal to do with the specifics of our programs. Our 1981 tax cut, which I've mentioned, was significant in restoring our nation to economic health, just as the historic tax reform we're about to see enacted, as I've indicated before, will lead us to greater prosperity. And in foreign policy, the rebuilding of our defenses was, and remains absolutely, necessary in order to defend our Republic and demonstrate to friends and adversaries alike the seriousness of our arms. Yet beyond all the programs, there's something more basic and even more important. I'm referring to the vision, the national sense of purpose, that our administration has worked so hard to enhance. At its most fundamental level, of course, the American vision is the vision of all Western civilization—the belief in a just and living God, in individual responsibility, and in the importance of the family. And by reasserting, for example, the ancient belief in the goodness of creation—a belief found, among other places, in Genesis—we've been able to reawaken a sense of the goodness of our own land and our people. And by restating the belief that history has meaing, that it's a story unfolding according to the will of its creator—we've been able to reestablish a sense of our nation's own place, and that story is a land of opportunity and a defender of freedom.

This brings me to the final matter I'd like to discuss with you today. Nothing in our nation's history is more offensive to our fundamental values and national sense of purpose than drug abuse. And in the face of all that our country has accomplished in recent years, nothing could represent a worse disappointment and heartache. And I know what you've been doing in that regard, also. Disheartening as the figures are, I must outline the problem of drug abuse for you fully and candidly. Despite our best efforts, illegal cocaine, including crack, is streaming into the United States, in spite of the fact that we have intercepted 10 times as much of that drug as was previously done. Four to five million Americans regularly use it. Half a million Americans are hooked on heroin. One in twelve persons smokes marijuana regularly. And regular drug use is highest among the age group 18 to 25, the young people just entering the work force.

And the victims of drug abuse, the victims of this terrible crime, are countless. They're the people beaten and robbed by junkies. They're the people who pay higher insurance rates because of such robberies. And they're the people who pay higher prices for goods of all kinds because drugs in the workplace have undermined worker productivity. The victims, in short, are you and me, our friends, our families—all Americans. Even our children do not escape the tragedy and horror of drugs. As Nancy said during our shared address to the Nation: "Drugs steal away so much. They take and take, until finally every time a drug goes into a child, something else is forced out—like love and hope and trust and confidence. Drugs take away the dream from every child's heart and replace it with a nightmare."

During that same address, I outlined a series of initiatives we're taking to deal with the problem head on. These initiatives include working more closely with foreign countries to combat drug trafficking, seeking to ensure that our nation's schools and workplaces become drug free, and strengthening law enforcement activities that put pushers and dealers behind bars. As part of these efforts, I'll be convening on October 6th and 7th a meeting of our Ambassadors from those countries which face major drug production, consumption, and transportation problems. And Nancy and I will meet with them to discuss how we can mobilize an international commitment to win the war against illegal drug use. As I've said before: No drug network will remain alive.

But the point I want to stress before you today is that while government can accomplish certain important, but limited, objectives, the fight against drug abuse can only be won through a great national effort involving all Americans—and especially organizations like yours, as you've been doing since 1971. I know that the organizations represented here, as I say, are already actively involved increasing public awareness to the problem and establishing programs for students and parents in your communities. I commend you for that, and I'm grateful to know that we can continue to count on your support in the months to come.

So, please, continue helping all Americans say no to drugs. And just as here in Washington we've established national goals, you can establish local goals of your own—drug-free communities and drug-free homes. As I said at the outset, you're the experts when it comes to Americans helping each other. And I know that when you put your minds to it, you'll be able to come up with ways to help that nobody in government ever would think of. I know at the same time that you help to create a national intolerance for drug abuse.

Please join Nancy and me in stressing the positive side—all that awaits our young people if they'll only stay drug free. We must remember that turning to drugs is very often an act of hopelessness and that, in case after case, the strongest weapon against drugs is hope itself. One figure says a great deal in this regard. During the past 4 years, the number of high school seniors using marijuana on a daily basis has dropped from 1 in 14 to 1 in 20. Of course, that's still much too high, but it does represent quite an improvement. And it shows that indeed we can stop drugs. And I would submit that it has much to do with the trends in the Nation—the Nation at large that I cited a few moments ago—the new jobs, the new self-confidence, the new sense of opportunity.

As author George Gilder has observed, the policies we've pursued in recent years have created countless opportunities for our young people. And in his words: "Opportunities summon initiatives. Initiatives develop character and a sense of responsibility, a feeling of optimism. The future looks more open and promising to students than it did before, for the simple reason that it is more open and promising."

Nancy has brought back to me so many stories from her visits out to treatment centers, schools, and so forth. Could you believe—they're unbelievable, some of them—could you believe a boy in the fourth grade, 8 years old—and this boy is not only a user; already he's a pusher. And he carries a beeper. If he's in class and the beeper goes off, he excuses himself from class because that means there's a customer outside waiting for him. What have we let happen in this country of ours over these recent years?

God bless all of you, and I thank you for all that you've already done—all the hope that you've shed throughout our nation for these past hundred years. Now, if I didn't know so much about what you've been doing, I would have been here asking you to join our crusade. But now, I hope you won't mind if our crusade joins you—and this crusade against drug abuse—we can all be together. And I really mean it when I say, "join you," because when we made that speech, my own view was that, yes, government can do some things; yes, we step up our efforts and continue to try to intercept the drugs and so forth and to catch the pushers. But the real way it is going to be done is when—as has happened so many times in this country—when 240 million Americans out here make up their minds that we are going to do away with drugs, and right from the community level and the neighborhood on up, the people mobilize to put a stop to this. That's when we'll bring an end to it.

To paraphrase Nancy—and by the way, I'm kind of glad I came on my own today. [*Laughter*] I found out on that recent

best copy available

broadcast, she has the darndest way of stealing the show. [*Laughter*] But to paraphrase Nancy, to say no to drugs is to say yes to life. And, once again, you've been responsible for creating life and making life better for so many that I feel a little humble in your presence, very proud indeed to have taken up your time to be here.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel.

Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Bill for the Relief of Paulette Mendes-Silva

September 25, 1986

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2316, a bill for the relief of Paulette Mendes-Silva.

This bill would give the United States District Court for the District of Columbia jurisdiction to hear Ms. Mendes-Silva's claim that the Public Health Service was negligent in inoculating her against yellow fever on March 12, 1963, despite the fact that Ms. Mendes-Silva never filed an administrative claim or filed suit in a timely manner, as required by the Federal Tort Claims Act.

While I feel sympathetic to Ms. Mendes-Silva because of her condition, I cannot sign H.R. 2316 because there is no equitable basis for relief. The bill's beneficiary failed to pursue the remedies available to her in a timely manner. Moreover, available medical evidence contradicts her assertion that the Government was responsible for her disability.

I am greatly concerned with the adverse precedential impact that my approval of H.R. 2316 would have upon litigation against the Federal government. There must be some limit to the time during which the Government must remain prepared to defend itself against specific claims. That limit is set forth in the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. at 2401(b).

I am also greatly concerned that this private relief bill would allow a claimant to circumvent the orderly administrative process for asserting claims against the United States as prescribed by the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. 2675. Other individuals who have also failed, for whatever reason, to file their claims within the required time, have been likewise precluded from the relief Ms. Mendes-Silva seeks in this bill.

For these reasons, I cannot approve H.R. 2316.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 25, 1986.

Executive Order 12565—Prescribing a Comprehensive System of Financial Reporting for Officers and Employees in the Executive Branch

September 25, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including section 7301(a) of title 5 of the United States Code, and section 207(a) of title 5 of the United States Code Appendix 4, as amended, and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 11222 of May 8, 1965, as amended, is further amended by:

(a) Striking section 306 of part III;

(b) Striking sections 401–406 of part IV and inserting in lieu thereof:

"*Section 401. Policy.* In order to maintain public confidence in the integrity of the Government and to preserve and promote ethical standards, a system of non-public (confidential) financial reporting shall be established for officers and employees of the Executive Branch. Such non-public (confidential) reporting shall complement the public financial disclosure system established by title II of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended.

Section 402. Definition. For purposes of this Part, the term

(a) The "Act" refers to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended.

(b) "Employee" means any officer or employee of an agency, including a special Government employee (as defined in 18 U.S.C. sec. 202(a)).

(c) "Executive Branch" includes each Executive agency (as defined in 5 U.S.C. sec. 105) and any other entity or administrative unit in the Executive Branch unless such agency, entity or unit is specifically included in the coverage of title I or III of the Act.

Section 403. Comprehensive System of Financial Reporting. There shall be a comprehensive system of financial reporting for employees in the Executive Branch pursuant to title II of the Act. Such comprehensive system shall require——

(a) Reports subject to public disclosure by those employees whose positions are covered under section 201 of the Act; and

(b) Non-public (confidential) reports by those employees whose positions have been designated for this purpose pursuant to section 404 of this Part. These reports shall be held in confidence as required by section 207 of the Act and as authorized by the Freedom of Information Act at 5 U.S.C. sec. 552(b) (3), (4) and (6). Any disclosure of the reports must satisfy the terms of the Privacy Act at 5 U.S.C. 552a.

Section 404. The Office of Government Ethics. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Order, the Office of Government Ethics shall be responsible for administering this part by——

(a) Developing, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Office of Personnel Management, regulations setting forth (1) criteria for the guidance of agencies of the Executive Branch in designating the positions for which non-public (confidential) reports will be required and the type of information to be obtained in such reports in light of applicable conflict of interest statutes and regulations and the authorized activities of each agency; and (2) the time and place for submission of such reports;

(b) Assuring that each Agency of the Executive Branch designates its respective positions for which non-public reports will be required from employees holding such positions; and

(c) Assuring that implementing regulations issued by the agencies of the Executive Branch are properly administered."

Sec. 2. Savings Provision. To preserve the confidentiality of the current system of financial reporting, financial reports filed pursuant to the authority of Executive Order No. 11222, 5 C.F.R. Part 735, and individual agency regulations in which confidentiality for such reports has been assured shall continue to be held in confidence.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 25, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:12 a.m., September 26, 1986*]

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Action by the House of Representatives on the Tax Reform Bill

September 25, 1986

The President welcomes today's vote by the House. The country is now only one vote away in the Senate from enacting the President's number one domestic priority—a tax system that will promote economic growth, simplify tax returns for the vast majority of Americans, return the code to a promise of fairness and equity, and most important of all, reduce rates for most Americans.

Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for William H. Rehnquist as Chief Justice and Antonin Scalia as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

September 26, 1986

The President. Members of the Court and ladies and gentlemen, welcome to the White House, and thank you for coming to witness this historic occasion. This ceremony is the culmination of our constitutional process which involves each of the three branches of government. I've had the honor of nominating Justice Rehnquist to be the next Chief Justice of the United States and Judge Scalia to be the Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Senate has confirmed my nominations, and I now ask that Chief Justice Warren Burger administer the constitutional oath of office to Justice Rehnquist and Judge Scalia.

Mr. Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Burger. Thank you, Mr. President.

Justice Rehnquist, before I ask you to take the oath, I would like to make this observation with your lead, Mr. President, that we will have today the 16th Chief Justice of the United States in almost 200 years, and Judge Scalia will be the 103d Justice of the Court. For me it is not only an honor but a personal privilege to take part in the ceremony involving Justice Rehnquist, who has been a colleague and a friend, a warm friend for 15 years, and Judge Scalia, with whom I have worked on extrajudicial activities relating to the administration of justice. And now, without more, I ask Justice Rehnquist, are you prepared to take the oath?

Justice Rehnquist. I am, Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Burger. If you will place your left hand on the Bible and raise your right hand and repeat after me:

I, William H. Rehnquist, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Justice Rehnquist. I, William H. Rehnquist, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Chief Justice Burger. My congratulations.

Chief Justice Rehnquist. Thank you. Mr. President, I know that I speak for all of my colleagues, and for all of my family, when I thank you for inviting us to these proceedings at the White House, signifying the transition in the Supreme Court. Today Chief Justice Burger retires, after 17 years of distinguished service. I receive your appointment to be Chief Justice. And Judge Scalia, by virtue of your appointment, becomes Justice Scalia. The process established by the Constitution is thus fulfilled.

At the conclusion of the second part of these proceedings in our Court this afternoon, I will become the 16th Chief Justice of the United States. Forty-five years ago, when Harlan Stone succeeded Charles Evans Hughes in that position, he wrote to his predecessor that he now realized he must bear some burdens which John Marshall did not know. So, I'm sure, it will be with me. Mr. President, I am grateful beyond measure to you for affording me the opportunity to serve the Court and to serve my country as Chief Justice of the United States. And I pray that God will grant me the patience, the wisdom, and the fortitude to worthily follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessors in discharging the responsibilities of this high office.

Chief Justice Burger. Judge Scalia, are you prepared to take the oath of office?

Judge Scalia. I am, Chief Justice.

Chief Justice Burger. Would you approach, and if Mrs. Scalia will hold the Bible, place your left hand on the Bible, raising your right hand, and repeat after me:

I, Antonin Scalia, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Judge Scalia. I, Antonin Scalia, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God.

Chief Justice Burger. My congratulations to you.

Justice Scalia. Thank you. This is an occasion for thank you's. It's very easy to know where to begin; it's very hard to know where to end. I'd begin, of course, with President Reagan, who has chosen to think me worthy of this appointment for which I'm very grateful and will do my best to live up to his confidence. I have to thank my wife, Maureen, who's an extraordinary woman and without whom I wouldn't be here or if I were here, it wouldn't have been as much fun along the way. [*Laughter*] And I have to thank a lot of other people, going way back to teachers in Public School 13 in Queens, Xavier High School in Manhattan, up to my colleagues on the Court on which I presently serve who are here today.

In the course of my last tour of duty on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, I have come to know in one way or another all of the current Justices on the Supreme Court. I have an enormous respect for that institution, and I have an enormous personal regard for each of them. I look forward to working with them in our common enterprise for many years to come. Thank you all very much.

The President. Mr. Chief Justice Burger, Mr. Chief Justice Rehnquist, members of the Court, and ladies and gentlemen: Today we mark one of those moments of passage and renewal that has kept our Republic alive and strong—as Lincoln called it, the last, best hope of man on Earth—for all the years since its founding. One Chief Justice of our Supreme Court has stepped down, and together with a new Associate Justice, another has taken his place. As the Constitution requires, they've been nominated by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and they've taken the oath of office that is required by the Constitution itself—the oath "to support and defend the Constitution of the United States . . . so help me God."

In marking this moment of transition, let me first say, on behalf of all Americans, how grateful we are to Chief Justice Burger. For 17 years on the Supreme Court, and for 13 years before that on the DC Circuit, the Chief Justice's service to the Nation has been a monument of integrity and of dedication to principle—and especially to the judiciary itself. But, Mr. Chief Justice, we know your service isn't ending today. How appropriate it is that you will be guiding the bicentennial celebration of that Constitution that you have served with such distinction over the years. And what a lasting contribution this will be. Because of your work, Americans in all walks of life will come to have an even more profound knowledge of the rule of law and the sacred document upon which it rests. Your service as Chief Justice has been outstanding, and it's a mark of your generosity that you've agreed to offer yourself for additional service to your country and the law.

Our new Chief Justice is one of America's most brilliant jurists. From his days in law school, where he graduated first in his class, he has been recognized for his extraordinary legal insight. On the Court, he has distinguished himself through the brilliance of his reason and the clarity and the craftsmanship of his opinions. I nominated William Rehnquist because I believe he will be a Chief Justice of historic stature. Associate Justice Antonin Scalia is also a brilliant judge. He had a distinguished career as a lawyer and as a professor of law before joining the Court of Appeals nearly 4 years ago. There he became known for his integrity and independence and for the force of his intellect. Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia, congratulations to both of you.

With these two outstanding men taking their new positions, this is, as I said, a time of renewal in the great constitutional system that our forefathers gave us—a good time to reflect on the inspired wisdom we call our Constitution, a time to remember that the Founding Fathers gave careful thought to the role of the Supreme Court. In a small room in Philadelphia in the summer of 1787, they debated whether the Justices should have life terms or not, whether they should be part of one or the other branches or not, and whether they should have the right to declare acts of the other branches of government unconstitutional or not.

They settled on a judiciary that would be independent and strong, but one whose power would also, they believed, be confined within the boundaries of a written Constitution and laws. In the convention and during the debates on ratification, some said that there was a danger of the courts making laws rather than interpreting them. The framers of our Constitution believed, however, that the judiciary they envisioned would be "the least dangerous" branch of the Government, because, as Alexander Hamilton wrote in the Federalist Papers, it had "neither force nor will, but merely judgment." The judicial branch interprets the laws, while the power to make and execute those laws is balanced in the two elected branches. And this was one thing that Americans of all persuasions supported.

Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, for example, disagreed on most of the great issues of their day, just as many have disagreed in ours. They helped begin our long tradition of loyal opposition, of standing on opposite sides of almost every question while still working together for the good of the country. And yet for all their differences, they both agreed—as should be—on the importance of judicial restraint. "Our peculiar security," Jefferson warned, "is in the possession of a written Constitution." And he made this appeal: "Let us not make it a blank paper by construction." Hamilton, Jefferson, and all the Founding Fathers recognized that the Constitution is the supreme and ultimate expression of the will of the American people. They saw that no one in office could remain above it, if freedom were to survive through the ages. They understood that, in the words of James Madison, if "the sense in which the Constitution was accepted and ratified by the nation is not the guide to expounding it, there can be no security for a faithful exercise of its powers."

The Founding Fathers were clear on this issue. For them, the question involved in judicial restraint was not—as it is not—will we have liberal or conservative courts? They knew that the courts, like the Constitution itself, must not be liberal or conservative. The question was and is, will we have government by the people? And this is why the principle of judicial restraint has had an honored place in our tradition. Progressive, as well as conservative, judges have insisted on its importance—Justice Holmes, for example, and Justice Felix Frankfurter, who once said, "The highest exercise of judicial duty is to subordinate one's personal pulls and one's private views to the law."

Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia have demonstrated in their opinions that they stand with Holmes and Frankfurter on this question. I nominated them with this principle very much in mind. And Chief Justice Burger, in his opinions, was also a champion of restraint. All three men understand that the Founding Fathers designed a system of checks and balances, and of limited government, because they knew that the great preserver of our freedoms would never be the courts or either of the other branches alone. It would always be the totality of our constitutional system, with no one part getting the upper hand. And that's why the judiciary must be independent. And that is why it must exercise restraint.

So, our protection is in the constitutional system, and one other place as well. Lincoln asked, "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty?" And he answered, "It is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us." Yes, we the people are the ultimate defenders of freedom. We the people created the Government and gave it its powers. And our love of liberty and our spiritual strength, our dedication to the Constitution, are what, in the end, preserves our great nation and this great hope for all mankind. All of us, as Americans, are joined in a great common enterprise to write the story of freedom—the greatest adventure mankind has ever known and one we must pass on to our children and their children, remembering that freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction.

The warning, more than a century ago, attributed to Daniel Webster, remains as timeless as the document he revered. "Miracles do not cluster," he said, "Hold on to the Constitution of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands—what has happened once in 6,000 years may never happen again. Hold on to your Constitution, for if the American Constitution shall fall there will be anarchy throughout the world." Holding on to the Constitution—this has been the service of Chief Justice Burger, and a grateful Nation honors him today. So, too, I can think of no two better public servants to continue that work than Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia. You both have our nation's heartfelt wishes for success and happiness.

Thank you all for joining in this important ceremony. I know that, in a few moments, our new Chief Justice and Associate Justice look forward to greeting each of you in the cross hall. Thank you again.

Note: The President spoke at 11:02 a.m. in the East Room at the White House.

Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Bill Amending the Native American Programs Act of 1974

September 26, 1986

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my signature H.R. 3247, which would extend and amend the Native American Programs Act of 1974.

I fully support the objectives of the Native American Programs Act of 1974 to help American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Native Hawaiians achieve economic and social self-sufficiency. My decision not to approve H.R. 3247 is based on my belief that this bill would seriously undermine the administrative flexibility needed to ensure responsiveness to individual tribes and Native American organizations—flexibility that is essential to the effectiveness of the Native American programs.

The Executive branch must be allowed to carry out its responsibilities to administer the laws effectively. H.R. 3247 would cause undue interference with ongoing program management. This legislation, if signed into law, would make effective administration of this important program extremely difficult by creating delays in implementing program policy that can only hurt rather than help the Native Americans it is intended to serve.

If H.R. 3247 were to become law, it would require diverting scarce resources away from program-related activities to meet wasteful and unnecessary administrative requirements and would involve the Congress inappropriately in ongoing administrative activities that should be left to the Executive branch. Specifically, the bill would:

- require "notice and comment" rulemaking for rules and policy statements that have been and should continue to be handled informally, without permitting exceptions for good cause or in other circumstances where exceptions generally apply, thereby substantially increasing administrative costs and delays;
- require the Administration for Native Americans (ANA) to use peer review panels to review and rank all grant applications, even though the use of such panels is not appropriate in all cases; and
- require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to report and explain to the Congress all decisions on grant applications at variance with recommendations of the peer review panels.

These provisions of H.R. 3247 would unnecessarily increase administrative requirements and thereby shift resources away from technical assistance and other activities more directly related to helping applicants and grantees. Equally troublesome, they would inevitably involve both the Congress and members of the public in second-guessing the ANA on details related to administration of Native American programs. This would have adverse results for the programs and would potentially set a dangerous precedent for unnecessary restrictions disrupting the operations of other Federal human services programs.

Quite simply, the Executive branch cannot effectively carry out its responsibilities to implement the laws if agencies are required, as a routine procedure, to justify each grant decision to the Congress, or if every general statement of agency policy or procedure must be made through formal notice and comment rulemaking.

The provisions of H.R. 3247 also raise concerns about confidentiality, in requiring the Commissioner of the ANA to discuss publicly the weaknesses and problems of applications submitted by individual tribal organizations. This could well have a chilling effect on the competitive grant process. New and less experienced organizations could be more hesitant to apply, and established Native American organizations might be disturbed about public distribution of information about their applications.

I reiterate my support for the continuation of the Native American programs. I therefore urge the Congress to provide funding for these programs in the fiscal year 1987 continuing resolution and urge that the 100th Congress promptly consider new legislation to authorize appropriations for these programs. The Administration, through the Department of Health and Human Services, looks forward to working with the Congress to develop legislation that will meet the Congress' legitimate concerns for accountability of the Executive branch, while also meeting our concerns that the law not be burdened with requirements incompatible with our responsibility to achieve the statutory purposes of these programs.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 26, 1986.

Executive Order 12566—Safety Belt Use Requirements for Federal Employees

September 26, 1986

Each year, thousands of lives could be saved and injuries prevented if motorists would use their safety belts. The annual cost to society of these needless deaths and injuries is currently in excess of $32 billion. Taxpayers bear a large share of this cost. The estimated annual cost to Federal, State, and local governments as a result of auto accidents is $11 billion. I have determined that an on-the-job safety belt use policy for Federal employees will reduce human pain and suffering, set an example for the private sector, and reduce the burden on the taxpayers caused by motor vehicle accidents.

Accordingly, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 7902(c) of Title 5 of the United States Code and Section 19 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, as amended (29 U.S.C. 668), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. Each Federal employee occupying the front seat of a motor vehicle on official business, whose seat is equipped with a safety belt, shall have the safety belt properly fastened at all times when the vehicle is in motion.

Sec. 2. Scope of Order. All agencies of the Executive branch are directed to promulgate rules and take all appropriate measures within their existing employee occupational safety and health programs to carry out the purposes of this Order. This includes, but is not limited to, conducting an education program for employees about the requirements of this Order. The term "agency" as used in this Order means an Executive Department, as defined in 5 U.S.C. 101, or any employing unit or authority of the Federal government, other than those of the Legislative and Judicial branches. The Secretary of Labor shall cooperate and consult with the heads of agencies in the Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government to encourage and help them adopt safety belt use programs. The Secretary of Labor shall also submit an annual report to the President that includes the status of on-the-job belt use by Federal employees.

Sec. 3. Coordination. The Secretary of Transportation shall provide leadership and guidance to the heads of agencies to assist them with the employee safety belt programs established pursuant to this Order.

Sec. 4. Other Powers and Duties. (a) Nothing in this Order shall be construed to impair or alter the powers and duties of the heads of the various Federal agencies pursuant to Section 19 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, or to Sections 7901, 7902, and 7903 of Title 5 of the United States Code, nor shall it be construed to affect any right, duty, or procedure under the National Labor Relations Act.

(b) The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for implementation of all provisions of this Order insofar as they apply to military personnel of the Department of Defense.

Sec. 5. Causes of Action. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to create a new cause of action against the United States or to alter in any way the United States' liability under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 26, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:20 a.m., September 29, 1986*]

Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals
September 26, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report 21 new deferrals of budget authority totaling $1,835,613,015.

The deferrals affect accounts in Funds Appropriated to the President, the Departments of Agriculture, Defense-Military, Defense-Civil, Energy, Health and Human Services, Justice, State, Transportation, and Treasury, the Commission on the Ukraine Famine, the Office of the Federal Inspector for the Alaska Gas Pipeline, and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 26, 1986.

Note: The attachments detailing the deferrals were printed in the "Federal Register" of October 7.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for New Facilities at the National Security Agency at Fort Meade, Maryland
September 26, 1986

I'm delighted to be here today—and by the way, I mentioned to General Odom and Bill Casey the unseasonably warm weather predictions for today, but they told me to wear my trenchcoat anyway. [*Laughter*] And then when I asked for directions to this great new building, all they would say is: "Mr. President, leave the White House, go to 17th and K, and wait for the phone to ring." [*Laughter*]

I even offered to bring over some White House cufflinks as souvenirs for all of you, but I was told you prefer the NSA cufflinks—you can tune in the Redskins game. [*Laughter*] But, ladies and gentlemen, I didn't come here today to tell you a lot of "speak into the potted plant" jokes. I do have some fairly high-grade intelligence, though. We've just learned that from now on KGB agents have been ordered to do all their work in groups of three: One agent to take notes and write the report and the other two to keep an eye on the intellectual. [*Laughter*]

But if I may be serious, I do have another story for you today, and it goes like this. In the spring of 1942, shortly after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese were planning a decisive naval engagement that would crush American power in the Pacific and open Hawaii and our west coast to attack. To accomplish this, the Japanese assembled the most powerful armada in history. Against their cruisers, battleships, and carriers, the United States could assemble really only three aircraft carriers—one of which was still badly damaged from the Battle of the Coral Sea. And aware that the Japanese were preparing for this decisive battle, the Commander of the Pacific Fleet, Chester Nimitz, knew the odds against him and understood that his only chance of victory lay in the skill and daring of his outnumbered sailors and fliers—and in his superior intelligence services.

Although aware of Japanese preparations, the Americans did not have the answer to the all-important question of where the Japanese would attack. A young naval officer who had, with a small group of cryptographers, been monitoring Japanese transmissions, successfully deciphered their code. From his intercepts, Commander Joseph Rochefort knew the target of the planned attack was a place the Japanese were calling "AF." And in his own mind, he felt certain he knew what AF was—an island not far from Hawaii; it was called Midway.

But as always, there were those who dismissed him, who scoffed at the notion that intelligence based on radio or electronic data could be accurate or reliable. Fortunately, for America and for freedom, Admiral Nimitz had no such doubts. He authorized a message sent from Midway, a message they knew that the Japanese could decipher and would be sure to transmit to their own intelligence services. The message reporting water problems at Midway went out, and Commander Joseph Rochefort and his dedicated cryptographers listened as the Japanese intelligence services reported to Tokyo naval headquarters that AF reported a water shortage. Commander Rochefort had his confirmation: Midway was the target.

The rest, as the saying goes, is history. And what history it was and is. Because of that critical intelligence, Nimitz placed his outnumbered carriers on the Japanese flank and, with several devastating strikes, not only dealt a blow that guaranteed naval superiority to the United States but made Midway one of the most dramatic and decisive naval battles in all of history. And while few Americans know the story of Commander Rochefort and his colleagues, all of us are in their debt. Indeed, it's hard to think of any group that made a greater contribution to victory in World War II.

You of the National Security Agency are like them, part of a proud tradition, a tradition which is, in fact, older than the Nation, a tradition that has its beginnings with George Washington and the American Revolution. And you, too, make history quietly—silently, aware that your greatest moments, your greatest victories, if ever known at all, will be divulged only to generations many years from now. This does not deter you. You have chosen this work because you know that in a world where the dangers to our nation's freedom and security are grave and great, you provide a vital line of defense. You understand that since World War II, accurate, up-to-the-minute intelligence has saved lives, averted war, and kept alive the cause of freedom. You also understand that the loss of our own sensitive information can undermine the very foundations of our free society. And you work to meet those twin challenges by providing the crucial intelligence and safeguarding the security of our own communications and electronic networks.

Today your work continues not only to prevent conflict but to fight terrorism, protect our security from hostile intelligence threats, guard the men and women of our Armed Forces around the world, and generally protect the values that we, our friends, and our allies hold dear. Without the product of your painstaking and dedicated efforts, we would, in a dangerous world, be blind and deaf. Without your long hours of selfless duty, often in far and forgotten corners of the world, we could neither protect America nor advance the cause of freedom. Without your success in guarding our vital communications, information and technology, our adversaries would rob us of the secrets we need to be strong and secure.

The simple truth is: Without you, I could not do my job; nor could Secretary Shultz conduct diplomacy; nor could Secretary Weinberger, nor Admiral Crowe, muster the forces that defend us. And so, while you serve in silence; while your success must go without recognition, often even by your own families; while you cannot share with them or your fellow Americans the pride you feel in protecting and guarding their future; let me today, in this place, speak for all of them: We are grateful for what you do, for the sacrifices you make, for your selfless commitment to our country, and for the limitations on your personal freedom which you accept so your countrymen can live their lives in freedom and peace. We understand your burden, and we salute you. You carry on the struggle for freedom, and you, too, are heroes. America's proud of you, and we thank you.

Of course, you cannot perform your work without proper support from the Department of Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the White House, and the Congress. And today we're celebrating an example of that support—a new building complex, the most modern of its kind in the world. I want to congratulate you all, Cap Weinberger, Bill Casey, Bill Odom, and the members of the intelligence committees of the Congress who cooperated so effectively to make this building possible. When we took office 5½ years ago, we promised to make America strong again. And today we see a monument to that reassertion of American strength and security.

And yet we're also aware today of a growing threat to that security. Especially in the espionage trials of the last several years, you've glimpsed the terrible damage that espionage does. And as events of recent days have highlighted, the intelligence threat to our country remains very real. Our adversaries are employing all the means we associate with spies, including electronic espionage against sensitive communications and data bases. Our most sensitive defense secrets and most advanced technology have been stolen, given to our adversaries out of misguided motives or attempts at financial gain. Such losses eliminate the technological advantage on which our defense rests. Similar efforts to infiltrate long-term agents into sensitive government departments and agencies are underway.

Those around the world who would seek to steal our secrets and technology, to subvert our values and institutions, and to violate the privacy of our communications must realize this fact: The American people will no longer tolerate this conduct. Already we have taken steps to demonstrate that we will not allow our adversaries to abuse the great freedoms of this country to our detriment. The recent flurry of espionage indictments and convictions expresses our unwillingness to tolerate betrayal of the special trust given to those who guard the Nation's secrets. So, too, recent efforts by NSA have helped the private sector make it profitable to provide secure telecommunications and information systems to both government and industry. But on the issue of espionage, let me say again, we will root out our spies, we will punish them severely. And on this point, let me assure you, we have broad bipartisan support in the Congress and the overwhelming backing of the American people. And let me add, nor will we tolerate the imprisonment of innocent American citizens in retaliation for protecting ourselves from espionage.

So, to you also falls the task of being especially vigilant against threats from hostile espionage services, as well as other unauthorized disclosures of the information that you hold in safekeeping. Professional honor—these are code words. You protect the secrets and hold them in trust for your fellow citizens, and there can be no excuse for breaking that trust. Let us remember that those who would take it on themselves to declassify vital information endanger all of our lives, our freedom, and our way of life.

So, you remain the guardians of freedom. Let nothing sway you in this noble endeavor, no matter how trying the struggle, how little the reward. Know that the American people support you in your efforts and rest easier because of your devotion to country. As the words on your new building say, "In grateful tribute to the men and women of the National Security Agency who have devoted their lives to the service of their nation."

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 3:25 p.m. at the National Security Agency complex. In his remarks, the President referred to Lt. Gen. William E. Odom, Director of the National Security/Central Security Service; Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger; William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence; Secretary of State George P. Shultz; and Adm. William J. Crowe, Jr., Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Nomination of Daniel L. Brenner To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting

September 26, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Daniel L. Brenner to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring March 26, 1991. He would succeed Howard A. White.

Since March of this year, Mr. Brenner has been director, communications law program, UCLA School of Law. Previously, he was senior adviser to the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, 1984–1986; a legal adviser at the FCC to the Chairman, 1979–1984; an attorney with the law firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in Washington, DC, 1977–1979; a clerk to Federal District Judge William Matthew Byrne, Jr., in Los Angeles, 1976–1977; and a law clerk to Westinghouse Broadcasting Co., 1975.

Mr. Brenner graduated from Stanford University (B.A. and M.A., 1973; J.D., 1976). He was born May 25, 1951, in Los Angeles, CA, and now resides in Beverly Hills, CA.

Nomination of E. Pendleton James To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation

September 26, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate E. Pendleton James to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1989. This is a reappointment.

Since 1982, Mr. James has been president of Pendleton James and Associates, Inc., an executive search firm in New York City. Previously, he was an Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel, the White House, 1981–1982; director of the office of Presidential personnel for the office of the President-elect, 1980–1981; and president and owner of Pen James & Associates, Inc., in Los Angeles, 1976–1981.

Mr. James graduated from the University of the Pacific in Stockton (B.A., 1954). He is married, has two children, and resides in New York City.

Nomination of Scott E. Thomas To Be a Member of the Federal Election Commission

September 26, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Scott E. Thomas to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 1991. He would succeed Thomas E. Harris.

Since 1983 Mr. Thomas has been Executive Assistant to the Commissioner, Federal Election Commission. Previously, he was Assistant General Counsel for Enforcement, 1980–1983, and an attorney in the Office of General Counsel, 1977–1980, Federal Election Commission.

Mr. Thomas graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1974) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1977). He is married and currently resides in Washington, DC. He was born on March 5, 1953, in Buffalo, NY.

Nomination of Frank Shakespeare To Be United States Ambassador to the Holy See

September 26, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frank Shakespeare, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador to the Holy See. He would succeed William A. Wilson.

Since 1985 Mr. Shakespeare has been Ambassador to the Republic of Portugal. He served as president of CBS Television Services, CBS, Inc., in New York in 1950–1969. He was named Director of the United States Information Agency in 1969 and served there until 1973. In 1973–1975 he was executive vice president of Westinghouse in New York. In 1975 he became president/vice chairman, RKO General, Inc., in New York. From 1981 to 1985, he was chairman, Board for International Broadcasting. Ambassador Shakespeare served in the U.S. Navy from 1945 to 1946.

Ambassador Shakespeare graduated from Holy Cross College (B.S., 1946). He has received honorary degrees from the Colorado School of Mines (engineering, 1975), Pace University (commercial science, 1979), Delaware Law School (1980), and Sacred Heart University (law, 1985). He has three children and currently resides in Greenwich, CT. He was born April 9, 1925, in New York, NY.

Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval a Bill Concerning Apartheid in South Africa

September 26, 1986

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 4868, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. Title III of this bill would seriously impede the prospects for a peaceful end to apartheid and the establishment of a free and open society for all in South Africa.

This Administration has no quarrel with the declared purpose of this measure. Indeed, we share that purpose: To send a clear signal to the South African Government that the American people view with abhorrence its codified system of racial segregation. Apartheid is an affront to human rights and human dignity. Normal and friendly relations cannot exist between the United States and South Africa until it becomes a dead policy. Americans are of one mind and one heart on this issue.

But while we vigorously support the purpose of this legislation, declaring economic warfare against the people of South Africa would be destructive not only of their efforts to peacefully end apartheid, but also of the opportunity to replace it with a free society.

The sweeping and punitive sanctions adopted by the Congress are targeted directly at the labor intensive industries upon which the victimized peoples of South Africa depend for their very survival. Black workers—the first victims of apartheid—would become the first victims of American sanctions.

Banning the import of sugar, for example, would threaten the livelihood of 23,000 black farmers. Banning the import of natural resources is a sanction targeted directly at the mining industries of South Africa, upon which more than half a million black laborers depend for their livelihood.

By prohibiting the importation of food and agricultural products, the measure would invite retaliation by South Africa, which since June has purchased over 160,000 tons of wheat from the United States. Denying basic foodstuffs to South Africa—much of which go to feed the black population—will only lead to privation, unrest, and violence. It will not advance the goals of peaceful change.

Are we truly helping the black people of South Africa—the lifelong victims of apartheid—when we throw them out of work and leave them and their families jobless and hungry in those segregated townships? Or are we simply assuming a moral posture at the expense of the people in whose name we presume to act?

This, then, is the first and foremost reason I cannot support this legislation. Punitive economic sanctions would contribute directly and measurably to the misery of people who already have suffered enough. Using America's power to deepen the economic crisis in this tortured country is not the way to reconciliation and peace. Black South Africans recognize that they would pay with their lives for the deprivation, chaos, and violence that would follow an economic collapse. That is why millions of blacks and numerous black leaders in South Africa are as firm in their opposition to sanctions as in their abhorrence of apartheid.

The imposition of punitive sanctions would also deliver a devastating blow to the neighboring states in southern Africa that depend on Pretoria for transportation, energy, markets, and food. An estimated million-and-a-half foreign workers, legal and illegal, now live in South Africa. The number of people, women and children especially, outside South Africa who are dependent upon the remittances of these workers for their survival has been estimated to be over five million. Do we truly wish to be directly responsible for increased suffering, and perhaps starvation, in southern Africa? Do we truly wish our action to be the rationale Pretoria invokes for expelling these workers? Do we truly wish to trigger a cycle of economic sanctions and counter-sanctions that end up crippling the economy of South Africa and devastating the economies of the frontline states? What sense does it make to send aid to those impoverished countries with one hand while squeezing their economies with the other?

Disrupting the South African economy and creating more unemployment will only fuel the tragic cycle of violence and repression that has gripped that troubled country. Black unemployment in South Africa in some areas is over 50 percent—and adding to it will create more anger, more violence, and more competition among blacks struggling to survive. It will not improve prospects for negotiations.

Another feature of the bill would require the Administration to publicly identify within six months any and all nations that have chosen not to join us in observing the U.N. arms embargo against South Africa, "with a view to terminating United States military assistance to those countries." But the United States will not revert to a single-minded policy of isolationism, with its vast and unforeseen effects on our international security relationships, that would be dictated by the unilateral decisions of our allies. No single issue, no matter how important, can be allowed to override in this way all other considerations in our foreign policy. Our military relationships must continue to be based upon a comprehensive assessment of our national defense needs and the security of the West.

Not only does this legislation contain sweeping punitive sanctions that would injure most the very people we seek to help, the legislation discards our economic leverage, constricts our diplomatic freedom, and ties the hands of the President of the United States in dealing with a gathering crisis in a critical subcontinent where the Soviet Bloc—with its mounting investment of men and arms—clearly sees historic opportunity. Therefore, I am also vetoing the bill because it contains provisions that infringe on the President's constitutional prerogative to articulate the foreign policy of the United States.

There are, however, several features of the measure that the Administration supports. Title II of the bill, for example, mandates affirmative measures to eliminate apartheid and provide assistance to its victims, including support for black participation in business enterprises as owners, managers, and professionals. It authorizes the President to take steps for the purpose of assisting firms to fight apartheid and extend equal opportunity to blacks in investment, management, and employment. The bill also contains a number of other useful and realistic provisions, such as those calling upon the African National Congress (ANC) to reexamine its Communist ties and mandating a report on the activities of the Communist Party in South Africa and the extent to which it has infiltrated South African political organizations. Still other portions of the bill call upon the ANC to condemn the practice of "necklacing" and terrorism and to state affirmatively that it will support a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa. These provisions, as well as many others in the bill, reflect the agreement of the Congress and the Administration on important aspects of an overall anti-apartheid policy.

The Administration has been—and remains—prepared to work with the Congress to devise measures that manifest the American people's united opposition to apartheid—without injuring its victims. We remain ready to work with the Congress in framing measures that—like the 1962 U.S. embargo of military sales and the carefully targeted sanctions of my own Executive order of 1985—keep the United States at arms distance from the South African regime, while keeping America's beneficent influence at work bringing about constructive change within that troubled society and nation.

It remains my hope that the United States can work with its European allies to fashion a flexible and coordinated policy—consistent with their recent actions—for constructive change inside South Africa. I believe we should support their measures with similar executive actions of our own, and I will work with the Congress toward that goal. It remains my hope that, once again, Republicans and Democrats can come together on the common ground that, after all, we both share: An unyielding opposition both to the unacceptable doctrine of apartheid as well as the unacceptable alternative of Marxist tyranny—backed by the firm determination that the future of South Africa and southern Africa will belong to the free. To achieve that, we must stay and build, not cut and run.

That Americans should recoil at what their television screens bring them from South Africa—the violence, the repression, the terror—speaks well of us as a people. But the historic crisis in South Africa is not one from which the leading nation of the West can turn its back and walk away. For the outcome of that crisis has too great a bearing upon the future of Africa, the future of NATO, the future of the West.

Throughout the postwar era, we Americans have succeeded when we left our partisan differences at the water's edge—and persevered; as we did in the rebuilding of Europe and Japan, as we are doing today in El Salvador. We have failed when we permitted our exasperation and anger and impatience at present conditions to persuade us to forfeit the future to the enemies of freedom.

Let us not forget our purpose. It is not to damage or destroy any economy, but to help the black majority of South Africa and southern Africa enjoy a greater share of the material blessings and bounties their labor has helped to produce—as they secure as well their legitimate political rights. That is why sweeping punitive sanctions are the wrong course to follow, and increased American and Western investment—by firms that are breaking down apartheid by providing equal opportunity for the victims of official discrimination—is the right course to pursue.

Our goal is a democratic system in which the rights of majorities, minorities, and individuals are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 26, 1986.

Note: H.R. 4868, which passed over the President's veto on October 2, was assigned Public Law No. 99–440.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Fiscal Year 1987 Appropriations Bills

September 27, 1986

My fellow Americans:

It's getting on close to the end of the month, and I bet many of you'll be spending part of this Saturday or the next hunkered down at your desk, calculator in hand, balancing your checkbook, and making sure your family's finances are in order. There are probably a hundred things you'd rather be doing on a fall weekend, but you know that it's important to your family's security and happiness.

Well, this basic responsibility, which millions of Americans successfully perform every month, appears to be just too much for the United States Congress. September 30th is the final deadline for Congress to pass our nation's budget, the appropriations that will allow the Government to continue to function. Once again, the budget deadline finds Congress unable to produce a responsible budget. They let it come right down to the wire. I say once again because this is nothing new. It's been many years since Congress has passed its appropriations on time. Instead, they throw together what they call a continuing resolution, at the last moment—a kind of Christmas tree hung with pet projects and wasteful spending programs that never could have made it into a real budget.

For 6 months Congress has dragged its feet, refusing to send me the appropriations bills that I need to keep the Government running. In all that time, the one appropriations bill that has made the most progress is—not surprisingly—the spending bill that would fund the legislative branch. I suppose that's what's called taking care of number one. All the other spending bills that directly help the people and run the Government are stalled. So, without a real budget, we are once again facing a continuing resolution which, this year, lumps every single spending allocation for the entire Government into one huge omnibus bill.

But that isn't the worst of it. The House of Representatives is trying to use this bill to force through policies that they know could not pass otherwise—policies that do not belong in an appropriations bill and are simply unacceptable. Provisions passed in the Democratically controlled House would pull the rug out from under our negotiators at the arms control talks with the Soviets in Geneva, endangering the real progress we are making toward meaningful arms reductions. Others would hurt programs vital to our defense needs. And while all sorts of wasteful boondoggles are included, they want to cut essential pay raises for our military personnel. And I'm sorry, but that's just plain wrong.

After delaying so long, some in Congress say I should just sign this spending-spree bill because otherwise the Government will be forced to shut down. Well, I hope they know where the keys to the building are, because if they don't act responsibly, I won't have any choice but to shut it down. If they want to put a real budget together by candlelight, it's okay by me. Now it's up to the Senate to remove the most objectionable parts of the House bill so we can keep operating. My friends, this is no way to run a government. The breakdown of the congressional budget process is one of the primary reasons why spending is out of control and deficits are so large.

Some Democrats believe that you, the taxpayers, caused the deficit because you pay too little in taxes. Well, that's hogwash. We don't have deficits because you're undertaxed; we have deficits because Congress overspends. It's time Congress cut the Federal budget and left your family budgets alone. For all their talk about the deficit, the liberal Democrats in Congress have not been able to control their big spending ways. Last February I proposed eliminating 44 wasteful programs, but Congress cut only 2. Now, instead of reducing spending, some in Congress want to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. Well, that really touches my temperature control.

It seems to me that if we can't convince the liberals in Congress to cut spending, maybe we should cut the number of liberals in the Congress. This yearly budget fiasco illustrates clearly that the process simply doesn't work, but there is a solution. If Congress can't control spending, they should give me what 43 State Governors have: the line-item veto. Then, each spending item could be judged on its own merits, and Congress couldn't sneak through spending programs they know would never survive the light of day. And isn't it time we had a balanced budget amendment? Earlier this year that amendment lost by only one vote. The American people want a balanced budget amendment. In this election year, isn't it time that we make sure our elected representatives do, too? Let's vote for a Congress that will pass the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment and, once and for all, get Federal spending under control. I can tell you one thing, it would really make my day.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Statement on Senate Action on the Tax Reform Bill

September 27, 1986

Today's historic vote on tax reform marks the last legislative hurdle for the American people, who finally have a tax code they can be proud of—one that is fairer, simpler for most people; one that encourages growth and that is profamily.

Today's action culminates years of hard work and determination by many in the Congress, the executive branch, and most importantly, by numerous dedicated individuals throughout the Nation who believed we Americans deserved better. I look forward to signing the bill when it arrives on my desk.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the Senate Majority Leader on the Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

September 29, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Majority Leader:)

I understand and share the very strong feelings and sense of frustration in the Congress and in our Nation about apartheid, an unconscionable system that we all reject. The ongoing tragedy in South Africa tests our resolve as well as our patience. None of us wants to aggravate that tragedy.

In the last several months, the South African Government, instead of moving further down the once promising path of reform and dialogue, has turned to internal repression. We all know that South Africa's real problem traces to the perpetuation of apartheid. And we know that the solution to this problem can only be found in lifting the present State of Emergency, repealing all racially discriminatory laws, releasing political prisoners, and unbanning political parties—necessary steps opening the way for negotiations aimed at creating a new, democratic order for all South Africans. The South African Government holds the key to the opening of such negotiations. Emerging from discussion among South Africans, we want to see a democratic system in which the rights of majorities, minorities, and individuals are protected by a bill of rights and firm constitutional guarantees. We will be actively pursuing diplomatic opportunities and approaches in an effort to start a movement toward negotiations in South Africa.

I outlined in my message to the House of

Representatives on Friday my reasons for vetoing the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, principally my opposition to punitive sanctions that harm the victims of apartheid and my desire to work in concert with our Allies. I also indicated in that message that I am prepared to sign an expanded Executive order that strongly signals our rejection of apartheid and our desire to actively promote rapid positive change in South Africa. I am prepared to expand the range of restrictions and other measures that will characterize our relations with South Africa. There would be strong sanctions in my new order, sanctions that I earnestly wish were unnecessary. These sanctions, directed at the enforcers not the victims of apartheid, encompass measures recently adopted by many of our Allies, as well as many elements of the original Senate Committee version of the bill. They are incontestably necessary in today's circumstances. My intention is to make it plain to South Africa's leaders that we cannot conduct business-as-usual with a government that mistakes the silence of racial repression for the consent of the governed.

My new Executive order will, therefore, reaffirm and incorporate the measures I imposed last year (i.e., bans on loans to the South African Government and its agencies, all exports of computers to apartheid-enforcing entities and the military and police, all nuclear exports except those related to health, safety, and IAEA programs, imports of South African weapons, the import of Krugerrands, and a requirement for all U.S. firms to apply fair labor standards based on the Sullivan principles).

The Executive order will also add:

—a ban on new investments other than those in black-owned firms or companies applying the fair labor standards of the Sullivan principles;

—a ban on the import from South Africa of iron and steel;

—a ban on bank accounts for the South African Government and its agencies;

—a requirement to identify countries taking unfair advantage of U.S. measures against South Africa with a view to restricting their exports to the United States by the amount necessary to compensate for the loss to U.S. companies;

—a requirement to report and make recommendations on means of reducing U.S. dependence on strategic minerals from southern Africa;

—a requirement to provide at least $25 million in assistance for scholarships, education, community development, and legal aid to disadvantaged South Africans with a prohibition on such assistance to any group or individual who has been engaged in gross violation of internationally recognized human rights;

—the imposition of severe criminal and civil penalties under several statutes for violation of the provisions of my Executive order;

—a requirement to consult with Allies in order to coordinate policies and programs toward South Africa;

—a requirement to report on whether any of these prohibitions has had the effect of increasing U.S. or allied dependence on the Soviet bloc for strategic or other critical materials, with a view to appropriate modifications of U.S. measures under my Executive order should such dependency have been increased;

—and a clear statement that the Executive order constitutes a complete and comprehensive statement of U.S. policy toward South Africa, with the intent of preempting inconsistent State and local laws which under our Constitution may be preempted.

Sanctions, in and of themselves, do not add up to a policy for South Africa and the southern Africa region. Positive steps as well as negative signals are necessary. This unusually complex and interrelated part of the world is one that cries out for better understanding and sympathy on our part. We must consider what we can do to contribute to development of healthy economies and democratic institutions throughout the region and to help those who are the victims of apartheid.

Following the Congress' lead and building on existing programs, I plan to expand our assistance to those suffering the cost of apartheid and to help blacks as they prepare to play their full role in a free South Africa. We spent $20 million in FY 86 and have requested $25 million in FY 87. We will do more, much of it along the lines incorporated in the South Africa bill.

I am also committed to present to the next Congress a comprehensive multi-year program designed to promote economic reform and development in the black-ruled states of southern Africa. We intend to seek the close collaboration of Japan and our European allies in this constructive effort. Our goal is to create a sound basis for a post-apartheid region—a southern Africa where democracy and respect for fundamental human rights can flourish.

I believe the United States can assist responsibly in resolving southern Africa's tragic dilemma. Many observers in and outside South Africa regard present trends with despair, seeing in them a bloody inevitability as positions harden over the central question of political power. This is a grim scenario that allows no free choice and offers a racial civil war as the only solution. It need not be so if wisdom and imagination prevail.

South Africans continue to search for solutions. Their true friends should help in this search. As I have said before, our humanitarian concerns and our other national interests converge in South Africa as in few other countries. With the actions I propose today, I believe it is clear that my Administration's intentions and those of the Congress are identical. May we unite so that U.S. foreign policy can be effective in bringing people of good will and imagination in South Africa together to rebuild a better, just, and democratic tomorrow.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert Dole, Senate Majority Leader.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for Christopher S. Bond in Kansas City, Missouri

September 29, 1986

The President. Thank you all very much. You know, one of the things that goes with my job is that I am Commander in Chief. And in the military, a general can dictate the uniform of the day. And in view of the temperature, I'm declaring that the uniform of the day—[*applause*]——

[*At this point, the President removed his jacket*]

Now, before I get into my remarks, I have—if you'll just wait just a second—I have something of a news announcement I would like to make, that—in case you haven't heard it already—that at 12 p.m. central time, a Lufthansa airliner left Moscow bound for Frankfurt, West Germany, and on board are Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Daniloff.

Now, let me just say it's wonderful to be here in Missouri. And it's great to be back on the campaign trail. It almost feels like 1980 all over again. You know, as I said to my staff when we were taking off in Air Force One, it's great to be out of Washington and back where the real people are. You make a fellow feel mighty welcome.

I wish I could stay longer, but as you know, Congress is in session. And so a number of individuals that right now I would be mentioning by name—your Senator, Jack Danforth, some of your Congressmen—had to change their plans and remain in Washington, because the Congress is in session. And somebody's got to keep an eye on them. You know, some of the people in charge in the Congress, in Washington, and the other side—they're sort of like the three fellows that came out of a building. They found they'd locked themselves out of their automobile. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out and I can get in, open the door." And the second one says, "You can't do that. Somebody'd think you're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

It is really great to be here and wonderful to see a lot of old friends and supporters. And as I said, I'm sorry that Jack Danforth, one of the ablest Senators we've got, and your tremendous group of Representatives: Tom Coleman, Bill Emerson, and Gene Taylor—I call them Missouri's A-Team—they're back there hard at it. And having been Governor myself for some time, I think I recognize good material when I see it, and John Ashcroft is the best. You know, I couldn't be paying him a higher compliment when I say he is a worthy successor to Kit Bond, who was a great Governor.

There's a good candidate for Governor in your neighboring State, Kansas, who was going to be here, but he's out busy campaigning—Mike Hayden. He was raised on a farm, he's a highly decorated Vietnam war veteran, and Mike has the kind of experience that will make him a strong leader as Governor of the Sunflower State. And while we're talking about people to be proud of, there's one right here on the platform—Captain John Testrake, TWA pilot who was the pilot of that plane and performed so heroically in Lebanon last summer when they were holding our people hostage.

And now all of that brings me to today's star and one of America's all-star candidates for 1986. A man of proven ability, one of the ablest leaders in government today—I'm talking about the next United States Senator from the great State of Missouri, Kit Bond. Believe me, we need Kit in Washington to help work the same kind of magic in Congress that he did here in your State capital. We need Kit Bond in the United States Senate to stand up to the liberal big-spenders and their tax hike schemes and keep America on the track of growth, prosperity, and freedom.

It's no secret that there are still some folks in Washington who want to put America full speed in reverse—back to the days when big government, taxes, and inflation were destroying our economy and military weakness made America a punching bag for nickel-and-dime dictators around the world. America used to wear, a few years ago, a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we threw that sign away, and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." It's important to remember those days 5½ years ago, because the tax-and-tax, spend-and-spend crew is still lurking in the shadows, just waiting for a second chance. The liberal leadership of the Democratic Party hasn't changed. They're just itching to raise your taxes and rev up that inflationary money machine.

You know, they remind me of the preacher who traveled to a nearby town, away from his own parish, for a revival meeting. And he stopped because he was going by the general store in that strange town. He saw a familiar face, a fellow from his own hometown. He was sitting there in front of the grocery story. He was a man that was known for his drinking. And when the preacher asked him what he was doing there, he explained, "Well reverend, beer is 5 cents a bottle cheaper here." Well, the preacher asked him what sense that made, considering the cost of travel and all, and the man replied, "Reverend, I'm not stupid. I just sit here and drink 'til I show a profit." [*Laughter*]

You know, when I hear some of the things that Kit's opponent is saying, I sometimes think the liberal Democratic leadership will never change its big spending, high-tax ways. But then, as I've always said, you don't have to make them see the light—just make them feel the heat. So, let's make them feel the heat on election day. You know, this 1986 election will be a crucial moment of decision for our country: Will liberal policies return us to the days of malaise? You remember 5½ years ago, when Washington told us that we were suffering from a malaise? We were responsible for the economy, what had happened. Or will America continue down the road of progress?

The answer to that question depends almost entirely on one thing: electing Senators who are progrowth, prodefense, and pro-America. It means sending someone to Washington who'll work together with me to keep America moving forward, someone like Kit Bond. Kit has a proven record as Governor battling at the State level to bring America back. And I've said it a few times before, but I think it's worth repeating: America is back! And with Kit's help in the

United States Senate, we're going to keep her standing tall and proud and free.

Yes, America is once again united in hope and strong in purpose. We've squashed inflation. We're keeping the doors of the opportunity society wide open by cutting tax rates still further and spurring on the economic expansion that has already created about 11½ million new jobs. Today employment is at a record high. And, as Kit told you, no place higher than right here in Missouri. But let me give you a figure. If you can just visualize all the Americans in the United States, male and female, from age 16 all the way up and out past retirement age—all living Americans in that group, 61.3 percent of them today are employed, and that's the highest percentage in our nation's history.

Some sectors, such as agriculture, are still hurting. That's why this administration is providing more help to our nation's farmers than the last five administrations all put together. But money alone is not the answer. Farmers don't want more government programs, they want more profits. And that's why we need Kit Bond in the Senate, to keep those interest rates coming down and keep foreign markets open to our agricultural exports. We don't need a liberal in there creating more problems; we need a problemsolver like Kit Bond creating jobs and prosperity.

And we need Kit in the Senate so we can keep rebuilding our defenses, speaking out loudly and clearly for human liberty, and working around the world for freedom and democracy. You know, of all the things that go with this job of mine, I'm most proud of our young men and women in the military uniform than of anything else. They're all volunteers, and they have the highest level of education in the history of the military. A few years ago only 54 percent of our military had a high school diploma. Well, last year it had reached 91 percent. They're one fine bunch, and let me say this: If we must ever ask our military personnel to put their lives on the line for us, we're not going to give them anything less than the top-quality, best equipment they need to get the job done and come home safely.

You know, there are some people that have been calling me a superpatriot, and they don't mean that in a flattering sense. They are kind of complaining. Well, maybe I'm old-fashioned, but I don't think you can love America too much. You know, there was a great Broadway star some few years ago, George M. Cohan, and he used to say people would tease him and call him a flag-waver because so many of his shows have the flag and patriotism in it. And he said, "Sure, I'm a flag-waver, but tell me this: Can you think of a better flag to wave?"

Now, we've come a long way since those days of malaise, but the next couple of years will decide whether all our progress since 1980 will be set in concrete or only written in the sand. Kit's election could very well decide whether we keep control of the Senate or lose it to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's the difference between 2 more years of progress or 2 years of paralysis. We could not have accomplished what we have if we did not have that slim majority in the United States Senate. The other party has controlled both Houses of the Congress for almost 50 years. And now, for 5½ years, we have controlled the one. I didn't seek reelection to be a 6-year President. There are too many exciting challenges before us, too much business that still must be completed. I cannot—I will not have my hands tied by a Congress that is totally hostile to all we're trying to do. You know, I guess my name will never be on the ballot again. But you can vote for me in a way, if you'd like. If you want to vote for me, vote for Kit Bond so that we can have a Republican Senate that I can work with instead of against me—and they'll be around after I'm gone.

And you know, it's time the people of Missouri got the straight facts about Kit's opponent. Missouri doesn't need a Senator like Kit's opponent whose voting record in the State legislature has been rated 100 percent by the ultraliberal ADA, a tax-and-spend Democrat whose votes helped push this State's budget out of balance and who now wants to go to Washington to continue her free-spending ways. This State doesn't need a Senator like Kit's opponent who wants to raise your taxes and slash defense. You don't need a Senator who opposes the balanced budget amendment, the line-item veto, and Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction. And then, when she's asked how she's going to reduce the deficit, she says, well, you can trust her to get the job done. Someone should tell her this isn't the Trust Me State, this is the Show Me State.

Missouri needs a Senator like Kit Bond, who as Governor created thousands of jobs, held the line against taxes, and transformed a liberal-induced deficit into a budget surplus. Missouri needs a Senator who will fight against a tax increase, a man who knows how to give America more growth, not more government. Missouri needs Kit Bond, and America needs Kit Bond. But let me give a for instance. Let me give you just one example of the difference that Kit could make in the Senate. The great majority of Missourians, we know from the polls, favor the balanced budget amendment—a constitutional amendment that will say to the government in Washington, you have to balance the budget. Forty-three States, I think, have that already. Well, earlier this year that amendment lost by one vote in the Senate. One Missouri Senator, Jack Danforth, voted for it; the other Missouri Senator voted against it. If you agree with Jack, why send someone to Washington who will cancel his vote? Elect Kit Bond so that America can have a balanced budget amendment.

Now, maybe you've noticed that I've been careful to refer to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. That's because I believe that the liberals who've taken control of that once great party don't represent the vast majority of hard-working, patriotic Democrats that can be found throughout America. Imagine—you know, I'm sure that in a crowd like this there have to be some. And I'm sure, also, that there have to be some who were Democrats and, like me, have seen fit to change. Imagine if that great Missourian Harry Truman were here today, what he'd think. This was the man who battled back Communist aggression in Korea and whose timely aid saved Greece, and possibly much of Europe from Communist enslavement. What would he say about a party who sees the Soviets building another fortress, Cuba, on the American mainland and won't even lift a finger to stop it? You can bet that whatever he had to say would have been unprintable. But you'd have understood what he was saying.

As I say, I know I couldn't address a crowd like this here without there being a number of Democrats present, and you're welcome. But I know how tough it can be to break with tradition. But I remember what Winston Churchill once said in the English Parliament when he changed parties, as a member of the Parliament. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and some men change party for principle."

All I'm asking the people of Missouri is to remember that the Governor, the Representatives, and Senators that you elect will determine the future—your future, America's future. So, before I go, let me just conduct an informal poll. Speak up loudly so that all Missouri can hear you. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o-o!

The President. Do you want a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. Would you rather have low taxes, high growth, and millions of new jobs?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Now, this next one's a tough question. Do you want Kit Bond as the next Senator from the great State of Missouri?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Thank you. You just made my day. And God bless you. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:24 p.m. at the Kansas City Downtown Airport. He was introduced by Mr. Bond. In his remarks, he referred to the release of Nicholas Daniloff of U.S. News & World Report. Mr. Daniloff had been arrested on charges of espionage in the Soviet Union on August 30. Following his remarks, the President attended a reception for major donors to Mr. Bond's campaign at the airport. He then traveled to Sioux Falls, SD.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for James Abdnor in Sioux Falls, South Dakota

September 29, 1986

Thank you very much. Well, thank you, Governor Janklow, distinguished members of the State legislature, and ladies and gentlemen, I appreciate you all coming out this afternoon. And a special thanks to the Aberdeen Central High School choir. These young people, all of them—well, this group trekked all the way to Washington to perform at the Inaugural only to be thwarted by the cold weather. Who would have thought that in Washington, with all the hot air that blows in that town, cold weather could be an obstacle? [*Laughter*]

Well, I'm glad we finally got a chance to get together. I'd like to send a special greeting to someone who couldn't be here with us. She's been active in South Dakota politics for longer than I've been around—well, maybe not quite that long. But we miss Donna Oddlund and wish her a speedy recovery from her surgery.

Being here brings back memories. I remember coming here in 1980 to ask for your support, and you came through beyond our highest expectations. You not only helped elect our ticket but to make certain the job got done right, you sent Jim Abdnor to Washington. It's a pleasure for me to come here once more, this time in support of one of the most hard-working and decent men I have ever met in public office—Jim Abdnor. And I hope you'll do all you can to see that he is reelected to the United States Senate.

When we got to Washington 5½ years ago, our country was headed for economic catastrophe, as your Governor has told you so eloquently. The liberal policies that dominated American Government during the last decade were about as good for America as Mrs. O'Leary's cow was for Chicago. [*Laughter*] We needed more than just a change of leaders, we needed a change of direction—and that ain't easy. It reminds me a bit of a story about the chicken and the pig, who decided to go into town and look for a job in the city. And they spotted a sign in a restaurant window that said, "Ham and eggs $1.50." And the chicken suggested they go in. And the pig refused. He said to the chicken, "For you, going in is just a contribution; for me it's a total commitment." [*Laughter*]

But together, with the total commitment of a team of responsible public officials like Jim Abdnor, we've turned around a desperate situation and put our country back on track. Today our country has enjoyed 45 months of economic growth. I visit you today sorely aware that even in the midst of our country's growth and expansion, some parts of our economy continue to struggle. And that's why today I'm naming Alan Tracy, who comes from a Wisconsin farm family, to a new position: my Special Assistant for Agriculture, working with me in the White House to make sure the views and interests of family farmers are always a part of our decisionmaking.

Here in the Grain Belt, we know too many farmers were encouraged by the Federal Government and by high inflation to expand and make investments that now have put them right behind the eight ball. Land, unfortunately, was one of the sanctuaries in the time of inflation, and property prices rose way beyond the norm. Well, we had to do something about inflation. But—of course that reduced those inflated prices and left many farmers, who had obtained credit on the basis of the inflated value, the security that the land offered—that security had been vastly reduced. And it has been a very definite economic problem for them. The Federal Government, although it was run by a different bunch in those days, helped get these folks in trouble. And we're not going to pull the rug out from under them while they're struggling to get back on their feet.

I've discovered that there are a great many things that we've been doing that people aren't aware of, and particularly people in agriculture. Our administration is providing more direct support for America's farmers than that provided by the last five administrations in Washington all put together. It is about $26 billion this year alone. Here in South Dakota, we've spent over $2¼ billion in these last 5 years. But the answer, in the long run, is not more subsidies or more controls. Coming from rural America, I understand: Farmers don't want another government program; they don't want to live on subsidies; what they want to do is make an honest, legitimate profit.

And we are, with Jim Abdnor's support and guidance, taking steps that offer hope for American agriculture. The first step is opening up world markets to our products. Sometimes it's difficult to get tough with our friends in other countries, but that's what we've had to do. And they're beginning to get our message. It's either free trade and open markets for both sides, or it's no deal. We're taking steps to pressure our allies to pull back from subsidizing their own agriculture, so that when the American farmer competes, it's on an equal footing. These things are being done at a time when the value of the dollar is being brought into line with other currencies, permitting Americans to meet the competition on a level playing field. Finally, American farmers no longer have to fear being singled out to bear the brunt of a foreign policy maneuver. We've made a commitment: As long as any American is permitted to do business with the Soviets, there will be no grain embargo.

Our economic recovery program has started to pay off for America's farmers by cutting their production costs. Interest rates, energy prices, and inflation—murderously high when we took office—are down, way down. The last thing farmers or anyone else needs now is the return of control in the United States Senate to the big taxers and big spenders who will open the cage and turn the inflation monster loose on America once again. And that's why the November election is so important for you and for the country. What you have in South Dakota is a classic choice between a responsible leader working for the long-run interest of his country and constituents versus a compulsive spender, the kind of razzle-dazzle liberal who put our country in the soup in the first place.

I grew up in a small town in the Midwest, and I know why Jim Abdnor loves rural America. He sees it as a way of life. He identifies with the people who work in the granaries, the shops and garages, and in the fields. He has worked and sweated for a good portion of his life, especially the last 6 years, for the people of America's heartland. There's a sign on my desk in the Oval Office that reads: "There is no limit to what a man can do or where he can go if he doesn't mind who gets the credit." Well, that reminds me so much of Jim. He never cared who got the credit, only that the job got done. And I can't believe in November the people of this State are going to trade in a workhorse for a showhorse. And today is a perfect example. I was going to make my remarks with Jim Abdnor sitting here on the platform. He could have been here in the spotlight, but instead he answered the call of duty. He's back in Washington protecting the taxpayers from last-minute raids and looking out for the interests of South Dakota. I have to believe the people of this State want another 6 years of that kind of devotion.

In just one term, Jim has written and been the original sponsor of seven bills that became law, and has passed more than 50 amendments. He's stood up and said no to the interest groups who have full-time professionals in Washington trying to get their hands in your pockets. Jim, in fact, has won the Watchdogs of the Treasury Award eight times straight. The Chamber of Commerce gives him high marks, and the National Federation of Independent Business has named him a "Guardian of Small Business"—every year he has been named this that he has been in the Senate.

Now, I understand that Jim's opponent tries hard to portray a different image here in South Dakota than he does in Washington. It is sufficient for me to say that Teddy Kennedy has supported our administration more often than Jim Abdnor's opponent. And a few weeks ago, I was out in California, and I couldn't help but notice that some of the chic group from the industry I used to be in, there in Hollywood, had gathered at one posh Malibu home to raise huge sums of money for "left-leaning Senate candidates." Well, Jim's opponent may be the choice of that flash-and-glitter crowd, but come November, he's not going to be the choice of the people of South Dakota. Jim is as different from one of those lighter-than-air liberals as anyone can be. He's been a farmer all his life. He's one of only two farmers on the Senate Subcommittee of Agriculture Appropriations, and his friends and neighbors back home are never far from his mind.

I'm pleased to tell you that I've advised Jim, who's been very concerned about this subject, that the United States Department of Agriculture will make advanced deficiency payments to farmers under the Target Price Program this fall, if Congress will work with us to make room for them in next year's budget. Now, earlier this year, Jim got an amendment to a bill passed that allows farmers unable to plant due to flooding and excessive rain to keep their advance deficiency payments rather than have to return money already invested in seed and fertilizer. He is the author of a bill now on the verge of passing that will revolutionize national water policy and development. Instead of pork barreling, buying votes, or playing to the crowd during an election year, Jim's bill is a true example of responsible reform. With user fees and cost-sharing provisions, he is seeing to it that Federal water development continues, even in an era of budget cuts. Well, I could go on, but you get the picture. Jim Abdnor works hard, he deserves your votes.

My friends, this election will not only determine if our country continues to move forward, but also whether it will remain safe and secure. When Jim's opponent and his liberal colleagues dominated American Government, our military strength was permitted to decline. Communism was on the offensive, and even our friends began to wonder whether or not they could rely on America. Today, with Jim Abdnor's support, we have rebuilt America's defensive strength. We've ferreted billions of dollars of waste and fraud out of the system we inherited. And that's why you've seen so many news stories on the subject. I delight in being able to tell my fellow citizens, face to face, that when you've seen those stories about $400 hammers and so forth: That is what has been going on, and the reason you've read about it is because we've discovered it and done something about it.

One accomplishment I feel especially good about: We've made certain that all those who serve this country now know how much we appreciate the job they're doing. We have restored America's pride in those who wear the uniform of the United States military. God love them, they deserve it. And I hope you agree with me that we cannot ask those brave men and women who defend this country to put their lives on the line unless we're willing to give them the top-quality weapons and equipment they need to get the job done and come home safely.

You know, we landed out here at the National Guard Airport, and I have to say just one thing that's different. I saw those rows of planes. Well, they weren't there before, just a few years ago. And what planes we did have, on any given day 50 percent of them couldn't get off the ground for lack of spare parts or crew. Well, today the Western alliance is strong, and the forces of freedom are on the offensive. And another thing I'm proud of: In these last 5½ years, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism. In fact, one small country, Grenada, has been brought back into the family of free nations.

But liberals, totally out of touch with mainstream America, would cut our military strength and put the United States back—pull it back from our international responsibilities. They're waiting in the wings, ready to act if they recapture the United States Senate. I say a weaker America is not a safer America. And I say when we negotiate with our adversaries, we should do it from a position of strength.

I suppose you've already all heard—I was able to announce just a short time ago in Kansas City—that two Americans are on their way home right as of now: Mr. and Mrs. Nick Daniloff.

This coming November, the people of South Dakota have the opportunity to do a great service to their country. Along with voting for Jim, you can also help by casting your ballot for Dale Bell, who will do a great job. He'll do a great job representing you in the House of Representatives. And, my, will he find targets there.

Now, I know this is purely a State matter, but as a former Governor, I can't help but tell you that I think George Mickelson is going to make South Dakota a great Governor. And he has a tough act to follow. I know how proud all of you are of Bill Janklow. He's been a leader in the truest sense of the word. Bill, Jim, and these other fine South Dakotans demonstrate why the country is turning to the Republican Party for leadership. We share the vision of a free, opportunity-filled America; and our standard bearers are solid men and women, people you can trust.

Again, I'd like to thank you young people who entertained us here today with your beautiful music. It is special for me to meet America's young people because they're what this is all about: the kind of country we will leave them—that's what's at stake in this election. You know, back in World War II, we were all so proud when someone asked General George Marshall what was our secret weapon? And General Marshall, in rather stern language, said, "Just the blankety-blank best kids in the world." Well, I think if the General were around now, he'd find another generation that he could say that about.

All of us who are grown up—and I've been that for a long time—the most important thing you can do for their future is reelect Jim Abdnor. He has been a champion for South Dakota and in the cause of a strong, proud, and free America. And by reelecting Jim Abdnor, we can prove to these young people that nice guys don't have to finish last. I hope you help me make sure the nicest guy in the Senate finishes first. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:15 p.m. in the Sioux Falls Arena. He was introduced by Gov. William Janklow. In his remarks, he referred to the release of Nicholas Daniloff of U.S. News & World Report. Mr. Daniloff had been arrested on charges of espionage in the Soviet Union on August 30. Earlier, the President attended a reception for major donors to Senator Abdnor's reelection campaign in the arena. Following his remarks at the rally, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Appointment of Alan T. Tracy as Special Assistant to the President for Agricultural Trade and Food Assistance

September 29, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Alan T. Tracy to be Special Assistant to the President for Agricultural Trade and Food Assistance. This is a new position created by P.L. 99–198 of December 23, 1985.

Since February of this year, Mr. Tracy has been Acting Assistant Secretary, and since 1985 Deputy Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Inspection Services at the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Previously, he was Deputy Under Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1982–1985; General Sales Manager and Associate Administrator of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service and Vice President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, 1981–1982. He was involved in the operation of his family's agricultural business, Tracy and Son Farms, Inc., in Janesville, WI, where he served as president, 1976–1981.

Mr. Tracy graduated from Cornell University (B.S., 1969) and the University of Wisconsin (M.B.A., 1973). He is married, has three children, and resides in Vienna, VA. He was born May 3, 1947, in Janesville, WI.

Statement by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Remarks by the President on Soviet-United States Relations

September 30, 1986

Gennadiy Zakharov and Yuriy Orlov

Secretary Shultz. This morning the Eastern District Court of New York accepted the application of Gennadiy Zakharov, a Soviet citizen assigned to the U.N. Secretariat, to plead nolo contendre to all three counts of the indictment filed against him. The court has remanded Mr. Zakharov into the custody of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States for the purpose of effecting his immediate departure from this country. It is expected that Mr. Zakharov will leave the United States this afternoon.

During the discussions held over the past 10 days, Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze has informed me that Yuriy Orlov, one of the founders of the Helsinki Monitoring Group and a giant of the Soviet human rights movement, will be allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Mr. Orlov and his wife will depart by October 7 and are expected to come to this country. The precise timing and means of their departure will be determined through diplomatic channels.

Yuriy Orlov, a physicist by profession and member of the Armenian Academy of Sciences, was chairman of Moscow's Helsinki Monitoring Group until his arrest in October 1977 for alleged anti-Soviet activity. The Helsinki monitors, a courageous group of human rights activists, openly attempted to hold the Soviet authorities accountable to their commitments under the Helsinki accords of 1975. They maintained direct contact with Western diplomats and journalists in an effort to keep them informed of Soviet human rights abuses. Such well-known figures as Andrei Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, and Anatoly Shcharanskiy participated in the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. And similar groups modeled on the Moscow example sprang up in other major Soviet cities.

Orlov was a founding member and driving force behind the Helsinki monitors. As chairman of the Moscow group, he singled himself out for particular attention from the KGB and was caught up in the first wave of arrests of group members. In 1978 he was sentenced to 7 years in a strict-regime labor camp and 5 years of internal exile. Since 1984 he has been forced to live in a remote Siberian village in extremely harsh physical conditions. At age 62 Orlov is in extremely poor health as a result of prolonged periods of solitary confinement, up to 6 months at a time, in labor camps and severe beatings suffered both in camp and in exile. Orlov's wife, Irina Vitova, shared his commitment to the Helsinki process. She has maintained regular contact with Western Embassies and journalists over the years since her husband's arrest and has steadfastly worked to ameliorate the harsh conditions of his confinement.

I think the President will be here in a minute.

Reporter. Well, good morning.

Q. Reykjavik? What a surprise.

Q. Iceland?

Soviet-U.S. Meeting in Iceland

The President. Yes. Yes, that's what I was here to tell you about. [*Laughter*] I am pleased to announce that General Secretary Gorbachev and I will meet October 11th and 12th in Reykjavik, Iceland. The meeting was proposed by General Secretary Gorbachev, and I've accepted. And it will take place in the context of preparations for the General Secretary's visit to the United States, which was agreed to at Geneva in November of '85. And I might say the United States and the Soviet Union appreciate the willingness of the Government of Iceland to make this meeting in Reykjavik possible. So, I know you will all be on your best manners.

Q. Well, Mr. President——

Q. Mr. President, do you think this increases the chances for an arms agreement, the fact that you're going to meet with Mr. Gorbachev before he comes to the U.S.? Will that mean that you have something ready for signature then when you meet with him here?

The President. I don't believe anything of that kind. I don't think this is going to be just a signing meeting at all. And I have no way of knowing what the outcome will be as we continue with our people or whether we——

Q. Mr. President——

Q. Mr. President, what do you think the chances are, sir?

The President. Well, I've said for a long time that I think the chances are better than they've been in many years for reaching some agreement on arms reductions.

Q. Mr. President, why did you change your mind on this? All year you had seemed to oppose the idea of a meeting in a neutral country and demanded that it was the General Secretary's turn to come to the U.S. And is there any agenda for this meeting? Are you going to have any kind of agreements on INF or risk reduction centers?

The President. No, this in no way discounts the fact and what we've said about a summit—this is not a summit. This was a suggestion by his—that he and I, one on one, meet earlier and make that in neutral country because we have agreed that—yes, to the summits, that this one would be here and the next one would be in their country.

Q. But no agreement has——

Q. Mr. President——

Q. No agreements at this meeting, sir?

The President. What?

Q. No agreements at the meeting next week?

The President. I don't know. All we've agreed upon is that we're going to have a meeting.

Q. Mr. President, does that commitment still continue, though, for the General Secretary to come to the United States for a summit that would actually produce some sort of arms control agreements?

The President. I hoped for that the last time we met, and I'll continue to hope for that. And our arms negotiators have continued to meet—both sides have made proposals, and there have been differences between them. And so far those differences have not been reconciled.

Q. Mr. President, we believe that the——

Nicholas Daniloff

Q. How would you now say the Daniloff affair either laid the groundwork for this special meeting or created an obstacle? What is your assessment of this whole——

The President. The release of Daniloff made the meeting possible. I could not have accepted and held that meeting if he was still being held.

Q. Well, Mr. President, on that subject, we believe the Soviets seized Daniloff because of our arrest of Zakharov, and they wanted Zakharov out. They're now going to get Zakharov out. What do you say to those who say that you've lost on that trade, and they got what they wanted?

Mr. Speakes. This will have to be the last question, please.

The President. No, not at all. There was no connection between these two releases, and I don't know just what you have said so far about this, but there were other arrangements with regard to Zakharov that resulted in his being freed.

Q. Well, sir, do you think the world is going to believe that there was no connection when, in fact, Daniloff comes out one day and Zakharov goes zip through the magistrate the next and out?

The President. May I point out to you that there have been several instances over the recent years in which we have arrested a spy and convicted a spy here in this country. And in each instance we ended up—rather than giving them board and room here—we ended up exchanging them for dissidents and people who wanted exit from the Soviet Union.

Q. Is there more than Orlov?

Q. Mr. President?

Q. Are we getting more than just Orlov, or are there other dissidents there?

The President. I'm not going to comment on that. Somebody else has already.

Q. Is there——

American Hostages in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, you said that Daniloff was a hostage. What message do you have for other American hostages today—for instance, those in Lebanon who have not been beneficiaries of these negotiations?

The President. I'm glad that this is the last question, and I have looked forward to answering this one. I understand I'm scheduled soon for a press conference, and I'm going to save all the ammunition for that. So, I'll see you again.

Q. When is that?

Secretary Shultz. They'll announce it in proper time.

The President. They'll announce the date at a proper time. There—see.

Q. Didn't you just announce——

The President. But, to answer this question, I understand the sorrow, the grief of the families of the hostages who are held in Beirut and—we assume they're held in Beirut because that's the kind of hostage situation this is. There has never been a direct contact with us from the holders of those hostages, the kidnapers, but there hasn't been a day since they were taken that we have not been engaged in efforts to get them out. And I can just add this: that sometimes we've thought that we were on the verge of doing that and then there's been a sharp disappointment. And so, as I say, I can understand the families—if this looks at one. But look at the difference: Here we are dealing with a government with which we have diplomatic relations. In the other, we're dealing with faceless terrorists who have only, through others, issued a demand that cannot be met, and we, as I say—there is not a day that goes by that we're not bending every effort to get those people home.

Q. Come back when you can stay longer.

The President. Pardon?

Q. Come back when you can stay longer.

The President. Yes. Sometime soon—they'll let me know when the date is.

Q. Do you still say the Soviets blinked, sir?

The President. What?

Q. The Soviets blinked?

The President. Shouldn't have said that. No comment. [*Laughter*]

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. Secretary Shultz?

Q. Mr. Secretary, how do you answer those who say that what this Daniloff arrangement really means is that the Soviets now have license anytime they want to get out a captured KGB spy, all they've got to do is grab an American inside the Soviet Union?

Secretary Shultz. I think that we have to look at our overall objectives here and then judge what has happened, including the answer to that question, in the light of our objectives. Let me set them out for you.

First of all, in this broad range of events that are taking place—last week, this week—we need to handle them in a strong, in a realistic, in a persevering way and in a way that gets results.

Second, we want to get Daniloff out. Third, we want to address your question, in part, by making it clear that we have run out of any patience with the idea of any country using its people in the U.N. Mission as a platform for espionage against the United States. And at the same time, we want to handle these matters as best we can so that the ongoing, potentially positive results from our negotiations and discussions with the Soviet Union can continue and have a chance of bearing fruit.

Those were our objectives. Now Daniloff is out. The Soviets have assured us that their numbers in the U.N. Mission presently are less than those that we set out for October 1st. In their terms, they decided to do that for reasons of efficiency in running their Mission. But at any rate, from our standpoint, the numbers are there.

Second, they have told us, and our own information confirms, that the majority of those on the list we gave them have left; and they have described to us their conception of a normal rotation process, but those people have left. They asked us in the course of our discussions for a grace period, and that was extended by 2 weeks. And we expect to have further information by the time that expires. So, we have been achieving our objectives in that sense, and we have managed in the discussions that were held here, and in the response, in the prospective meeting in Iceland shows we have managed to keep the possibility of positive results in this relationship going. And so overall, I think it's been a pretty good week for us, and I hope they may feel the same way.

Q. Mr. Secretary, 2 weeks ago you wouldn't take the Soviets word for the rotation. In fact, it was treated with a little bit of—almost sarcasm——

Secretary Shultz. What rotation are you talking—what do you mean by rotation?

Q. Well, then, let me back up. It sounds to me as you've now done what 2 weeks ago you refused to do about the U.N. Mission. You wanted to see documents, you wouldn't take their word for it that they've left. On top of that, in a blanket allegation, the administration said, "These 25 are spies." It strikes me now, and please correct me if I'm wrong, that in the negotiations the U.S. has given a little ground, it has agreed to take their word for it. Number one, on who's left and who hasn't left, and number two, to withdraw the notion that all 25 are spies. Because, clearly, if you're going to let them stay 2 weeks, I don't suppose you allow spies to hang around for an extra 2 weeks if you really knew they were spies?

Secretary Shultz. The numbers that we sought we have attained. And we have had an explicit discussion with them about that. Obviously, we keep track of the numbers, but a reason, for example, why it's difficult for us to know precisely what their level is, is that if somebody in their Mission who has a multiple entry visa returns to Moscow, we don't know whether he's coming back or not until he comes back. So, that's why we have to have a discussion about this matter, and we have had it. And so, we have their estimate and description of that staffing level. Furthermore, we've had an explicit discussion about the 25. Obviously, they see it differently than we do, but from our standpoint, the important thing is that most of them have left. And I believe we will deal successfully with the balance of this problem.

So overall, I think that what we are seeking—namely, to make it clear to everyone, not only the Soviet Union—that the use of the U.N. Mission as an espionage platform is out. And I think that's one of the things that has come out of this. It is a very strong sentiment and a very important point.

Q. Mr. Secretary, can you tell us what the agenda is for Iceland and how that works with any prospective summit meeting vis-a-vis an arms control agreement or framework, a Vladivostok-type agreement, perhaps on INF?

Secretary Shultz. Well, this is a preparatory meeting, proposed as such and accepted as such. And in a way it's very much a part of the process that has been going on with increasing intensity over the last 2 or 3 months, where we've had all sorts of special groups meeting on all the different subjects that we have under review. So, this is a meeting that will give a special push, obviously, and I think it's a very good idea, a good thing. Now, our agenda will be our regular agenda. Obviously, we're going to talk about arms control issues, and they're important. And we have made progress in a number of areas. You mentioned INF, that's one of them. We're going to talk about various bilateral problems. We're going to talk about regional issues. You can be sure that we're going to keep the subject of human rights on the agenda.

So, all of these subjects will in various ways be discussed. I think that if we can move things to the point where on some significant things—well, they're all significant, but especially significant things—we can see the gap closed and the prospect of an agreement. That is all to the good. But, of course, we have to look at the content and both be satisfied with the content. But there has been enough motion and enough sense of the importance of this that perhaps this meeting can do what's necessary to energize our own—both negotiators and provide for a productive summit meeting in the United States, hopefully still in 1986.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you have a——

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you tell us how many of the 25 on the list for the Soviet Mission are still in the United States, and will any of them be allowed to remain in the United States after the 2-week grace period?

Secretary Shultz. I don't want to specify the numbers. We know the numbers. In discussing this issue, some questions have been raised about some members of the group—and we're willing to hear what they have to say about that. But at any rate, we expect to see 25 people that we think have an association with intelligence activities leave.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you've said this is a preparatory summit. But after all, it is a summit. And this administration's policy has been that summits must be carefully prepared and must have a very good chance of tangible results. If I understood the President correctly, he's not certain what's going to come out of this summit. Why did your policy change, and don't you take a risk that, in fact, nothing will come out?

Secretary Shultz. Well, in the announcement that the President read, I believe it calls it a meeting, but you're the labeler. That's the way it is described by them to us and us to them, that it is a preparatory meeting. Obviously, it's at the level of heads of state. Now, in a real sense, it is being carefully prepared. We have been working hard on all of the different areas of subject matter for a long time and, as I said, with great intensity this summer. We had our Geneva arms control team in Moscow for a couple of days and theirs here for a couple of days. We've had a number of meetings on regional issues, we had an overall meeting that Under Secretary [of State for Political Affairs Micheal H.] Armacost chaired, we've had a major discussion of bilateral issues, and we've also discussed the human rights area.

So, there's been a lot of preparatory work, and the question now is: Through a meeting of the two heads, will we be able to energize this process still further and make the summit meeting in 1986—which, as I said, we still hope it will be in 1986—make it genuinely productive?

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you please assess for us the impact that the Daniloff case has had on U.S.-Soviet relations? Some people have suggested that, in fact, instead of hurting chances for a summit, it has propelled chances for a summit—as we see with this meeting next week. That, in fact, it forced both sides to stop the diplomatic posturing and get serious about relations.

Secretary Shultz. I think the President put it right. Something like the Daniloff case doesn't contribute to a summit; it tends to create a bad atmosphere and tends to make people in the United States concerned about what will happen to them if they go to the Soviet Union and so on. So, I don't think that contributes anything. On the other hand, it was an impediment, and as we have said, it was hard to imagine a fruitful summit while Daniloff was being held. So, his release clears that atmosphere, and I think will enable us to move forward productively.

Q. When did the Soviets propose this mini-summit? Was that in the letter that Gorbachev sent with Mr. Shevardnadze?

Secretary Shultz. The proposal of the preparatory meeting was in the letter of General Secretary Gorbachev to the President which Shevardnadze delivered——

Q. Two Fridays ago.

Secretary Shultz. ——a week ago Friday, I guess.

Q. And, Mr. Secretary, is Mr. Orlov and his wife—are they the only dissidents that we know of that will be allowed to leave in return for Mr. Zakharov?

Secretary Shultz. Well, we have a continuing dialog with the Soviet Union about a large number of dissidents, about divided families, about emigration generally. So, there is an ongoing urging of them to take action in those areas.

Q. But you have no assurance——

Secretary Shultz. So, we'll continue that now. That's where I'll leave it.

Q. Thank you, sir. Mr. Secretary, how important do you think having this meeting is to the Soviets? In your talks with Mr. Shevardnadze did you get the feeling that Mr. Daniloff would've been released if these plans for a meeting in Iceland had not been agreed to by the United States?

Secretary Shultz. The Daniloff case, and the various other aspects of it, no doubt, troubled them; but they certainly troubled us, and we were not about to go. And I don't think one could have had a fruitful summit without these matters being settled. Now, insofar as their assessment of the need for this preparatory meeting is concerned, the fact that they suggested it in the first place shows that they felt it could be a productive contribution to this dialog. So, I assume that's their belief, and as we considered it, and the President considered it, we agreed. And so, the meeting will be held.

Let's try to get into the back of the room here.

Yes?

Q. Mr. Secretary, in the context of what you said earlier, do you think it's reasonable to expect an INF framework agreement to be reached in Iceland?

Secretary Shultz. Well, I don't want to get into the prediction business beyond saying that there has been a great change in the negotiating positions on INF, comparing now with, let's say, a year and a half or so ago. So, there's been a lot of motion, and in the discussions that we've had there are suggestions of other possible areas where agreement might be found. So, I think there are reasonable prospects. But on all of these things, you never have an agreement until you have an agreement. So, it's a little hard to assess just how far along we are.

Q. Mr. Secretary, in your negotiations——

Q. ——qualified, maybe, then——

Secretary Shultz. No, who else hasn't had a—somebody who hasn't had a question.

Yes?

Q. The order that you issued last spring to cut the Soviet Mission back to 100—I believe it was 170 people by next April.

Secretary Shultz. That's by April 1988.

Q. Yes, is that order still unchanged and in effect?

Secretary Shultz. That's unchanged. And what we did was we set out various time periods. That's where the number 25 came from. It was our estimate that it took 25 to get down to the 218. And a week or so before we identified the 25 names, the Soviet U.N. Ambassador had issued a very confrontational statement about their willingness to meet the 218—that's what triggered off the 25. So, at least as we see it, we're getting somewhere.

Q. Is Orlov the only one to come out?

Q. What assurances have you got that the next time the FBI picks up a suspected Soviet spy that the Soviets will not pick up another American newspaper man?

Secretary Shultz. There are all sorts of problems here, and I think that the strong and resolute action by the President probably sends a pretty good message of how we feel about it and what we'll do about it. And so, I think you have to look at all these things as a package. But obviously, the Soviet Union can pick up people in their country, and have over a long period of time. And just look at the history of Mr. Orlov, as an example.

Q. Is he the only one to come out, Mr. Secretary? Is Orlov the only one?

Q. Mr. Secretary, I gather from what you've said that the Soviets still have not committed themselves to attending a summit in the U.S. Is it your feeling that they're going to Iceland with the idea of waiting and seeing how that will turn out before they decide about a summit here?

Secretary Shultz. No. I think it's very clear that they recognize, as we do, that the genuine summits will be—the next one in the U.S. and the following one in the Soviet Union. That's in everybody's plan, and that's what's referred to in the statement that the President read today. So, there's no suggestion that this meeting in Iceland is a substitute for a summit. It's quite the contrary. It's a preparation for the summit meeting.

Q. What are the chances that this will push back the timing?

Q. Mr. Secretary, could you tell us what grounds did they cite for the need for this meeting in Iceland? And what was our reason for accepting this notion after we had rejected the notion of the two leaders meeting on neutral territory before?

Q. And you'd rejected a meeting in the fall because of the election campaign? [*Laughter*]

Secretary Shultz. We are engaged in a very important and very serious effort to try to get control of the escalating numbers of nuclear weapons and, in whatever way we can, to get a better handle on the tensions around the world that erupt out of regional problems of various kinds, human rights problems, even some of our bilateral issues. We've worked at it very hard, and I observe that the Soviets have, too. We believe, and I think they do, that a real, well-prepared, extensive summit meeting in the United States on the one hand, in the Soviet Union on the other, can be a good thing. We want to make it as good a thing as possible. That's why this tremendous effort that's been going on is being made.

Now, the General Secretary suggested to the President that it would help in this preparatory effort if the two of them met—perhaps a little less formally than a summit meeting tends to be—and see if they can't push the ball along a little bit in, perhaps, some of the areas that show the most promise. And as we thought about it, it seemed like a sensible idea. So, why not?

Q. Is Orlov——

Secretary Shultz. I think that the name of the game here is to try to make progress toward the objectives that we are seeking, and this should help.

Q. Is Orlov the only one to come out, sir? We had heard that there may be other dissidents.

Secretary Shultz. Well, whatever you have heard, you haven't heard it authoritatively, and what I have said is authoritatively what will happen, and that is what we have to say.

Q. Might there be others, sir? Might there be others?

Q. Mr. Secretary, last Thursday you told a group of reporters with regard to the 25 Soviet diplomats that—the list that you gave them—that is something that has been done. There it stands; we don't plan to change that. But you have changed that.

Secretary Shultz. No, it stands.

Q. Well, you're now saying that some of the 25 might be able to stay if there is——

Secretary Shultz. No, you were probing about the nature of our discussion. And we had some discussion about a few people that Mr. Shevardnadze had found very useful to him, and we talked about that a little bit. But anyway, our list stands; and basically, people are leaving. Obviously, the Soviets say that's because of their normal rotation. Anyway, from our standpoint, if they leave, that's what counts. And those that may still be here when we get to Reykjavik, we'll talk about that. But we expect to see that fulfilled.

Q. Sir, did you agree to the removal of two specific names from that list, two senior intelligence officers?

Secretary Shultz. You're getting the floor by shouting. If there's somebody who hasn't asked a question—all right.

Q. Mr. Secretary, was there any sense that Mr. Gorbachev said that if the President did not agree to an Iceland presummit meeting that he would not be willing to come to the United States this year or soon afterwards?

Secretary Shultz. The nature of this exchange on the question of the Iceland meeting wasn't of that character at all. I think you're sort of misreading the whole thing. The President received a letter, and it had in it commentary about a wide variety of matters, and it wound up in effect saying, expressing the importance the General Secretary attached to this whole process and made the suggestion that if there were a meeting of this kind in the near future, that might be helpful. And we thought about it, and the President decided that perhaps it could be. And we should be willing to do those things of this sort, that may help this process along. And really, it's just as simple as that. Nobody was playing toe-to-toe on this thing.

Q. Mr. Secretary, why did the President not tell the Soviets in reply to that suggestion, okay, if you agree to a date certain, on a summit here in the United States? Why did he not use that opportunity to pin them down to a summit date?

Secretary Shultz. Because I don't think that sort of cat-and-mouse game on these sorts of things is a productive way to go about it. We did explore carefully their conception of this meeting—that is a preparatory meeting—and their desire, as well as ours, to have a summit in 1986 in the United States, if it's possible. And so, that's what we're shooting for.

Q. Mr. Secretary, is it still your understanding of the Soviet position that a formal summit, if it's in the United States at the end of this year, be an occasion to sign formal arms agreements? And if that is still the Soviet precondition, what are the prospects of being able to do that at a year-end summit here?

Secretary Shultz. I don't think we're talking about preconditions. What we're talking about is what's desirable, and there are lots of different ways to satisfy both of our desires to have significant results from these meetings. Why not? If they're available—it's almost as though you're saying that it would be a great thing if we had this meeting and nothing came of it. I don't agree with that. I think the object is to have these meetings and have something come of it and both sides agree to that. So, we're trying to find our way to things that will be good from our standpoint that can be part of a summit meeting. And obviously we know that they're not going to agree to something unless they think it's good from their standpoint. So, that's the nature of the deal.

Q. Mr. Secretary, why should the American people not view the arrangement on Daniloff and Zakharov as exactly what you said this administration would not do—that is a trade?

Mr. Speakes. Last question here.

Secretary Shultz. Well, I think what we saw here was Daniloff released yesterday. And what I announced today was that Zakharov is being released from the United States, and Mr. Orlov and his wife are being released from the Soviet Union. I have also, in response to your question, discussed the U.N. matter; and I think this is a very significant part of the picture, as we see it.

Q. Might there be some refuseniks, Mr. Secretary? Might there be some Soviet refuseniks released later?

Q. Mr. Secretary, on the principle—the Soviets made it clear that they wanted you to withdraw the expulsion order of October 1st. From everything you've said, you've done that.

Secretary Shultz. No, we haven't.

Q. But you've said that they are leaving on their own, and you've given them a 2 week——

Secretary Shultz. From our standpoint, the operative fact is that most have left.

Q. Well, but that's not all.

Q. But that's quite different.

Secretary Shultz. And those who haven't left—in response to a request for a grace period, we will see how that stands when we meet in Reykjavik. So, we have stayed right with our position, and we're getting the results we're seeking.

Now, I don't think it's surprising that, if you ask them what's happened, they would say, well, we intended to bring those individuals that happened to have been named home anyway. And that's what's happening. So, that's what they say. From our standpoint, what matters is to have those people out. That's the operative fact.

Q. But what——

Q. So, might there be some refuseniks released?

Q. George Will will not be pleased.

Q. What are you saying?

Q. Richard Perle will be in anguish. You have broken two hearts, not to mention the Washington Times.

Note: The President spoke at 10:06 a.m. to reporters in the Briefing Room at the White House. Following his remarks, the President left the Briefing Room, and Secretary Shultz continued to answer reporters' questions. Larry M. Speakes was Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President.

Remarks at the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group

September 30, 1986

Well, Mr. Chairman, Managing Director de Larosière, President Conable, Governors of the International Monetary Fund, of the World Bank Group, and distinguished guests: Before I begin, I want to share with you an announcement that I made only an hour ago at the White House.

Ten days ago, Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev proposed to me that we hold a preliminary meeting to make concrete preparations for his coming visit to the United States. And now that Nicholas Daniloff has been released as we insisted, an important obstacle has been removed, and I have accepted Mr. Gorbachev's proposal. We have agreed to meet in Iceland on October 11th and 12th, and it will be to prepare the ground for a productive summit, covering all the issues on our agenda: arms reductions, human rights, regional conflicts, and bilateral relations.

And now, for all the American people, I'm pleased to welcome you once more to the 41st annual meeting—an honor to address you once again. Let me note at the outset that both the IMF and the World Bank are in the year of changes at the helm. At the IMF, Managing Director de Larosière has announced his intention to resign after 8 years of service—8 of the most challenging years in the Fund's history, I might add. And he has met those challenges with strong leadership, a skillful negotiating style, and complete dedication to the mission of the institution he leads and serves. He has enhanced the prospects of the world economy for all of us, and we salute him for his service.

At the World Bank, one of this century's most distinguished Members of the U.S. House of Representatives, Barber Conable, has taken the tiller. And in the United States, President Conable has been known for his extensive grasp of national finance. He had a profound influence on the development of American economic policy in the last decade. And now, those same enormous talents will be guiding the Bank. He's also a good friend. And Barber, congratulations!

If this is a time of changes for the Fund and for the Bank, these are even more dramatic times for the world economy. These last 5 years, we have seen men and women begin to challenge old dogmas and rediscover timeless truths. We've seen that nations that have embraced the enduring principles of economic growth have become more prosperous and secure. And those that have not, have weakened, faltered, and fallen behind. We've heard many names given to these rediscovered economic insights—names describing policies of taxation, regulation, government spending, monetary management, and trade. But all those names and the many theories with which they are associated come down in the end to one name, one theory, one word. The word is "freedom," in this case economic freedom.

In so many addresses to so many international forums during the past 5½ years, I have repeated America's vision of the future. It rests on that word—a word that means trust in the people more than in governments, trust in what the people can achieve when they are able to reach and climb as far as their natural talents and native abilities will take them. And each time I've spoken about this vision I've said that, as with political freedom, economic freedom is not just a question of absolutes, not just a case of an open economy or a totalitarian one, but also of degree. Even in free market economies, high taxes make people less free to work, save, and invest. Excessive regulation makes them less able to experiment and innovate. Too much government spending can rob those on the receiving end of a reason to labor, and those who must pay of their incentive to strive. And restrictions on trade rob every worker of the opportunity to have the markets for his products grow to reach all mankind and rob every consumer of a better way of life. In the last 5½ years now, we in the United States have done our best to be faithful to this economic creed. When our administration came into office, we found the American economy on the brink of disaster. A decade of rising inflation and soaring taxes had taken its toll. Our economy was stagnating and threatening to fall, dragging the entire world economy down with it. The sources of our problems weren't hard to find. The noted British historian Paul Johnson commented on the various studies of them this way: "The most detailed analysis of this stagnation and decline suggested the causes were failure to control the money supply, excessive tax burdens, and above all government intervention and regulation."

And so, in 1981 America took a new course. We cut all forms of intervention in the economy, we cut the scope of regulation, we brought down tax rates, and we lowered the rate of increase in government spending. And by early 1983 we began to see the results as America entered what is now one of our longest lived expansions in the postwar era, an expansion that has been accompanied by falling inflation and falling interest rates. Today a greater percentage of our people are at work than at any time in our history. And in the last 4 days we have just taken another great step on the road to sustained growth with the passage of historic tax reform legislation. We will never forget that our growth has been, and remains, important not only to Americans but to people everywhere. Our growth has fueled the growth of the entire world economy.

And 2 years ago when I last addressed this body, I suggested that the lessons of freedom, the marketplace, and growth were ones that all nations could embrace. I suggested that if the world economy were to grow as all of us hoped it would, we needed to turn away from small-minded calculators in big state bureaus and look, instead, to large-minded entrepreneurs in small private enterprises—whether industrial, commercial, or agricultural—for these people know secrets more profound than those revealed in all the charts and analyses produced by all the agencies and bureaus put together. Again, a statistic from our own situation comes to mind. According to the MIT program on neighborhood and regional change, between 1981 and 1985 businesses that were less than 5 years old, and businesses that had fewer than 20 employees, created more jobs than America as a whole. And if we had had no entrepreneurs, we in America would have lost more than 3 million jobs in that time, instead of the large gains that we, in fact, enjoyed.

All of us here today can take great satisfaction knowing that this message of economic freedom is at last being heard and acted upon in Europe and Africa, in Asia, and in Latin America. Only a few years ago in Western Europe, for example, capital markets were, to a large extent, closed to entrepreneurs. In part, because steep taxation sapped Europe's risktakers of any reason to take a chance on a new company or a new idea. And with labor regulations that made it more difficult to lose a job than to get divorced, entrepreneurial activity was at a low ebb. Now, however, this is changing. As inflation and interest rates have fallen and new policies have been adopted to encourage growth and entrepreneurship, Europe has begun to put behind it a decade in which not one net new job was created and once more is seeing new growth, new jobs, new companies, new opportunities, and new hope.

And this progress has not been confined to the industrial world alone. Less developed countries have also caught the spirit of freedom and enterprise. In India we have seen—within just a few harvests—a country that imported agricultural products turn into a food exporter—this, after incentives were introduced and controls removed. In China, too, we have heard the same story of incentive and bounty. And in famine-stricken Africa, we've seen some countries free their markets and give their farmers incentives to produce. And those countries did not suffer the devastation of their neighbors. Some, in fact, exported food to those who were starving around them. As I mentioned in my address to the United Nations of a week ago, we welcome the resolution of the Special Session on Africa that calls for more free market incentives. We in the United States are looking at ways the assistance we provide to African countries can best support development of free markets, especially in agriculture. And America hopes that other donors will do the same.

All in all, we've made great progress toward a stronger world economy since I last addressed you, and yet problems remain. I would like to turn now to some of those problems and see what we can do to solve them. And let me look at them from three vantage points: that of the United States and the industrial world; that of the developing nations; and finally, that of international organizations such as the IMF and the World Bank.

As President of the United States, I'm particularly aware of the tasks that we in America have before us. Highest among these is curbing the growth of our government's spending. No nation can survive if government becomes like the man who in winter began to burn the wallboards of his house to keep warm until he had no house left and froze. We've made progress against those who would condemn future generations of Americans to lives of pauperdom. The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation is evidence of this, but we can and must do more. I pledge to you that I will do all in my power to stop this fiscal death march. And I believe the American people will support me in this effort.

We have other items of unfinished business in America. Bringing interest rates down even further while keeping inflation under control is one. Reducing our trade imbalances while resisting protectionist pressures at home and abroad is another.

We know the role our recovery has played in the world. We know how much rides, not only for ourselves but for much of mankind, in the completion of the work that we began 5½ years ago. But while America's expansion is beneficial, other industrial nations must also contribute their fair share to world recovery and adopt more growth-oriented policies. Now, of course, some dislocations may come in the process, but we must recognize that if we're all to prosper together, then we must all work together toward that end. Every nation must contribute to world economic growth. And we must do more than repeat this high sounding sentiment; we must take practical steps.

We've come a long way since I last spoke to you. The Plaza agreement, concluded last September among five industrial nations, was a beginning toward correcting the excessive volatility in our exchange rates. Since then we have also coordinated the reduction of interest rates. And at the economic summit in Tokyo earlier this year, we agreed to new mechanisms for closer economic cooperation. All of this helps foster world growth, not only for the major nations of the world but for everyone. The industrial countries have much more to do. So, too, do the developing countries. Let me take up now the second great vantage point in the question of world economic growth, that of the developing nations. As I said, many of these nations have adopted policies that promote growth. These include lowering taxes, privatizing public enterprises, liberalizing trade and investment policies, and moving in general to more market-oriented economies. All this is important, not just for the developing countries but for all nations and people who will invest in their businesses, buy their products, sell them goods, and work with them to live in peace and brotherhood on our planet.

As Secretary [of the Treasury James A.] Baker stressed in presenting the Program for Sustained Growth in Seoul last year, growth-oriented reforms are particularly important in the debtor countries. History has shown that when nations have rising populations and do not give their people the freedom that fulfills their aspirations, those nations try to buy peace in their restless and unproductive populations by borrowing themselves into bankruptcy. Either that or they turn to oppression. So, let us remember that growth is the key to repaying debt while fulfilling the dreams of the people. Several debtor nations have taken long steps up the path to renewed economic strength. Countries like Colombia and Argentina have brought inflation down, opened their markets. Other countries like Senegal and Ivory Coast have made progress in liberalizing their economies. And Mexico and the Philippines both recently agreed to comprehensive, growth-oriented economic programs supported by the IMF and the World Bank. It is important that these programs, as well as the comprehensive programs of other debtor nations, be fully supported by commercial banks.

The IMF, of course, plays a central role in the drama of growth in debtor nations. The United States wants to see that role continue. We welcome the increased emphasis in the IMF on growth-oriented reform packages even while continuing the focus on financial stability. For the same reason, we welcome the recent establishment of the structural adjustment facility, and we urge the IMF to put even more emphasis on market-oriented structural reforms. The World Bank also has a critical role to play in promoting growth in less developed nations, whether troubled debtor nations or not. And we welcome an increase in the practice of lending contingent on countries turning to more market-oriented policies. We also support the early completion of negotiations for refunding of the International Development Association, and we support the implementation of the convention that establishes the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

The future of world economic growth depends on choices made all over the world—in industrial countries, in developing countries, in the IMF, and the World Bank. The question is: Will we turn toward uplands of freedom and growth or toward the swamp of state control and stagnation? This is the question every nation and every institution must ask itself. The world growth depends on our answers, and on something else closely related to those choices. This is the last area of problems I wish to discuss with you. This is the one area that can most easily jeopardize all we've achieved and hope to achieve. It might be said that since the end of the Second World War, we—all the nations represented here—have lived under an economic constitution. In the two decades before the adoption of that constitution, our people suffered the horrifying consequences of a collapse in international trade and monetary flows. And since its adoption, we've had 40 years of a prosperity more widely shared and more generous than the world has ever known. I call the postwar arrangement a constitution, but it has been in fact not one constitution, but three. I'm speaking of the collection of postwar international economic agreements that created the IMF, the World Bank, and, yes, the GATT.

Today each of those agreements and institutions has come to a turning point. Each is grappling with new challenges such as debt restructuring, financial instability, trade in new products and new industries, and the rise of worldwide protectionist pressures. Collectively, these turning points represent a culmination of the policies that the nations of the free world established right after the war. Those nations—our nations—saw that the best way to ensure a just and lasting peace, was to build an open, growing, and prosperous world economy. The same era that produced the noble proposal of the United Nations, has also produced the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT. And these institutions gave us a growing and prosperous world economy, but many of the arrangements originally incorporated into them presumed America's singular strength. And for more than a decade now, Europe and Japan combined have had a role equivalent to that of the United States in world trade and an increasingly important role in finance. Many other countries, those with open markets and low taxes, are growing rapidly and may soon become fully industrialized and can expect to play more prominent parts as well.

These have been healthy developments and ones that reflect the success of our postwar vision. But they have led to strains in the postwar agreements, and these strains have given rise to a new round of significant questions about how the world economy should develop from here. Questions such as: How can we coordinate our policies to restore stability to exchange rates? How can we resist protectionist pressures as our nations become more nearly equal competitors and world trade grows? How can we manage our financial responsibilities without sacrificing growth? And how should we expand our international constitutions so that the hopes and opportunities of the last generation can also be the hopes and opportunities of the next?

The recent GATT ministerial was a good first step toward answering some of these questions. The ministers decided on comprehensive negotiations that would include trade and agriculture, services, investment, and intellectual property. But we needed more steps. First of all, we need to resolve that a further opening of the world economy is a goal worth working for. I know I believe it is. I lived through the Great Depression back in the thirties. I saw what so-called protectionism brought the world. Nothing was protected; everything was destroyed. And today the stakes are even higher. In my country, for example, up to 10 million jobs are tied to international trade, as is 20 percent of our gross national product, compared to 12 percent in 1929. The choice is simple: We can go forward or backward. I believe that we must move to a more open world economy.

And this is why I have vetoed protectionist legislation. It's why I have supported strong and growing roles for the IMF and the World Bank. It's why Secretary Baker presented his plan to strengthen our multilateral strategy for dealing with the debt crisis. And it's why we've pressed for a new GATT round. It is why, also, we have moved and will continue to move aggressively against unfair trading practices in other nations. No trading system among equals can survive if some feel they're being discriminated against, and if there are enormous imbalances in trade flows. The only ways to resolve the external imbalances are through increased growth abroad, a greater competitiveness for the U.S. dollar, or both—coupled with the opening of markets.

My friends, I believe that the challenge before us is to develop a truly global economy, one that celebrates the diversity of our nations while it opens us to uninhibited trade and investment among our peoples. We've traveled a vast distance toward such a world in the last 40 years. We've come so far. And now, it's time for stock-taking, for planning with open minds the next leg of the journey, and for beginning it. Let us look with open minds at ways of promoting stable exchange rates and assuring sound money. Let us approach with open minds the next round of trade talks and push them as far as we can to our goal of eliminating all trade barriers.

We are, my friends, on a great journey of exploration. And as on all such journeys, from time to time we tire. But if we're strong and if we continue onward, I believe we will find that a more bountiful land lies before us. Let us all join together on this great journey. Let us reaffirm our commitment to the institutions that have brought us this far. And let us reaffirm our commitment to strengthening them for the adventure that lies ahead.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:21 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Sheraton-Washington Hotel at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Development Association, and the International Finance Corporation.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Iceland-United States Defense Shipping Preference Treaty

September 30, 1986

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Iceland to Facilitate their Defense Relationship, with related Memorandum of Understanding, signed at New York on September 24, 1986. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Treaty.

Iceland is a vital United States ally that provides defense facilities of strategic importance to the defense of the United States and NATO. Recently, a troublesome issue has arisen concerning the transportation of cargoes to the base in Iceland, an issue that could impair the critical United States-Iceland defense relationship. Although for approximately 14 years such cargoes had been transported exclusively by Icelandic shipping companies, under U.S. cargo preference laws they have more recently been carried primarily by a United States carrier, which entered the trade in 1984. The Government of Iceland has taken the position that because Iceland's economy and security depend upon its shipping lines, and because of our mutual defense interests, Icelandic lines should have the opportunity to compete for participation in this trade. Iceland's serious concern about this defense issue has been expressed at the highest levels. This Treaty will resolve this matter and will further the cooperation of the United States and Iceland in essential areas of defense.

The Treaty provides an exception to inconsistent cargo preference law with regard to transportation of cargoes shipped between the United States and Iceland for purposes of the 1951 United States-Iceland Defense Agreement. Under the Treaty, transportation of such cargoes shall be provided by vessels of the United States and vessels operated by Icelandic shipping companies on the basis of competition pursuant to the Treaty. Any such competition is to result in contract awards that ensure that both United States flag carriers and Icelandic shipping companies are able to maintain a viable presence in the trade. The related Memorandum of Understanding provides for implementing arrangements necessary to ensure achievement of these objectives.

Because of the unique circumstances involved, this Treaty does not represent a change in the Administration's general policy concerning cargo preference or a precedent for other agreements.

In view of the important national security interests furthered by this Treaty, I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of the Treaty, with related Memorandum of Understanding, during this session.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
September 30, 1986.

Nomination of Raymond G. Massie To Be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact at the Department of Energy

September 30, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Raymond G. Massie to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, Department of Energy. He would succeed Rosslee Green Douglas.

Since 1985 Mr. Massie has been a management consultant with Dena Enterprises, Inc., in Brigantine, NJ. Previously, he was an assistant professor of business law, Stockton State College in New Jersey, 1980–1985; a research management consultant, Wilson, Scerni, Sapienza, P.A., in Atlantic City; and an adjunct professor at Monmouth College and at Atlantic Community College, 1981–1982.

Mr. Massie graduated from Seton Hall University (B.A., 1973; J.D., 1977). He was born on April 28, 1951, in Atlantic City, NJ. Mr. Massie currently resides in Brigantine, NJ.

Nomination of Edward Joseph Perkins To Be United States Ambassador to South Africa

September 30, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Edward Joseph Perkins, of Oregon, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. He would succeed Herman W. Nickel.

Ambassador Perkins began his government career in 1958 as Chief of Personnel, Army and Air Force Exchange Service, in Taipei, Taiwan. In 1962 he became Deputy Chief of Personnel and Administration, Army and Air Force Exchange Service in Okinawa, and in 1964 he was made Chief of Personnel and Administration, where he served until 1966. In 1966–1967 he was assistant general services officer in the Far East Bureau of the Agency for International Development. In 1967 he went to Bangkok as assistant general services officer at the United States Operations Mission to Thailand. In 1969 he served as management analyst and in 1970 as assistant director for management at the Mission, where he served until 1972. In 1972 he returned to the Department of State in Washington to become staff assistant in the Office of the Director General of the Foreign Service. From 1972 to 1974, Ambassador Perkins was personnel officer in the Director General's Office. In 1974–1975 he served as administrative officer in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and from there he became a management analysis officer in the Office of Management Operations. From 1978 to 1981, Ambassador Perkins was counselor for political affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Accra, Ghana. From there, in 1981–1983 he was deputy chief of Mission in Monrovia, Liberia. In 1983 he studied French at the Foreign Service Institute. From 1983 to 1985, he was Director of the Office of West African Affairs, Bureau of African Affairs. Since 1985 he has been the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Liberia.

Ambassador Perkins graduated from the University of Maryland (B.A., 1967) and the University of Southern California (M.P.A., 1972; D.P.A., 1978). His foreign languages are Thai, French, and Japanese. Ambassador Perkins is married to the former Lucy Chien-mei Liu, and they have two daughters. He was born June 8, 1928, in Sterlington, LA.

Proclamation 5535—Fire Prevention Week, 1986

September 30, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American people must redouble their efforts to prevent fires and their terrible toll in human lives and the destruction of property. There are encouraging signs: Today smoke detectors have been installed in 75 percent of American homes. Our target is 100 percent. National public awareness campaigns have prompted many families to plan and practice means of quick escape if fire strikes in the home. Fire safety concepts, such as "Stop, Drop, and Roll" to smother a clothing fire, are gaining currency. Many homes have installed sprinkler systems to extinguish fires quickly, and more Americans are making it a practice to keep fire extinguishers handy in the home, especially in the kitchen, where many fires start. There is an increased awareness and avoidance of such dangerous practices as smoking in bed, leaving matches where young children can get at them, and overloading electrical circuits.

Despite all these efforts, the annual deaths, injuries, and economic losses from fire are still staggering. We cannot afford any letup in our efforts to prevent fires.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency and its United States Fire Administration are working with all levels of government, the private sector, service organizations, and volunteer groups to launch a national campaign to assure that every home in the United States has a properly installed and maintained smoke detector. The Operation Life Safety program, a consortium of the private sector, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the United States Fire Administration, also is making valuable contributions by encouraging the installation of residential sprinkler systems. Over 150 communities have established such programs at last count.

We are very proud of, and grateful to, our Nation's fire fighters: the more than one million men and women, both volunteer and career, who daily risk their own lives to save the lives and property of others. Last year 122 fire fighters gave their lives in the line of duty. They are true heroes to whom we owe a lasting debt of gratitude. I am pleased to know they will be honored at the National Fallen Fire Fighters Memorial Service at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, on October 12.

I commend the many national, State, and local organizations whose dedicated commitment to fire safety has done so much to reduce our Nation's fire losses in the last decade, and I am grateful for the contributions of the National Fire Protection Association, the originator of Fire Prevention Week, and I congratulate this organization as it celebrates its 90th anniversary this year.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 5, 1986, as Fire Prevention Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to plan and actively participate in fire prevention activities during this week and throughout the year.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:41 a.m., October 1, 1986*]

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the President's Meeting With Congressional Leaders Concerning the Domestic Oil and Gas Industry

September 30, 1986

The President today met in the Cabinet Room with Members of the House and Senate to discuss legislation to restore economic viability to the Nation's energy-producing regions. The President expressed his concern for the current state of the domestic oil and gas industry, which he called a matter of vital concern for every American. He believes that the Nation's security is dependent upon a strong and competitive domestic oil and gas industry, and he said that America must never again be dependent on unreliable foreign sources of oil. The President reviewed his administration's efforts to help the industry without bringing big government back into Americans lives.

The participants discussed details of the Oil and Gas Production and Revitalization Act, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senators Phil Gramm (R–TX) and Don Nickles (R–OK) and in the House by Representatives Beau Boulter (R–TX) and Henson Moore (R–LA). The President expressed his full support for the initiatives in the legislative package and said there should be no doubt his administration will continue to pursue any and all initiatives that will remove government impediments to a healthier and more competitive energy industry.

Statement on Signing the Bill Providing for the Settlement of the Maine Central Railroad-Portland Terminal Company Labor-Management Dispute

September 30, 1986

I have today signed S.J. Res. 415, legislation that will provide for the settlement of the dispute between the Maine Central Railroad-Portland Terminal Co. and certain of its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. The settlement is consistent with the recommendations of both the Presidential Emergency Board that I established by Executive Order 12557 and the report of the Congressional Advisory Board established by Public Law 99–385.

I agree with the remarks of the Members in the House and the Senate who, speaking in favor of passage of this legislation, expressed reluctance to have the Federal Government inject itself into the collective bargaining process. Those Members of Congress noted that throughout the 60-year history of the Railway Labor Act, the Congress has intervened in negotiations between labor and management only in extraordinary cases where a continued, unresolved dispute threatened to deprive the Nation of essential transportation services. Fortunately, such cases have been rare.

Recently, however, the smooth functioning of the Railway Labor Act has been severely upset by Federal court decisions permitting secondary picketing of carriers not directly involved in a particular dispute. The effect of these decisions is to create the potential for a national strike in every dispute between labor and management that is governed by the Railway Labor Act. Secondary picketing is restricted in virtually all other industries under the National Labor Relations Act. The administration is submitting to the Congress legislation that will restore to the Railway Labor Act the same reasonable limitations on secondary activity that apply to workers in other industries under the National Labor Relations Act.

The legislation we will propose is designed to ensure that Federal intervention in the collective bargaining process, as in the measure I have signed today, is once again limited to extraordinary disputes of national significance as has been the case throughout the history of the Railway Labor Act. Until enactment of such legislation, the only alternative to Federal intervention in any number of regional disputes will be to accept in each case the threat of a shutdown of the Nation's rail system. I therefore urge the Congress to give the same speedy and considered attention to that legislation that it so responsibly devoted to the passage of S.J. Res. 415.

Note: S.J. Res. 415, approved September 30, was assigned Public Law No. 99–431.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, Georgia

October 1, 1986

President Reagan. President and Mrs. Carter, reverend clergy, Governor, Mr. Mayor, the distinguished guests here, ladies and gentlemen, I want you to know that I often get invited to library dedications. There aren't that many people still around who knew Andrew Carnegie personally. [*Laughter*] But President Carter and Mrs. Carter, it is indeed an honor for Nancy and me to be here. None of us today need feel any urge, in the name of good will, to downplay our differences. On the contrary, in a certain sense we can be proud of our differences, because they arise from good will itself—from love of country; for concern for the challenges of our time; from respect for, and yes, even outright enjoyment of, the democratic processes of disagreement and debate. Indeed, from the time of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, frank debate has been a part of the tradition of this Republic. Today our very differences attest to the greatness of our nation. For I can think of no other country on Earth where two political leaders could disagree so widely yet come together in mutual respect. To paraphrase Mr. Jefferson: We are all Democrats, we are all Republicans, because we are all Americans.

Now, it occurs to me after the tour that Nancy and I just completed that in dedicating the Carter Presidential Center we have set ourselves no easy task. To name just a few of the Center's aspects, there are facilities for organizations that will address President Carter's special concerns, such as human rights, and some 27 million documents that scholars will be poring over for decades to come. Of course, the Carter Presidential Center will mean something different for each of the millions who will visit it and benefit from it each year. But going through the Jimmy Carter Library just now and admiring the many photographs and films, it struck me that perhaps the central gift that this Center will give to the Nation is a story—a story of one man's life, a story that is distinctively American.

In one of its aspects, the story of President Carter is the story of the family in which he grew up. Jimmy Carter's father taught him the virtues of hard work and self-discipline: From the time he was 6, he knew that when the farm bell rang James Earl, Sr., expected to see him out of bed and going to work with everybody else.

President Carter. Amen. [*Laughter*]

President Reagan. He and his sisters and brother—Gloria, Ruth, and Billy—gave each other strength and support; Ruth especially providing counsel through all the long years, all the joys and disappointments, until her death in 1983. He misses her still, as do all who knew her. And then there was Miss Lillian—exuberant Miss Lillian, Miss Lillian who went to work for the Peace Corps in India at the age of 69. Miss Lillian taught Jimmy Carter charity and justice. She taught him to care for all, regardless of race, especially those weaker and less fortunate than himself. And she taught him to laugh. Surely, Mr. President, James Earl, Sr., Ruth, and your precious mother, Miss Lillian, are with us today as we dedicate this Center in honor of one who loved you so much.

In another of its important aspects, the story of President Carter is a story of the South. For when Jimmy Carter was born on this date in 1924, many southerners knew only poverty, and millions lived lives that were separate and unequal because of the color of their skin. There's a photograph inside the Library that sets the scene: A little boy is drinking from a fountain. He is black. He's drinking from that particular fountain because on a tree next to the fountain there's a sign that reads "Colored." Well, the world has changed now. It has changed because men and women like Jimmy Carter stood up in church to protest the exclusion of black people from worship, and it has changed because Jimmy Carter spoke those words in his inauguration address as Governor of Georgia: "I say to you quite frankly that the time for racial discrimination is over. . . No poor, rural, weak, or black person should ever again have to bear the additional burden of being deprived of the opportunity for an education, a job, or simple justice."

That old world has been replaced by a new South, a South that combines the best regional traditions of pride and hospitality with a new sense of openness and opportunity for all. For at the same time they were combating discrimination, southerners like Jimmy Carter were hard at work—applying new techniques to farming, opening new businesses, and encouraging new industry. And in so doing, they were expanding economic opportunity and raising levels of education at historic rates. One need only look at Atlanta—bustling, prosperous Atlanta—to see that the South has truly risen again, transformed, self-confident, moving vigorously on to still greater justice and opportunity. So, in dedicating this Center today, I want to express what all of us feel today in this beautiful Georgia landscape: That this celebration is in a sense a celebration of the South—the new South that Jimmy Carter helped to build.

Yes, yours is a powerful story of family and region. Yet for all that, Mr. President, I cannot help thinking that, in perhaps its most important regard, yours is a story of dedication to so many of the fundamental values that made our nation flourish and grow great. Certainly the value of hard work is apparent throughout your life. There were those early days of manual labor on the family farm; then came the years in the Navy, working for a man never known for being an easy taskmaster, Captain, later Admiral, Hyman Rickover. Jimmy Carter distinguished himself under Captain Rickover for his application to duty, for using his gifts—in particular, his superb intelligence—to the utmost. He would likewise distinguish himself when he returned to the family farm and expanded it, again in his early political life as State senator and Governor, and perhaps most dramatically in those 2 grueling years during which he made political history, going from "Jimmy Who?," to use the cartoonists' phrase, to 39th President of the United States.

Beyond hard work, there are the values of perseverance, loyalty, and family. I've already mentioned the family in which President Carter grew up, but of course I must mention the family he and Rosalynn raised. And as a grandfather myself, I can't resist pointing out that the Carters' four children have been joined by four grandchildren. And then there's perhaps the most basic value of all: the value of faith—faith that endures, faith that gives strength and consolation and joy. President Carter is above all a man of faith; time and again throughout his life, at moments great and small, President Carter has turned to prayer. When he learned that President Kennedy had been assassinated, Jimmy Carter knelt outside the farm warehouse in prayer. When he became President himself, it was prayer that sustained him. He knew that—well, he knew what I have learned myself—that, as Lincoln put it, the burdens of the highest office in the land would be intolerable without the help of the Almighty. And I wouldn't be surprised to learn that when he got up this morning President Carter said a prayer of thanks for all that would happen on this day. So it is that when we dedicate this Center, Mr. President, we dedicate an institution that testifies, as does your life itself, to the goodness of God and to the blessings He bestows upon those who do their best to walk with Him. I can think of no greater gift that you could make to our nation.

Well, I must thank you once again, Mr. President, for inviting us to be here today. It's been a high honor indeed. I'm afraid we won't be able to linger after the program is concluded. Congress is still in session, and, as you know, somebody has to keep an eye on them. [*Laughter*] So, I wonder whether I might close now with a few personal words—words, if you will, from one President to another. Mr. President, you and Rosalynn know that the White House is a place that resonates with history, with memories. And as you know, Mr. President, these White House images, these memories, provide hope and inspiration to anyone who lives there. They remind him that he has examples of greatness to live up to, and they let him know that whatever challenges he faces others have faced challenges like them.

And I must tell you, Mr. President, that your countrymen have vivid memories of your time in the White House still. They see you working in the Oval Office at your desk with an air of intense concentration, repairing to a quiet place to receive the latest word on the hostages you did so much to free, or studying in your hideaway office for the meeting at Camp David that would mark such a breakthrough for peace in the Middle East. Others will speak today, Mr. President, of all phases of your political career and your policies. For myself, I can pay you no higher honor than to say simply this: You gave of yourself to this country, gracing the White House with your passion and intellect and commitment. And now you have become a permanent part of that grand old house, so rich in tradition, that belongs to us all. For that, Mr. President, I thank you, and your country thanks you.

And there's only one thing left to say. From the 40th President to the 39th, happy birthday! And, Mr. President, if I could give you one word of advice: Life begins at 70. [*Laughter*] Thank you all. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:13 p.m. at the Center. In his opening remarks, he referred to Gov. Joe Frank Harris and Mayor Andrew Young. Prior to his remarks, the President and Mrs. Reagan, accompanied by the former President and Mrs. Carter, toured the Jimmy Carter Library. Following the ceremony, President and Mrs. Reagan returned to Washington, DC.

Appointment of Three Members of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board, and Designation of the Chairman
October 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for terms of 1 year. These are new positions:

Roger W. Mehle, of New York. Upon appointment, he will be designated Chairman. Since 1985 Mr. Mehle has been a partner with the firm of Royer, Shacknai & Mehle in Washington, DC. Previously he was executive vice president and managing director, Paine Webber, Inc., in New York City, 1983–1984. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1963), New York University (M.B.A., 1972), and Fordham University School of Law (J.D., 1976). Mr. Mehle was born December 28, 1941, in Long Beach, CA, and now resides in Washington, DC.

V. Shannon Clyne, of California. Since 1983 Mr. Clyne has been senior vice president, Bank of America (investment services) in Beverly Hills. Previously he was senior vice president, Bank of America California (financial counseling), 1981–1982. He graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1965; J.D., 1968). Mr. Clyne was born December 19, 1942, in Santa Monica and now resides in Los Angeles.

Richard H. Headlee, of Michigan. Since 1972 Mr. Headlee has been CEO and president, Alexander Hamilton Life Insurance Co. in Farmington Hills, MI. Previously he was president, Hamilton International Development Co., 1970–1972. He graduated from Utah State University (B.A., 1953). Mr. Headlee was born May 16, 1930, in Fort Dodge, IA, and now resides in Farmington Hills.

Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Nicholas Daniloff
October 1, 1986

Q. Well, was he worth it, Mr. President?

The President. No, we thought this was a photo opportunity with very welcome visitors.

Q. Are you——

Q. ——Soviet relations back on track——

Q. ——Mr. Daniloff home?

Q. ——now that Mr. Daniloff is free? Are U.S.-Soviet relations back on track now that Mr. Daniloff is free?

The President. We'll find out in about 10 days.

Q. What do you think about those who say that you caved in to Gorbachev?

The President. I don't think there's any caving in at all.

Q. Why not?

The President. Because no one had to cave in.

Q. Well, didn't you agree to this meeting in Iceland as part of the effort to get Daniloff free?

The President. No, I just said that there wouldn't be any meeting until he was free.

Q. So, when they said he was free, then there was a meeting. Wasn't that part of the agreement, sir?

Q. Mr. President?

Q. Wait. Let him finish.

The President. It's a photo opportunity. I don't think we'd better take——

Mr. Daniloff. I'd like to add one thing if I may—and that is this was a very complex situation, and if it hadn't been for President Reagan's taking a very deep and personal interest in my case, it would probably be some years before I could stand in front of you and say thank you, Mr. President.

Q. Why?

Q. Why are you so far away from us? [*Laughter*]

Mr. Daniloff. We're going to get together afterwards. I think we'll be much closer.

Q. Bring your friend.

The President. This is where the steps ended.

Q. Now that you're back, what do you really think of Jimmy Carter?

Note: The exchange began at 4:03 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Following the exchange, the President met with Mr. Daniloff and his family in the Oval Office. Mr. Daniloff, of U.S. News & World Report, had recently been released by the Soviets after being detained in Moscow on charges of espionage.

Statement on Signing the Bill Reauthorizing the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1984

October 1, 1986

I am pleased to sign into law enrolled bill H.R. 3358, which extends the authorization of appropriations contained in the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1984 and makes certain other changes to that act. This law will continue the effective Federal enforcement of efforts designed to protect and conserve the stock of Atlantic striped bass. In signing this legislation, I note that section 2 preserves in full the discretion of the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior to determine whether a State is in compliance with the interstate fisheries management plan and, therefore, whether a moratorium should be imposed. While the statute provides that the Secretaries shall carefully consider the comments of the Atlantic States Fisheries Commission, the actual determination is theirs to make.

Any interpretation of the statute that would vest the Atlantic States Fisheries Commission, a body composed of State officials, with the authority to limit the exercise of enforcement discretion under Federal law by executive branch officials would raise a serious constitutional question. I sign this bill with the understanding that it grants no such authority and that if it were interpreted in such a restrictive fashion it would contravene the Constitution.

Note: H.R. 3358, approved October 1, was assigned Public Law No. 99–432.

Statement on Signing the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986

October 1, 1986

I have today signed H.R. 3622, the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986. This legislation is the product of a 4-year effort led by the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. It is a milestone in the long evolution of defense organization since our national security establishment was created in 1947. Our thanks go to Senators Barry Goldwater and Sam Nunn, Representatives Bill Nichols, Ike Skelton, John Kasich, and Larry Hopkins, Secretary Weinberger, David Packard, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and many others for their patience and perseverence in this effort.

After long and intense debate, we have set a responsible course of action by taking another important step forward, building on improvements underway since 1981, and affirming the basic wisdom of those who came before us—the Forrestals, Bradleys, Radfords, and Eisenhowers—advancing their legacy in the light of our own experience.

Note: H.R. 3622, approved October 1, was assigned Public Law No. 99–433.

Nomination of Robert B. Costello To Be an Assistant Secretary of Defense

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert B. Costello to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense (Acquisitions and Logistics). He would succeed James Paul Wade, Jr.

Since 1982 Mr. Costello has been executive director (purchasing activities), General Motors Corp. Previously, he was director, materials management, Delco Electronics, General Motors Corp., 1970–1982; staff engineer, Delco Electronics, 1968–1970; and he held various assignments in defense research and development activities for General Motors, 1960–1968.

Mr. Costello graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (B.S., 1947; M.S., 1948) and Cornell University (Ph.D., 1951). Mr. Costello is married, has five children, and currently resides in Birmingham, MI.

Nomination of Stephen R. Lyne To Be United States Ambassador to Ghana

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stephen R. Lyne, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Republic of Ghana. He succeeds Robert E. Fritts.

Mr. Lyne joined the Foreign Service in 1961 and following training was assigned as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. He served there until 1964, when he took a sabbatical to attend Stanford University. He returned in 1965 and was assigned as a political officer in Saigon, Vietnam. From 1966 to 1967, Mr. Lyne was vice consel at the U.S. Embassy in Auckland, New Zealand. He returned to Washington and served in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos Section. In 1971 he became deputy chief of mission in Libreville, Gabon. From Gabon, Mr. Lyne returned to Washington, DC, and served for 2 years as a congressional intern at the American Political Science Association. In 1975 he went to Algiers, Algeria, as deputy chief of mission, serving there until 1977, when he became a member of the Senior Seminar in Washington, DC. From 1978 to 1980, he was Office Director in the East Asian Bureau for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In 1980 he became deputy chief of mission in Canberra, Australia, to be followed by deputy chief of mission in Beirut, Lebanon, 1984–1985. Since 1985 Mr. Lyne has been diplomat in residence and adjunct professor at Boston University's Center for International Relations.

He graduated from Amherst College (B.A., 1958) and Stanford University (M.A., 1960; Ph.D., 1965). Mr. Lyne is married, has two children, and resides in Boston, MA. He was born May 20, 1935, in Fall River, MA.

Nomination of Howard A. Schneiderman To Be a Member of the National Science Board

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Howard A. Schneiderman to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1992. He would succeed Mary Jane Osborn.

Since 1979 Dr. Schneiderman has been senior vice president for research and development and chief scientist, Monsanto Co. in St. Louis, MO. Previously, Dr. Schneiderman was dean, School of Biological Sciences, and professor at the University of California at Irvine, 1969–1979; professor of biology and chairman of department, 1961–1966; and codirector of the developmental biology center, 1961–1969, at Western Reserve University; assistant professor and associate professor at Cornell University, 1953–1961; and research fellow in zoology at Harvard University, 1952–1953.

He graduated from Swarthmore College (A.B., 1948) and Harvard University (M.A., 1949; Ph.D., 1952). Dr. Schneiderman is married, has two children, and resides in Clayton, MO. He was born February 9, 1927, in New York City.

Nomination of Peter C. Myers To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Peter C. Myers, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He would succeed John R. Norton III.

Since June of this year Mr. Myers has been Deputy Secretary of Agriculture. Previously, he was Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, United States Department of Agriculture, 1985–1986; Chief, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1982–1985; and following his discharge from the United States Army in 1955, he began operation of his own row crop and livestock farm in the Mississippi Delta area of southern Missouri until becoming Chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

He graduated from the University of Wisconsin (B.S., 1953). Mr. Myers is married, has five children, and resides in Annandale, VA. He was born January 4, 1931, in Racine, WI.

Nomination of Sheila Burke Tate To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sheila Burke Tate to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring March 26, 1991. She would succeed Lillie E. Herndon.

Since 1985 Mrs. Tate has been senior vice president, Burson-Marsteller in Washington, DC. Previously, she served as the Press Secretary to the First Lady, the White House, 1981–1985; vice president, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1977–1981; public relations manager, Colorado National Bank in Denver, CO, 1967–1971; and an account executive, Burson-Marsteller, Inc., in Pittsburgh, PA, 1966–1967. From 1964 to 1967, Mrs. Tate held various positions in public relations and advertising firms in Pittsburgh, PA.

Mrs. Tate graduated from Duquesne University (B.A., 1964). She is married, has two children, and resides in Falls Church, VA. She was born March 3, 1942, in Washington, DC.

Nomination of James G. Stearns To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and Designation as Chairman

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James G. Stearns to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1988. This is a reappointment, and upon confirmation, he will be redesignated Chairman.

Since 1982 Mr. Stearns has been Chairman of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation in Washington, DC. He was Director, Office of Alcohol Fuels, Department of Energy, 1981–1982; owner of a farm in Reno, NV, 1977–1981; owner of Stearns Polled Herefords at Lapine and Terrebonne, OR, 1975–1977; secretary of agriculture and services, State of California, 1972–1975; and director, department of conservation, State of California, 1967–1972.

Mr. Stearns attended Oregon State University (1940–1942). He has three children and resides in Reno, NV. He was born January 29, 1922, in Lapine, OR.

Nomination of Norma Pace To Be a Governor of the United States Postal Service

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Norma Pace to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1994. She would succeed George Watson Camp.

Since 1973 Mrs. Pace has been senior vice president, American Paper Institute in New York City. Previously, she was vice president, Lionel D. Edie & Co., 1971–1973; president, U.S. Economics Corp., 1944–1970; and analyst, Institute of Applied Econometrics, 1942–1944.

Mrs. Pace graduated from Hunter College (B.A., 1941). She is married and resides in Lakeville, CT. She was born September 20, 1921, in New York City.

Appointment of Three Members of the National Commission for Employment Policy

October 2, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission for Employment Policy:

Max Hugel, of New Hampshire, for a term expiring March 20, 1989. He would succeed Peter W. Dauterive. Since 1985 Mr. Hugel has been chairman, Project '88, America for a Reagan Agenda. Previously, he was president of Max Hugel Enterprises, 1981–1985; and in 1981 he held several senior positions in the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, where he reported to the Director. He graduated from the University of Michigan (B.A., 1953) and resides in Windham, NH. He was born May 23, 1925, in New York City.

Leora G. Day, of Idaho, for a term expiring September 30, 1989. She would succeed Daniel Quinn Mills. Since May of this year Mrs. Day has been regional director, National Organization of Citizens for America in Boise. Previously she was director of Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1981–1985. She graduated from Stanford University (B.S., 1959) and resides in Boise. She was born August 4, 1937, in Whittier, CA.

Virginia S. Milner, of California, for a term expiring September 30, 1989. She would succeed Jack A. Gertz. Mrs. Milner has founded and contributed her services to numerous community and charitable organizations in the Los Angeles area. She has five children and resides in Beverly Hills. She was born April 11, 1918, in San Francisco.

Executive Order 12567—Designation of the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the Commission for the Study of Alternatives to the Panama Canal, and the Pacific Salmon Commission as Public International Organizations

October 2, 1986

Inter-American Investment Corporation, Commission for the Study of Alternatives to the Panama Canal, and Pacific Salmon Commission

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288), Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1965, and the Inter-American Investment Corporation Act (22 U.S.C. 283aa–283ii), and having found that the United States participates in the Commission for the Study of Alternatives to the Panama Canal pursuant to the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 and the Panama Canal Act (22 U.S.C. 3619) and participates in the Pacific Salmon Commission pursuant to the Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Pacific Salmon Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 3631 *et seq.*), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The Inter-American Investment Corporation, in which the United States participates pursuant to the Inter-American Investment Corporation Act and the Agreement Establishing the Inter-American Investment Corporation, is hereby designated as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect the privileges and immunities that such organization has acquired or may acquire by treaty or congressional action. This designation shall not affect in any way the applicability of Sections 3 and 9 of Article VII of the Agreement.

Sec. 2. The functions vested in the President by Section 210 of the Inter-American

Investment Corporation Act are hereby delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 3. The Commission for the Study of Alternatives to the Panama Canal is hereby designated as a public international organization entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect the privileges, exemptions, or immunities that such organization may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

Sec. 4. The Pacific Salmon Commission is hereby designated as a public international organization entitled to the privileges, exemptions, and immunities conferred by the International Organizations Immunities Act. This designation is not intended to abridge in any respect the privileges, exemptions, or immunities that such organization may have acquired or may acquire by international agreements or by congressional action.

Sec. 5. Executive Order No. 11269, as amended, is further amended by deleting "and African Development Bank" and adding ", African Development Bank, and Inter-American Investment Corporation," in Sections 2(c), 3(d), and 7, respectively.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 2, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:35 p.m., October 2, 1986]

Executive Order 12568—Employment Opportunities for Military Spouses at Nonappropriated Fund Activities

October 2, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered that the Secretary of Defense and, as designated by him for this purpose, any of the Secretaries, Under Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries of the Military Departments, are hereby empowered to exercise the discretionary authority granted to the President by subsection 806(a)(2) of the Department of Defense Authorization Act of 1986, Public Law No. 99–145, to give preference in hiring for positions in nonappropriated fund activities to qualified spouses of members of the Armed Forces stationed in the same geographical area as the nonappropriated fund activity for positions in wage grade UA–8 and below and equivalent positions and for positions paid at hourly rates.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 2, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:36 p.m., October 2, 1986]

Statement on the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986

October 2, 1986

Today's Senate vote should not be viewed as the final chapter in America's efforts, along with our allies, to address the plight of the people of South Africa. Instead, it underscores that America—and that means all of us—opposes apartheid, a malevolent and archaic system totally alien to our ideals. The debate, which culminated in today's vote, was not whether or not to oppose apartheid but, instead, how best to oppose it and how best to bring freedom to that troubled country.

I deeply regret that Congress has seen fit to override my veto of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. Punitive sanctions, I believe, are not the best course of action; they hurt the very people they are intended to help. My hope is that these punitive sanctions do not lead to more violence and more repression. Our administration will, nevertheless, implement the law. It must be recognized, however, that this will not solve the serious problems that plague that country. The United States must also move forward with positive measures to encourage peaceful change and advance the cause of democracy in South Africa.

Now is the time for South Africa's Government to act with courage and good sense to avert a crisis. Moderate black leaders who are committed to democracy and oppose revolutionary violence are ready to work for peaceful change. They should not be kept waiting. It would be tragic to lose this opportunity to create a truly free society which respects the rights of the majority, the minority, and the individual. There is still time for orderly change and peaceful reform. South Africans of good will, black and white, should seize the moment.

Note: H.R. 4868, which passed over the President's veto on October 2, was assigned Public Law No. 99–440.

Statement on the Meeting With Chairman Dwayne Andreas of the Foundation for the Commemoration of the United States Constitution

October 2, 1986

Two weeks ago, on the 199th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, I urged all Americans to support the work of the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. Today I had the pleasure of meeting with Dwayne Andreas, a private citizen who has heeded that call and decided to take an active personal role in assisting the Bicentennial Commission in planning, implementing, and financing activities designed to celebrate the Constitution over the next 3 years. At the request of retired Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, the Commission's Chairman, Mr. Andreas has agreed to head the Foundation for the Commemoration of the United States Constitution. The foundation will be a fundamental link between the Commission and the private sector. It is a nongovernmental, nonprofit corporation working alongside the Commission with the same worthy goal of honoring the Constitution in the manner the Nation deserves.

Mr. Andreas has long been involved in sparking the private sector's initiative to share in the responsibility for projects of great importance to the community and the Nation. He served as Chairman of my Task Force on International Private Enterprise from 1983 to 1984. I am delighted that he has once again volunteered his services for an important enterprise that will benefit the country. I encourage other private citizens and organizations to join in the celebration of our constitutional heritage by supporting the Bicentennial Commission and the Foundation for the Commemoration of the United States Constitution in their efforts to plan a fitting and exciting tribute to our Constitution.

Question and Answer Session With Journalists Refuting a Washington Post Article on Mu'ammar Qadhafi of Libya

October 2, 1986

Q. And let me ask, if I can, one other very quick question which I have been asked to ask you. You're quoted today in the Washington Post as having said at a meeting on August 14th that Qadhafi should go to San Francisco. One of the papers I write for is in San Francisco, and they take that as a bit of a slur—the implication being that nuts like Qadhafi should go to San Francisco, because that's where a lot of nuts live. And I wondered if you wanted to say anything——

The President. Well, I challenge the veracity of that entire story that I read this morning with great shock. And sometimes I understand your sacred policy of never revealing sources, but do you really have to defend sources that misinform you? So, now wait a minute, before you got to that, what was your——

Q. Well, the question about the 25——

The President. Oh, the 25—more than half, according to the figures I have, have gone home. We have granted them until October 14th on others that they have presented a case that there was hardship, difficulty with families and all, and being able to move, but the 25 will go by October 14th.

Q. Mr. President, to followup on your comment about the story in the Post this morning: There is a memo quoted there that says that there is not evidence of Qadhafi's planning any operations, that he seems to be quiescent. Yet the press was told at the time that he apparently was planning new activities. Now, did the White House disinform the press or did it not in this instance?

The President. Well, we've been keeping track, of course, as well as we can, with regard to intelligence information as to whether or not he's planning additional moves or terrorist acts and so forth. And so, yes, there are memos back and forth about that and what the information is, and so when I challenge the veracity of that whole story, I can't deny that here and there they're going to have something to hang it on.

Q. Well then, what way do you challenge the veracity of it?

The President. Well, I don't want Qadhafi anyplace in the United States, and being Californian, it's the last place I'd send him.

Q. Well, Mr. President, just to followup on this: The main burden of the story suggests that your White House, specifically your national security adviser, constructed an operation whereby the free press in this country was going to be used to convey a false story to the world, namely, that Qadhafi was planning new terrorist operations and that we were going to hit him again—or we might hit him again—full well knowing that this was not true. Now, if that's the case, then the press is being used, and we will in the future not know—when we're being told information from the White House—whether it's true or it's not.

The President. Well, any time you get any of those leaks, call me. [*Laughter*] I'll be happy to tell you which ones are honest or not. But no, this was wrong and false. Our position has been one of which—after we took the action we felt we had to take and I still believe was the correct thing to do—our position has been one in which we would just as soon have Mr. Qadhafi go to bed every night wondering what we might do. And I think that's the best position for anyone like that to be in. Certainly, we did not intend any program in which we were going to suggest or encourage him to do more things, or conduct more terrorist attacks. We would hope that the one thing that we have done will have turned him off on that for good.

Q. Yes, can I go back to a question a minute ago. You've left the impression, I think, that you think it is all right to put out false information to the press in order to make Qadhafi nervous.

The President. Oh, no. No.

Q. Is that not accurate?

The President. Oh, no. No.

Q. Well, was the information that was put out false or was it accurate?

The President. I used this same term once when there used to be arguments—and I wasn't in this office at the time—in another office—there used to be arguments about nuclear weapons in Vietnam during that conflict. And I said at the time that, while we knew that we were never going to use nuclear weapons there, we should never say that. We should just let them go to bed every night wondering whether we might use those weapons. Well, the same thing is true with someone like Qadhafi and with all the speculation that was going on in the media throughout the world about whether our action would tempt him into further acts or not. And constantly there were questions—aimed at me as to were we planning anything else. I wouldn't answer those questions. My feeling was just the same thing: He should go to bed every night wondering what we might do.

Q. But in this case, apparently there were memos which said there was a deliberate attempt to mislead the press and the American people.

The President. Those I challenge. They were not a part of any meeting I've ever attended.

Mr. Buchanan. Last question.

Q. That was my question, Mr. President. This Woodward story is based on an alleged memorandum from your national security adviser with lengthy quotes. Are those quotes accurate, and does this memorandum exist?

The President. Not things of that kind that you just asked about, no. This was not any plan of ours. But I've come to the conclusion that Mr. Woodward is probably Deep Throat.

Mr. Buchanan. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Note: The exchange with journalists, concerning the article by reporter Bob Woodward, began at 11:12 a.m. in the Family Theater at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to 25 members of the Soviet Mission to the United Nations suspected of espionage, who had been ordered to leave the United States. Patrick J. Buchanan was Assistant to the President and Director of Communications. John M. Poindexter was Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the President's Meeting With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland

October 3, 1986

The United States approaches the Iceland meetings with a deep sense of serious purpose. Our goal in Iceland is to narrow the differences that separate the United States and the Soviet Union. The President believes that face-to-face private discussions with General Secretary Gorbachev are the best way to seek progress at this critical juncture in our relationship. The President's goal is that both sides will gain a better understanding of each other's position at this time and move forward toward a summit in the United States. We will be satisfied with the Iceland meetings if we accomplish better understanding.

Arms control is important to both nations, indeed, to the world. We will be diligent in our efforts to seek a common ground that can provide the basis for progress at Geneva, but our agenda is broader than arms control. On regional issues—the tensions in Afghanistan, Africa, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia contribute to tensions between the two superpowers and build mistrust that makes an arms buildup a dangerous fact of life in today's world. Elimination of regional tensions will go to the cause of mistrust between the United States and Soviet Union. On human rights—as Americans we share with freedom-loving people everywhere a deep concern over human rights on a worldwide basis, and human rights in the Soviet Union is a major cause of concern to the President. Bilateral relations—improving government-to-government and people-to-people exchanges in the fields of arts, education, and science can improve understanding among the citizens and contribute to the cause of peace.

The President believes that this is not the time for public rhetoric, but, instead, for private talk. The President goes to Iceland with a continuing commitment to seeking understanding that hopefully can lead to agreements that will benefit both the United States and the Soviet Union.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:38 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Message on the Observance of the Jewish High Holy Days
October 3, 1986

The Jewish New Year begins with the High Holy Days, Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur. These are days of judgment, not by man, but by God, the one eternal God who revealed Himself to the People of Israel. For Jews, these are the Days of Awe, a time for reflection and repentance—for rededication to the service of God and to His ethical code. This is symbolized most dramatically by the sounding of the Shofar which according to Maimonides says: "Awake, awake, O sleepers from your sleep; O slumberers; arouse ye from your slumbers; and examine your deeds, return in repentance and remember your Creator."

While Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur have special meaning for Jews, they are not special days for Jews alone. At this time of year, all of us should rejoice in the knowledge that ours is a country which has always welcomed Jews and repudiated anti-semitism. As George Washington wrote to the Jewish congregation in Newport, Rhode Island in 1790, the American government is one "which gives to bigotry no sanctions, to persecution no assistance."

All Americans can take pride in this, and in our unwavering support for the state of Israel, which was born out of the ashes of the Holocaust and which to this day is a refuge from persecution and a beacon of hope for Jewish people throughout the world. Our deep commitment to Israel's security is one with our commitment to freedom of religion in our own country. Underlying both are the unchanging moral and spiritual values to which Jews and Judaism continue to make an incalculable contribution.

It is therefore a great pleasure for Nancy and me to extend our warmest greetings for the New Year of 5747 to Jews here and throughout the world. May your names be written in the Book of Life, and may the Lord bless you with health and happiness from generation to generation.

RONALD REAGAN

Nomination of James W. Ziglar To Be Assistant Secretary of the Interior

October 3, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James W. Ziglar to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior (Water and Science). He would succeed Robert N. Broadbent.

Since 1984 Mr. Ziglar has been managing director, municipal investment banking department, Paine Webber, Inc., in Washington, DC. Previously, Mr. Ziglar was senior vice president, public finance department, Dillon, Read & Co., Inc., in New York City, 1980–1984; partner in charge, public finance department, O'Connor, Cavanagh, Anderson, Westover, Killingsworth & Beshears, in Phoenix, 1977–1980; associate attorney, Mudge Rose Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon, in New York City, 1973–1977; law clerk to Associate Justice Harry A. Blackmun, U.S. Supreme Court, 1972–1973; special assistant for legislative and public affairs, U.S. Department of Justice, 1971–1972; and staff assistant to Senator James O. Eastland, U.S. Senate, 1964–1971.

Mr. Ziglar graduated from George Washington University (B.A., 1968; J.D., 1972). He is married, has three children, and resides in Potomac, MD. Mr. Ziglar was born December 8, 1945, in Pascagoula, MS.

Nomination of Five Members of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense

October 3, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense. These are new positions.

Edward Elmer Carlson, of Washington. Mr. Carlson is currently chairman emeritus, UAL, Inc. He attended the University of Washington (1928–1932). Mr. Carlson was born June 4, 1911, in Tacoma, WA.

William E. Haggett, of Maine. Mr. Haggett is president and CEO, Bath Iron Works Corp. He graduated from Colby College (B.A., 1956) and Harvard University (M.B.A., 1967). Mr. Haggett was born July 3, 1934, in Bath, ME.

Adm. James L. Holloway III, U.S. Navy, Ret., of Maryland. Admiral Holloway is currently president, Council of American-Flag Ship Operators, in Washington, DC. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy (B.S., 1942). Admiral Holloway was born February 23, 1922, in Charleston, SC.

Joseph Sewall, of Maine. Mr. Sewall is president of James W. Sewall Co., a consulting forester and engineering firm, in Old Town, ME. He was born December 17, 1921, in Old Town, ME.

Shannon J. Wall, of New Jersey. Mr. Wall is president, National Maritime Union of America in New York City. He attended the University of Washington. Mr. Wall was born March 4, 1919, in Portland, OR.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Meeting With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland

October 4, 1986

My fellow Americans:

I'm sure many of you have heard that a week from now in Reykjavik, Iceland, I'll be meeting with the leader of the Soviet Union, General Secretary Gorbachev. Though the meeting will be relatively brief, our discussions will be of critical importance: We'll be laying the groundwork for Mr. Gorbachev's upcoming visit to the United States and the summit talks that will take place then. Now, as President, I get all sorts of briefings when talks like these are scheduled, but I thought today I'd change things around a bit and give a briefing of my own to those who I think are equally important participants in the summit process—you, the people.

Now, I know it's true that some here in the Capital think the people can't be trusted with such complex matters as foreign policy. But along with our Founding Fathers, I've always believed that the intuitive wisdom of the people is far more dependable over the long run than the temporary insights or parochial pursuits of the Washington experts. And that's why I've said right from the start that the first obligation of democratic leaders is to keep the people informed and seek their support on public policy. So, today I want to take a few moments to bring you up to date on the meeting in Iceland and ask your support for our objectives there. In particular, I want to ask your help in removing a grave obstacle to our chances for progress at these talks and the others to follow. It's an obstacle created by partisan divisions here at home, so I do think it's a problem you can help me solve.

Perhaps you remember, Mr. Gorbachev and I first met a year ago in Geneva. We spent about 5 hours alone and more than 15 hours together with the rest of our delegations. Believe me, we learned, again, the truth of the statement: Nations don't mistrust each other because they're armed; they're armed because they mistrust each other. On this point, I was very blunt and candid with Mr. Gorbachev and told him that in our view the source of that mistrust was the Soviet Union's record of seeking to impose its ideology and rule on others. But I also made it clear that while the United States remains committed to freedom and self-determination for all the nations of the world, we also want to work with the Soviet Union to prevent war and maintain peace.

We believe the twin goals of world peace and freedom can be furthered by making progress with the Soviet Union in four thorny but closely related areas: respect for human rights, arms reductions, the resolution of regional conflicts, and expanded bilateral contacts between our nations. And to achieve progress on such a broad agenda, we believe personal meetings between our leaders can be very useful. First, as I said, to dispel illusions—to make sure the Soviets avoid miscalculation, that they know where we stand. And second, the simple fact is that heads of state can frequently resolve matters far more quickly than other negotiators can.

On this point, I like to tell a story about the Geneva summit. Our experts thought the scheduling of any future meetings was a difficult, delicate subject best left to later in the discussions. Yet as we were walking together after our first meeting, I mentioned to Mr. Gorbachev how much I would like him to visit the United States. So, I invited him, and he said, "I accept." And then he told me how much he'd like me to see the Soviet Union. So, he invited me, and I said, "I accept." And there it was, as simple as that. So, face-to-face talks can be helpful. And when the Soviet Foreign Minister met with me 2 weeks ago, he carried a letter from Mr. Gorbachev. Part of the letter was the suggestion that we meet in a third country, like Iceland, for preparatory talks on the upcoming summit here in the United States. I accepted.

I want you to know that next week during the talks in Iceland, we will be taking the same balanced approach we took in Geneva. On one hand, we'll make it clear we seek negotiations and serious progress with the Soviets on a wide range of issues. On the other, we'll make it clear that we will not sacrifice our values, principles, or vital interests for the sake of merely signing agreements. And that's just another way of making it clear to the Soviets we harbor no illusions about them or their geopolitical intentions. This last point is important. You see, in the past, when agreements were reached with the Soviets, this led to much unrealistic talk about the great thaw in Soviet-American relations and even predictions about the end of the cold war. And then when the Soviets reverted to form, such as the invasion of Afghanistan, the result was shock and policy paralysis in Washington.

Well, this now has changed. Just last month—after a Soviet spy at the United Nations was arrested—the Soviets retaliated by taking hostage an American journalist, Nicholas Daniloff, in Moscow. It was an act of international outrage, but this time we were prepared. Because we understood that the Soviets are relentless adversaries, they could not surprise us nor could their actions derail our long-term commitments or initiatives. We knew what we had to do. We wanted Daniloff freed, with no deals. We had to make clear to them the consequences of their actions. We had to be direct, candid, and forceful. And we were. And that's why Nicholas Daniloff is freed and back in the United States. Later, we swapped Zakharov, the spy, for two noted Russian dissidents, Yuriy and Irina Orlov. And that's why we can now go forward to Iceland. Believe me, as we proceed along the path of negotiations, there will be other such obstacles. But let me assure you: As each obstacle arises, we will again make clear to the Soviets our lack of illusions about them and our resolve to hold them accountable for their actions.

Now, that's the bottom line to this briefing: In order to be successful in negotiations, an American President must be perceived by the Soviets as realistic and firm and, above all, a President speaking for a united people, a united country. In the past this has been one of the Nation's noblest traditions. When it came to matters of national security, politics usually stopped at the water's edge. Americans stood together and the fabric of bipartisan cooperation was untearable, the bond of national unity unbreakable.

As I mentioned when I returned last year from Geneva, rarely have the expressions of public and congressional support been more gratifying than during our negotiations with the Soviets. And so today, with a new round of negotiations underway, I'm appealing again for that support. And I'm asking the Congress to be especially alert about sending the Soviets a message of national unity. For example, we believe our 5½-year military buildup has been a principal factor in bringing the Soviets to the negotiating table. So, we need continued support for defense appropriations. So, too, some legislative restrictions passed by the House of Representatives could well jeopardize the chances for successful discussions with the Soviets.

The House, for example, voted to ban tests of antisatellite systems, even though the Soviets have such a system in operation and we don't. They voted to stop us from producing a credible deterrent to modern Soviet chemical weapons. They voted to substantially cut our request for the Strategic Defense Initiatives, a program that promotes a safer future and also underpins our negotiating position in Geneva and our hopes for strategic arms reductions. They voted to deny funds to move beyond certain limits of SALT II, a treaty that couldn't be ratified and that would've expired by now if it had been ratified—and that the Soviets have repeatedly violated. And finally, the House has prohibited essentially the testing of all nuclear weapons, which we still need to deter war.

These national security proposals, as well as other unacceptable domestic policy provisions, are now included in the governmentwide appropriations bill that is being sent this way. Unless they are changed from the House-passed version, believe me, it will be vetoed. But there is an even larger issue. Every single one of these issues I outlined is under discussion with the Soviets. I cannot afford to have my hands tied in our discussions about them, nor can we fail to have the Government's appropriations resolved for next year. The Soviets must not think that delay could work to their advantage by gaining from the Congress what they cannot win at the negotiating table.

And that's why we need to send to the Soviets a consistent message of clear resolve and national unity. These upcoming negotiations are important to you, your children, and America's future. Today I'm asking your support and that of the congressional leadership. Bipartisan cooperation has been the keystone of American foreign policy, and as I've said, I'm grateful and deeply touched by the support I've received in the past from all of you. But right now that support is needed more than ever. The Members of Congress should know that, as I said at the beginning, the people are the experts in any democracy and you will hold accountable those who, for the sake of partisan advantage, trifle with our national security and the chances for peace and freedom.

These are hopeful developments. And that's why I think we can view this whole summit process soberly and yet with a reasonable degree of optimism. Thank you for your support in the past, and as we leave for the talks in Iceland, I hope I can count on you again. Make your views known in Washington and remember to keep us in your prayers as well.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Memorandum on Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

October 4, 1986

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Subject: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

In furtherance of our policy against drug abuse, I have approved several initiatives that require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and their senior staff members.

One of our goals is a *drug-free workplace* in the Federal government, in State and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal, you should:

- Develop a plan in accordance with Section 2 of Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, addressing special concerns posed by employment that involves national security or public health and safety. It should include steps, as outlined in the Executive Order, for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees; for identifying employees, and applicants for employment, who use illegal drugs; and for assisting and, as necessary, disciplining such employees who use illegal drugs.
- Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use, assist employees in recognizing and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- Encourage your counterpart leaders in State and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.

To assist you, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide information about the effects of drug abuse, guidelines for drug testing and treatment, training of supervisory personnel, and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs. The Attorney General will be prepared to render legal assistance.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.

The Secretary of Labor will work with labor leaders to promote our goal of drug-free workplaces, develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on *Workplaces Without Drugs*, and make available a team of experts to assist management and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

Another of our goals is *drug-free schools*. To achieve this goal:

- The Secretary of Education, as national advocate for drug-free schools, will work with educators, parents, students, and others to ensure that everything possible is done to protect our children from the dangers of illegal drugs. The Secretary of Education will disseminate drug-related educational materials such as the booklet *Schools Without Drugs*.
- The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use and in prosecuting the so-called "school yard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
- The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.

Since rehabilitation of illegal drug users is a cornerstone of our policy, another goal is *expansion of drug treatment and research*. To achieve this:

- The Secretary of Health and Human Services will take the lead in encouraging States and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems. This will be achieved by seeking an emergency expansion of services in facilities that treat drug-related health problems, and by establishing community systems development projects.
- The Secretary of Health and Human Services will also expand research in health-related areas such as drug testing, and bolster medical and health prevention programs by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide appropriate information and technical assistance to department and agency heads regarding rehabilitative services for Federal employees.

We also have as a goal to *increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse*. To achieve this goal, I hope you will:

- Encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to develop and participate in drug abuse awareness and prevention campaigns, such as "Just Say No."
- Encourage corporations, service organizations, and the media with which you interact to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs and to develop prevention programs within their organizations.
- Provide leadership to ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities, and the Nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals and will manage a speakers' bureau on illegal drug use prevention.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing developments.

The Secretary of Transportation will take the lead in an effort to ensure safe transportation of people and goods, and will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Education, and the Attorney General to promote regulatory changes, drug-testing, prevention, and education leading to a drug-free transportation system.

I have enclosed a personal message for Executive Branch employees about our new drug abuse initiatives. Please ensure that each employee in your organization receives a copy, and feel free to communicate an additional personal message of your own.

You should institute actions on the above initiatives immediately, using existing resources or reallocating resources where necessary. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council to ensure that we are moving toward our goal of a drug-free America.

RONALD REAGAN

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 6.

Memorandum Urging Support of Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

October 4, 1986

Memorandum for All Executive Branch Employees

As you know, I recently approved several new initiatives with an overriding goal of a drug-free America. This is no easy task, requiring as it does the commitment and support of all Americans. I am asking you, as citizens, parents, friends, and colleagues, to take a leading role.

As members of the Nation's largest work force, you can continue to set an example for other American workers. I know an overwhelming majority of Federal employees have never had trouble with illegal drugs, but our goal is a safe and drug-free workplace for all employees and the American public. Certainly the issue of drug testing has caused some concern, but I want to assure you that my Executive Order contains provisions to ensure that any testing program will be fair and will protect your rights as citizens.

Our intention is not to punish users of illegal drugs, but to help rehabilitate them. When you see colleagues or friends struggling with a drug problem, encourage them to seek help from your Employee Assistance Program or from some other organization or person skilled in drug counseling and treatment. Together we can send a message that illegal drug use in every office, shop, and laboratory simply will not be tolerated. The combined efforts of all of us will make it easier for Federal as well as private sector employees to "Just Say No."

Your efforts to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse are also crucial. Illegal drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it glamorous or a matter of personal choice. Drug abuse victimizes everyone in productive time lost, lives shattered, and families and communities torn apart. We must send this message beyond the workplace to friends and neighbors and especially to our young people.

I have called upon you many times in the past, and your support and dedication have already helped us achieve so much. Now I am asking you to get personally involved in ridding our offices, schools, homes, and communities of drugs and making them better places to live and work. I know I can count on your personal help.

RONALD REAGAN

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 6.

Proclamation 5536—National Outreach to the Rural Disabled Day, 1986

October 4, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Of the approximately 35 million disabled persons living in the United States, some eight and one-half million are residents of rural areas.

The proportion of disabled persons in rural areas is much higher but less concentrated than in urban areas. This means that disabled persons residing in rural areas are often isolated and far from the types of services, programs, and assistance that are available to their urban counterparts.

To focus attention on the unique problems faced by rural disabled persons and their families, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 406, has designated October 4, 1986, as "National Outreach to the Rural Disabled Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 4, 1986, as National Outreach to the Rural Disabled Day. I encourage all Americans to help bring attention to unmet needs of disabled persons in their communities and to underscore the potential of these disabled persons by observing the day with appropriate activities in their communities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:52 a.m., October 6, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 6.

Proclamation 5537—National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week and National Drug Abuse Education Day, 1986

October 6, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Drug abuse is a veritable plague that enslaves its victims, saps their health, turns their dreams to dust, and endangers their lives and the lives of others. Unchecked, it poses a threat to our Nation. But Americans are fighting back against this insidious evil. More and more young people are choosing to "Just Say No" to drugs. This heartening development is due to the tireless efforts of concerned parents, private sector organizations, schools, and State and Federal government.

We cannot afford to slacken in our efforts when nearly two-thirds of all American teenagers have used an illicit drug at least once before they finish high school. Especially disturbing is the level of cocaine use among teenagers and young adults in our country.

Cocaine is especially dangerous because people tend to underestimate its harmful effects. Cocaine must be recognized for what it is: a dangerous, addictive drug. Cocaine can kill: deaths from respiratory and cardiac arrest from cocaine overdose are increasing among all age groups. Recently there has been a frightening upsurge in the use of "crack," a form of cocaine that is smoked. "Crack" reaches the brain within seconds, producing a sudden and intense high and a fierce craving to use it again and again, a phenomenon that has been called "instant addiction."

The most effective weapon we have against drug abuse is to dry up demand by spreading knowledge about its ruinous effects. Across the country, individuals and organizations have discovered the power of united action. The "peer pressure" that so often has been used to snare the unwary into "experimenting" with drugs is now being used to build resistance. Youth-led groups are in the forefront of our national crusade to rid our country of this evil. The vigorous action of parents, religious and community leaders, teachers, doctors, counselors, and young people themselves with their commitment of time, energy, and love, has been an inspiration to all of us. Public education media campaigns have also been effective in motivating people to "Just Say No." A major portion of the Federal drug abuse prevention effort is directed toward continued research into the deleterious effects of drugs and getting this information out to those who can use it most effectively.

Our society at every level must develop an absolute intolerance for illegal drugs. Everyone has a part to play in this crusade: parents, teachers, health care professionals, youth workers, and celebrities in entertainment, sports, and other fields. All America must speak with one voice. We must teach our young people to say "no" to the degradation of drugs and "yes" to the bright promise of a drug-free America. This is a battle for liberty from the enslavement of drug addiction. We can win. We must win. With God's help and a united people, we shall win.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolutions 354 and 386, has designated the week of October 5 through October 11, 1986, as "National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week," and October 6, 1986, as "National Drug Abuse Education Day," and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of these events.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 5 through October 11, 1986, as National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week, and October 6, 1986, as National Drug Abuse Education Day. I call upon the people of the United States to participate in drug abuse education and prevention programs in their communities. I encourage parents and children to talk and work together to prevent drug abuse in the family and to dedicate themselves to the goal of a drug-free America.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:16 p.m., October 6, 1986*]

Remarks at a White House Kickoff Ceremony for National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week

October 6, 1986

The President. Well, it's good to see all of you here today as we kick off National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week. On March 6, 1981, in my second press conference as President, I said that to be effective in stopping illegal drugs we had to focus on the user. And today our national crusade against the use of illegal drugs is gaining a powerful momentum.

All of you who have stood at the frontlines in our fight against drug abuse for the past several years have watched our numbers growing. Thousands have come forward and volunteered; many are here today. The commitment that each of you brings to our nation and our future is a powerful force for good that no one should underestimate. The will of the American people is being heard. We will no longer watch as illegal drugs infiltrate our schools, invade our factories, and terrorize our citizens. We will no longer tolerate this insidious evil threatening our values and undercutting our institutions.

Parents across the nation have led the way in an unyielding attack on drug abuse. Aggressive corporate and school measures to end drug abuse have met with strong support from workers, students, and the community. The media has focused its spotlight on the issue, and the private sector is pitching in to raise awareness across our nation to the perils of drug abuse. Most importantly, our young people, encouraged by a growing public outcry and their own strength of conviction, are forming peer-support groups in opposition to drug use. The expansive efforts by all levels of government, by the business community, by civic and social organizations, and most importantly by concerned individuals are making a difference. After 5 years of aggressive enforcement and a massive public awareness campaign, public attitudes are clearly against the use of illegal drugs and drug awareness is at an all-time high.

A new understanding is evident: Drug abuse is not a private matter. Using illegal drugs is unacceptable behavior. And the costs are paid by all of society. There's still much to be done. Misconceptions and misunderstanding still exist. There are those who will still debate whether marijuana is dangerous or whether cocaine can kill or whether illegal drugs are really a threat to our nation. But increasing numbers of individuals are looking at the facts, and the facts are simply not debatable: Illegal drugs are deadly. We are on the right track. Slowly the wall of denial is crumbling down, and we've come to the time when the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug use will no longer be tolerated.

I'm proud to say that from the early days of our administration, Nancy's been involved in a personal crusade to end drug abuse by children. She set the tone for the national crusade against drug abuse when she said: "There is no moral middle ground. Indifference is not an option. We want you to help us create an outspoken intolerance for drug use." Did I get it right? [*Laughter*]

Mrs. Reagan. Yes, you got it right.

The President. Earlier today I signed a proclamation designating the week of October 5th through October 11th as National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week and today, October 6th, 1986, as National Drug Abuse Education Day. I'm calling on each American to seek every opportunity to educate yourself and others about drug abuse, to be strong in your intolerance of illegal drug use, and firm in your commitment to a drug-free America. We must show our intolerance for illegal drugs. And it's only by being tough that we can be compassionate, that we can reach out to the user and force him to quit using. It's only by being tough that we can say to the potential user: Do not ever start.

As we begin National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week, the Federal Government is also entering into the spirit of the national crusade for a drug-free America by working toward a drug-free workplace. I'm forwarding a memorandum to the head of all executive departments and agencies, along with my personal communication to each and every executive branch employee, calling upon them to take a leading role in eliminating the use of illegal drugs. And this includes doing all in their power to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse.

I strongly believe that if this battle is to be won—and it must be won—each and every one of us has to become aware of the tremendous cost of illegal drugs and then take a stand and get involved. Our stand may be as simple as not tolerating illegal drug use at a party or as complex as implementing a strong drug-free policy for a major corporation. Both approaches are effective and both are essential. When we all come together, united and committed, then those who are killing America and terrorizing it with slow but sure chemical destruction will see that they are up against the mightiest force for good that we know: the compassionate, but firm, resolve of the

American people. And then they will have no dark alleyways to hide in.

So, the week has started, and the crusade is on. And thank you, and God bless you all. Thank you.

Reporter. Mr. President, is Mrs. Reagan going to Iceland?

Q. Are you going to Iceland?

Q. Is Mrs. Reagan going to Iceland?

The President. No.

Mrs. Reagan. No.

Q. Why not? [*Laughter*]

Q. Mrs. Gorbachev will be there.

Q. The women are interested in the topics of the summit, are they not?

Q. How do you feel, Mrs. Reagan?

Mrs. Reagan. Fine, thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House to a group of administration officials and private citizens involved in drug abuse prevention efforts.

Remarks at a White House Briefing on Soviet-United States Relations for the President's Commission on Executive Exchange

October 6, 1986

Well, thank you, and I'm delighted we could meet today. First, this is a chance to say hello to all of you and compliment you on the work that you've been doing on defense- and peace-related issues. And second, knowing of your interest in this matter, I wanted to use this opportunity to offer a perspective—the American perspective if you will—on the meetings between Mr. Gorbachev and me later this week in Reykjavik, Iceland.

By the way, since we Americans have developed a reputation for being uncomplicated, straightforward, and not especially long-winded, I want you to know that I'll be trying to practice these national traits—especially the last one—in my remarks to you today. I can't resist! I've worn out a story that expressed the—[*laughter*]—that expressed the importance of brevity in a speech. It was told to me by a minister, Bill Alexander—used to do the invocation for the Republican National Conventions, and he heard me speak once. And after he'd heard me speak, he told me about his first experience as a preacher, and I've always thought there was a connection.

He said that he had worked for weeks on that first sermon. He'd been invited to preach at a little country church out in Oklahoma. And he went there well prepared and stood up in the pulpit for an evening service and looked out at one lone little fellow sitting out there among all the empty pews. So, he went down, and he said, "My friend, you seem to be the only member of the congregation that showed up, and I'm just a young preacher getting started. What do you think? Should I go through with it?" And the fellow says, "Well, I don't know about that sort of thing; I'm a little old cowpoke out here in Oklahoma. But I do know this: If I loaded up a truckload of hay, took it out in the prairie, and only one cow showed up, I'd feed her." [*Laughter*] Well, Bill took that as a cue. [*Laughter*] And he said an hour and a half later he said amen. And he went down, and he said, "My friend, you seem to have stuck with me. I'm just a young preacher getting started. What do you think?" "Well," he says, "like I told you, I don't know about that sort of thing, but I do know this: If I loaded up a truckload of hay and took it out in the prairie and only one cow showed up, I sure as hell wouldn't give her the whole load." [*Laughter*]

But recently, as you know, there's been some speculation that the United States and the Soviet Union are about to sign important, new arms control agreements. Now, this sort of talk isn't all that unexpected. Whenever leaders of countries are about to meet, there are always those who predict landmark treaties and historical breakthroughs. Yet when I see such speculation, I can't help but think of the first administrative post that I held. And I hope you'll forgive me for reminiscing here, but as a union president, I spent a good deal of time at the bargaining table and learned one valuable lesson: Now that it's the initial phase of the negotiating process—laying the groundwork, setting the agenda, establishing areas of agreement as well as disagreement—that pays off in the future. Now, if that's true of labor and management negotiations here, you can imagine how relevant it is to Soviet-American bargaining sessions. After all, we both have a little more separating us than, say, General Motors and UAW. So, groundwork is essential.

And from the beginning, we've tried to make this a hallmark of administration policy. We've tried to take a prudent and a realistic and, above all, deliberate approach toward Soviet-American relations. Instead of rushing unprepared into negotiations with the Soviets, the administration took the time in its earliest days to make clear the essential elements of American foreign policy: our commitment to the twin goals of world peace and world freedom; our willingness to be realistic and candid about the Soviets; to publicly define the crucial, moral distinctions between totalitarianism and democracy; and actively assist those who are struggling for their own self-determination. Yet at the same time, we also made plain another of our essential objectives: our determination to seek ways of working with the Soviets to prevent war and to keep the peace. In pursuing this objective, we adopted a step-by-step approach toward Soviet-American negotiations, gradually expanding and intensifying the areas of both bilateral and multilateral discussion. And as we've seen, eventually summit meetings themselves became a critical part of that effort.

Now, this willingness to make painstaking preparations was what, I believe, made last year's talks in Geneva a success. Each side had a good idea of what to expect; there was an agenda. Mr. Gorbachev and I could be candid with each other. In short, we had something to work with, something to build on. And we must continue in this spirit. And that's why Iceland is not intended to be a signing ceremony or a media event, but a presummit planning session, a chance to make preparations for the serious work Mr. Gorbachev and I will have to do when he visits the United States. Iceland is a base camp before the summit.

And yet, while our emphasis will be on planning and preparation, not treaty papers or publicity, part of the emphasis in Iceland will be on the broad-based agenda that we've agreed to, discussion not only of critical arms reduction proposals but equally important questions such as Soviet human rights violations, military intervention by the Soviets and their proxies in regional conflicts. On this point of the summit agenda let me add another point of background. A few years ago in a speech to the United Nations, I said that I shared the sense of urgency many felt about arms control issues, but I also suggested placing the entire burden of Soviet-American relations on arms control negotiations could be dangerous and counterproductive. I noted that problems in arms negotiations should not be permitted to thwart or imperil the entire Soviet-American relationship and, similarly, that sometimes negotiations in other areas could assist in speeding up the arms control process. In short, doing more about arms control meant talking about more than arms control. So, I proposed in my 1984 U.N. address what I called umbrella talks, negotiations with a broad-based agenda. The summit process has reflected this approach and includes a broad-based agenda. We've stressed, in addition to arms reduction, three other agenda items: respect for human rights, resolving regional conflicts, and improving bilateral contacts between the Soviets and ourselves.

Now, that first area, human rights, takes on, in view of the recent Daniloff incident, a particular reference—or relevance, I should say. As you know, after a Soviet spy at the U.N. was arrested, the Soviets retaliated by arresting an American journalist, Nicholas Daniloff, on trumped-up charges. It was an act that held hostage not only an innocent American journalist but the future of Soviet-American relations. The United States took action in response to the Soviet use of the U.N. for intelligence activities by ordering the expulsion of 25 Soviet personnel known to be involved in such activities.

That the arrest of a single spy could lead to such risk-taking by the Soviets again underscores the differences between our two systems. It was an extremely grave step, but one that could hardly surprise us. After all, human rights violations in the Soviet bloc remain unceasing, because they're institutionalized and sanctioned by the state ideology.

It's worth noting here that we agreed to exchange the Soviet spy in question for the noted Russian human rights leader Yuriy Orlov and his wife. Mr. Orlov's service to humanity, the record of his sufferings, makes him a hero for our time. Yet it is also worth noting he was persecuted simply because he led an effort to get the Soviet Government to live up to the human rights agreements it signed at Helsinki in 1975. When the Soviet State's ideology makes it a crime to advocate living up to international commitments, the rest of the world has to take notice. And this point, as well as the entire range of Soviet human rights abuses, must be addressed at future summits.

So, too, there is the issue of regional conflicts. It would be simply unthinkable for world leaders to meet in "splendid isolation" even as the people of Afghanistan, Central America, Africa, and Southeast Asia undergo terrible sufferings as a result of Soviet invasion or military intervention. Again, our proposals for resolving regional conflicts remain a critical agenda item. And on this point, you may have read last week that the Soviet Foreign Minister acknowledged that Afghanistan has to be discussed in Reykjavik. I wish we saw any evidence that the Soviets had made a decision to get out. They need to see that the only solution that can last is one providing self-determination for the Afghan people and a rapid, complete withdrawal of Soviet forces. Short of that, the freedom fighters will struggle on, and let me promise you, they'll have the support they need from people around the world.

And finally, there is the issue of broader contacts between the Soviet and American peoples, especially young people. We all welcome the commitment made last year in Geneva to increase contacts, notably in the cultural exchange area. This was the result of careful presummit planning, and it's our hope that our work in Iceland will speed up implementation of these programs and lay the groundwork for future progress at future summits.

These then are the difficult matters on our summit agenda: arms reduction, human rights, regional conflicts, people-to-people contacts. I think you can understand, then, when Mr. Gorbachev extended his invitation to a presummit discussion, I accepted. With such grave and complex matters, there's no such thing as too much preparation. So, I hope that in explaining all this I've done something to dispel some of the inaccurate speculation and false hopes raised about the Iceland talks. I expect these talks to be useful and successful, but only as preparation for future summit conferences. Our view is that we will proceed as we have from the start: step by step, cautiously, prudently, and realistically. And by the way, I hope this last point about our realism helps to answer some of the domestic criticisms recently of the summit process. Actually, I've got to confess that hearing suggestions that I'm getting soft on communism is for me a new—and perhaps the word "titillating"—[*laughter*]—is proper for that experience.

But seriously, I would ask those of my old supporters who may have voiced doubts to simply consider three facts that I think may make the current summit process very different from that of previous decades. First, the United States has made it plain we enter these negotiations without illusions and that we will continue to be candid about the Soviet Union, the moral implications of its ideology, the grave danger of its geopolitical intentions. Second, part of this candid approach includes restatement of what I said in my 1982 speech at Westminster Palace in Great Britain: that the ultimate goal of American foreign policy is not just the prevention of war, but the extension of freedom—to see that every nation, every people, every person someday enjoys the blessings of liberty. And finally, I would ask that some note be taken of the historical tides. America is no longer under siege—far from it. Our economic and military power is resurgent, the Western democracies are revitalized, and all across the world, nations are turning to democratic ideas and the principles of the free market. In all of this, the United States continues to play its historical role and assist those who struggle for world freedom.

And we believe the summit process can be useful in preventing war as we move toward a world of expanding personal freedom and growing respect for human rights. We believe the summit agenda reflects the helpful changes that have occurred in the world. We're discussing not just arms control, for example, but arms reduction, as well as human rights and regional conflicts. Progress toward our twin goals of peace and freedom then will not be easy. As I mentioned in my Saturday radio talk, we seek the support of all Americans. We need your help, and we also need, as I said, some careful preparation. And that's why we agreed to the talks in Iceland and will look forward to meeting Mr. Gorbachev there. And come to think of it, it's also why I have to get back across the street to my homework and my briefing books.

You know, I've taken to collecting stories that I can tell that show the cynicism of some of the people in the totalitarian state for their government. Stories that I can confirm are actually told by those people to each other. So, I'm going to share the last one with you, and then it's back to work. Evening, or darkness, in the Soviet Union. A citizen walking along the street. A soldier yells, "Halt!" He starts to run, the soldier shoots him. Another citizen says, "Why did you do that?" And the soldier says, "Curfew." "But," he said, "it isn't curfew time yet." He said, "I know. He's a friend of mine. I know where he lives. He couldn't have made it." [*Laughter*]

You know something? In the summit meetings, I tell some of those stories to the other side. [*Laughter*] Thank you all very much. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:15 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Memorandum on United States Tobacco Exports to Japan
October 6, 1986

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Determination Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

Pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411), I have determined that the agreement between the Governments of Japan and the United States of America is an appropriate and feasible response to the policies and practices of the Government of Japan with respect to the manufacture, importation and sale of tobacco products in Japan. These policies and practices have been investigated by the United States Trade Representative in response to his initiation of an investigation on September 16, 1985, at my direction.

I direct you as the United States Trade Representative to notify the Government of Japan of my approval of the agreement and to take any actions necessary to implement and monitor it. Since the Government of Japan must take steps to implement the agreement, I direct that the Section 301 proceeding on Japan's practices with respect to manufactured tobacco products be suspended until the agreement is fully implemented, at which time I direct you to terminate the proceeding.

Reasons for Determination

For years the United States Government has expressed concern about the Government of Japan's trade barriers that have unfairly restricted American cigarette producers' access to the Japanese market. Despite some improvements, the market share of U.S. cigarette exporters in Japan remains less than three percent despite their competitiveness. Looked at as a whole, the Japanese Government's laws, policies and practices insulate an inefficient monopoly from competition and shift to imports and Japanese consumers the costs of maintaining a highly uncompetitive domestic tobacco leaf industry. The specific unfair Japanese Government practices include: (1) the combination of a significant trade barrier (a 20 percent tariff and a high, largely *ad valorem*, excise tax) and an unreasonable, absolute investment barrier (a manufacturing monopoly), (2) the current discriminatory deferral of excise tax payment favoring the Japanese tobacco monopoly, (3) a price approval system that protects the Japanese tobacco monopoly against foreign competition, and (4) discriminatory or unreasonable practices by the government-controlled distribution instrumentality. All of these unfair practices burden or restrict U.S. commerce.

Representatives of the Governments of Japan and the United States held a series of consultations concerning increased access to the Japanese cigarette market. As a result of these consultations, we reached an agreement regarding actions that Japan will take to improve our firms' access. The Government of Japan will suspend the tariff, reducing it to zero. It also will end the discriminatory deferral of excise tax payment by its tobacco monopoly by April 1, 1987, and modify its price approval system to shorten the application period significantly and to make the process transparent and virtually automatic. In addition, the government-controlled distribution instrumentality has satisfactorily addressed the major existing distribution problems. When implemented, these measures should accomplish our goal of obtaining increased access for U.S. firms to Japan's cigarette market.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:49 a.m., October 7, 1986]

Note: The memorandum was printed in the "Federal Register" of October 8.

Nomination of Melissa Foelsch Wells To Be United States Ambassador to Mozambique

October 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Melissa Foelsch Wells, of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique. She succeeds Peter Jon de Vos.

Mrs. Wells entered the Foreign Service in 1958 after working in various secretarial positions, including secretary to the Bolivian Ambassador in Washington, DC. From 1958 to 1961, she was an analyst in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research in the Department. She was assigned in 1961 as consular/visa officer at the U.S. Embassy in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. Following that assignment, in 1964–1966 she was economic officer at the U.S. Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France. From 1966 to 1970, she served as economic officer in London, England, and then returned to Washington in 1971 as personnel officer for the Board of Examiners. She became Chief of the Business Relations Branch in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, 1972–1973. In 1973 she was detailed to the Department of Commerce as Deputy Director for Major Export Projects. In 1975 she was assigned as commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia, Brazil, and served there until she was appointed in 1976 as the U.S. Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde. In June of 1977 she was appointed the United States Representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations with the rank of Ambassador. In 1979 Mrs. Wells left the Foreign Service to become Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Program in Uganda and Special

Representative to the United Nations Secretary General for relief operations in Uganda. From 1982 to 1986, she was Director, IMPACT Program, in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mrs. Wells graduated from Georgetown University (B.S.F.S., 1956). She is married, has two children, and resides in New York City. Mrs. Wells was born November 18, 1932, in Tallinn, Estonia.

Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Robert H. Frowick While Serving as Deputy Chief of the United States Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

October 7, 1986

The President today accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to Robert H. Frowick, of Texas, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, in his capacity as Deputy Chief of the United States delegation to the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Follow-up Meeting.

Mr. Frowick began his career as an intelligence analyst at the Department of Defense, 1957–1958. He joined the Foreign Service and was assigned as consular/political officer at the American consulate in Montreal, 1960–1962. Mr. Frowick returned to the Department in 1962 for a year, and from 1963 to 1964, he took Romanian language training at the Foreign Service Institute. He was assigned as political officer in Bucharest, Romania, 1964–1966. From Romania, he was detailed to the advanced academic degree program at Yale University for a year. In 1967 he served as an intelligence research specialist in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. From 1969 to 1973, he was political-military affairs officer, U.S. Embassy in Paris, and returned in 1973–1975 as political-military affairs officer in the Bureau of European Affairs. Mr. Frowick was a visiting fellow at Stanford University, 1975–1976. He became deputy chief of mission, U.S. Embassy in Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1976, to be followed as political counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Rome, 1979–1982. Since 1982 he has been political counselor at the United States Mission to NATO in Brussels, Belgium.

Mr. Frowick graduated from Indiana University (A.B., 1953; M.A., 1957) and Yale University (M.A., 1959). He served in the United States Air Force, 1953–1956. Mr. Frowick's foreign languages are French, Romanian, and Italian. He is married to the former Ann Louise Powell, and they have six children. Mr. Frowick was born December 12, 1929, in Des Moines, IA.

Accordance of the Personal Rank of Ambassador to Samuel G. Wise, Jr., While Serving as Deputy Chief of the United States Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

October 7, 1986

The President today accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to Samuel G. Wise, Jr., of Maryland, in his capacity as Deputy Chief of the United States delegation to the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Follow-up Meeting.

Mr. Wise began his career in the Foreign Service in 1955. He served as vice consul in Palermo, Italy; Noumea, New Caledonia, and Oberammergau, Germany, 1955–1959.

Mr. Wise returned to the State Department for a year before his assignment as consul and second secretary in Moscow. He served there until 1963, when he became consul in Trieste. Mr. Wise served in various assignments in the State Department in Washington from 1966 to 1970, when he went to Prague, Czechoslovakia, as First Secretary. In 1971 he went to Rome, Italy, as First Secretary. From 1974 to 1975, Mr. Wise attended the National War College at Fort McNair. He returned to the Department in 1977, when he was assigned to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Washington, DC. Mr. Wise retired from the Foreign Service in 1981 and since that time has been deputy staff director of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, United States Congress.

Mr. Wise graduated from the University of Virginia (B.A., 1951) and Columbia University (M.I.A., 1953). He is married, has four children, and resides in Bethesda, MD. Mr. Wise was born May 11, 1928, in Chicago, IL.

Nomination of Martin Anderson To Be a Member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

October 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Martin Anderson to be a member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. He would succeed Shirley N. Pettis.

He joined the faculty of the Graduate School of Business at Columbia University, where he taught until 1968. During 1968 he was the director of research of the Nixon Presidential campaign and later served as a Special Assistant to the President until March 1971, when he went to the Hoover Institution. Since 1971 Mr. Anderson has been a senior fellow, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University. He was on leave from Stanford and served as an Assistant to the President for Policy Development, the White House, 1981–1982; a senior adviser in the Reagan-Bush campaign of 1980; and in the office of the President-elect.

Mr. Anderson graduated from Dartmouth College (A.B., 1957), Thayer School of Engineering and Amos Tuck School of Business (M.S.), and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Ph.D., 1962). Mr. Anderson is married and currently resides in Portola Valley, CA. He was born on August 5, 1936, in Lowell, MA.

Nomination of Lee H. Henkel, Jr., To Be a Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board

October 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lee H. Henkel, Jr., to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for a term expiring June 30, 1989. He would succeed Donald I. Hovde.

Mr. Henkel is currently a senior partner, Troutman, Sanders, Lockerman & Ashmore in Atlanta, GA. Previously, he was chairman of the board of Sands Investments, Inc., in Myrtle Beach, SC; General Counsel of the U.S. Treasury Department; and Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service from 1971 to 1973.

Mr. Henkel graduated from Duke University (A.B., 1949 and J.D., 1952). He is married, has three children, and resides in Atlanta, GA. Mr. Henkel was born September 16, 1928, in Charleston, WV.

Appointment of Edwin L. Harper as a Member of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries

October 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Edwin L. Harper to be a member of the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries for the period of the 1987 fiscal year of the Federal Government. He would succeed Lloyd Norton Cutler.

Since April of this year, Mr. Harper has been a senior vice president and chief financial officer, Campbell Soup Co. in Camden, NJ. Previously, he was executive vice president and director, Dallas Corp., 1983–1986; and Assistant to the President, the White House, 1981–1983.

Mr. Harper is married, has two children, and currently resides in Bryn Mawr, PA. He was born on November 13, 1941, in Belleville, IL.

Remarks at a White House Meeting With Human Rights Advocates

October 7, 1986

The President. I have a few remarks here. I welcome this opportunity to talk with you about a most important subject of my upcoming meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev: human rights. And I know your interest in that. And with me, as you know, is Yuriy Orlov and Mrs. Orlov. Yuriy is a founding member of the independent Soviet Helsinki Monitoring Group, a man who has done more to inform the world of current Soviet human rights violations than any man on Earth—as I said yesterday, a hero for our time. The West owes him a profound debt, both for his courage and fortitude under unspeakable conditions and for reminding us how precious are the freedoms that we sometimes take for granted.

As you all know, there has been much speculation that our upcoming meeting in Reykjavik will focus on arms control. But true peace requires respect for human rights and freedom as well as arms control. We go to Iceland in pursuit of peace, but it's important that the world and our adversaries understand what we mean when we speak of peace. Peace is not simply an absence of war, it's the presence of justice. Human rights, human freedom are its indispensable elements. These fundamental values and beliefs are matters on which we Americans cannot and will not compromise. So, our agenda for the Reykjavik meeting will deal not only with arms reductions but Soviet human rights violations, military intervention by the Soviets and their proxies in regional conflicts, and broadening contacts between our two peoples.

This meeting is not to sign agreements, but to prepare the way for a productive summit. A real improvement in the Soviet Union's human rights record is essential for such a summit. We will not sacrifice fundamental principles or vital U.S. interests to get a summit. I'll make it amply clear to Mr. Gorbachev that unless there is real Soviet movement on human rights, we will not have the kind of political atmosphere necessary to make lasting progress on other issues. There is much room for improvement—the religious persecution, long divided families, suppression of emigration, and harassment of ethnic and cultural activists. We are realistic about the Soviet Union and have no illusions about the difficulty of making progress on these key issues, but I see no alternative to our twin policy of strength and dialog.

And again, thank you all for being here.

Reporter. Mr. President, did Mr. Orlov tell you anything of significance in your meeting just now?

The President. We have just had a few minutes together before coming in here, and we have said the things I think you would expect us to say.

Q. Did he tell you what he would like you to tell Gorbachev? [*Laughter*]

The President. No, he spoke of wanting to carry on the work that he was carrying on there, to continue to strive for freedom; and his goals are very much those of the people around this table already.

Note: The President spoke at 3:42 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. Prior to his remarks, he met privately with Soviet dissidents Yuriy and Irina Orlov in the Oval Office.

Nomination of Milton J. Hertz To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation

October 7, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Milton J. Hertz, Administrator, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. He would succeed Everett George Rank, Jr.

Since May of this year Mr. Hertz has been Administrator, and he was Associate Administrator, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Services, 1985–1986; member of the board, North Dakota State Board of Higher Education, 1976–1983; and the owner and operator of Hertz Farms, a diversified grain farm in Mott, ND, from 1959 to 1983.

Mr. Hertz graduated from Dickinson State College (B.S., 1955). He is married, has four children, and resides in Vienna, VA. Mr. Hertz was born January 19, 1935, in Elgin, ND.

Message to the House of Representatives Returning Without Approval the Small Business Administration Pilot Programs Bill

October 7, 1986

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.R. 2787. Title I of this bill would reauthorize and extend through September 30, 1988, two Small Business Administration (SBA) pilot programs, and Title II would authorize the appropriation of $10 million for the establishment of a new Technology Transfer Institute in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The appropriation authorization of $10 million for a new Federally assisted project is inappropriate and unwarranted at a time when there is a critical need to operate within severe budgetary constraints and to fund adequately higher priority programs. Although the stated purpose of the proposed Institute would be to "revitalize the competitiveness of small business industry in America, particularly in the international marketplace, and to serve as a regional demonstration center transferring emerging technology . . . ," it is not clear that the Institute would provide the best means to accomplish this goal.

Additionally, in light of current budgetary constraints, it is particularly unfortunate that the bill accords special treatment to a specific institution and does not require selection on a competitive basis. Selecting recipients competitively helps to ensure that the taxpayers' money is spent on projects that address an acknowledged need and demonstrate the greatest promise of success. Legislative provisions that accord special treatment to certain applicants or, as here, identify the sole recipient of assistance are particularly objectionable. I am concerned also that the Institute, proposed as a "regional demonstration center," would set an undesirable precedent for the noncompetitive establishment of additional regional centers, without a demonstrated need for a Federal role in this area.

Finally, I note that Title I of the bill would unnecessarily extend two SBA pilot programs. The goal of the pilot procurement program can be accomplished under existing authorities. The extension of the surety bond waiver program provided in Title I has proved unnecessary, as no waivers have been requested since the program was first authorized in 1978.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 7, 1986.

Statement on the Death of Hal Wallis
October 7, 1986

Nancy and I were deeply saddened to learn of Hal Wallis' death. He was a gifted and dedicated artist, who gave the world some of our greatest films.

His talent, professionalism, and instinct for excellence were an inspiration to all of us who had the privilege to work with Hal. Hal Wallis was a special friend who we will miss. We extend our deepest sympathy to his family.

Remarks at the Republican Governors Association Dinner
October 7, 1986

It's an honor to speak to the Republican Governors Association—all the more so because I used to be a member myself. One of the aspects of these meetings that I used to enjoy most was the sense of diversity—the distances between our States, the different outlooks in our people, even the regional accents. Come to think of it, this sort of diversity reminds me of a story. You'll discover when you get to be my age that quite a few things remind you of a story. [*Laughter*]

Seems that a farmer from John Sununu's State of New Hampshire was visiting a rancher in Bill Clements' State of Texas. And he was driving down the highway, and there was a Texan driving on the highway. And there was an accident, and they collided. Well, they got to talking then a little bit, and the Texan took the—no real damage to the cars—and the Texan took the New Hampshirite out and said if he needed a lift he'd give him a lift. He said, "Well, let me show you our place down here." So, they got in the car, and he started. And he drove him past some longhorn cattle, and then he showed him how high the corn grew and finally ended up bragging about the size of the ranch itself. He said, "Just imagine, you know," he says, "I can start in the morning and drive all day—one side of my ranch—and I never get to the other side." The New Hampshirite says, "Yup. I got an old pickup truck just like that." [*Laughter*] I don't mean to tell jokes at the expense of the State of Texas; it's just that what happened when I flew to Dallas in July still has me a little annoyed. Air Force One landed at the airport, I got off the plane, and a Texas Ranger asked to see my passport. [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, it was good to see so many of you in the Oval Office this afternoon, and I want to thank you again for inviting me to spend a few minutes with you this evening. And I want you to know that I consider myself deeply indebted to each of you, both for the wonderful work you're doing out in your States and to all the help you've given to those of us working here in Washington. Special thanks to your chairman, John Sununu of New Hampshire, to your vice chairman Tom Kean of New Jersey, and to your immediate past chairman Dick Thornburgh of Pennsylvania. To all of them, I can say congratulations on a job well done. And to Lamar Alexander of Tennessee, immediate past chairman of the National Governors' Association, you have everyone's gratitude for your leadership, especially on the NGA's recently announced education initiative.

But if I could, tonight, I'd like to take a moment or two to consider the theme taken up by this year's RGA idea book: the second stage of the revolution. Of course, first we need to be as clear as we can about just what it is that's taken place in the first stage of the revolution. There are the many changes we've been able to effect in policy—themselves tremendously important—changes like the lower tax rates and the more limited role of the Federal Government that have led to some 46 months now of economic growth and to the creation of more than 11½ million new jobs, and changes like the rebuilding of our national defenses and the firm reassertion of America's world role on behalf of human freedom. But beyond the policy itself, it seems to me that something still deeper and more lasting has taken place: a shift in expectations, a change in the very way the American people think about government itself. As one columnist put it: The key fact about all that has happened since our administration first took office is that we have completely altered the terms of what has been called the contemporary political conversation.

Now, this becomes clear in even a brief look at the record. When we started, for example, the idea of any major tax reform was considered outlandish, maverick. But today we've not only seen our 1981 tax cut take effect, we've seen the passage of the most sweeping and dramatic tax reform in decades. A recent headline in the Washington Post told the story: "The Impossible Became the Inevitable." Consider aid to anti-Communist insurgencies. When we took office, fashionable opinion in Washington still centered on the notion of containment, or merely attempting to slow the Soviet advance. Well, the idea that we should actually offer help to those attempting to reverse that advance seemed outlandish, a deviation from established and comfortable patterns of thought. Yet today we see our country firmly on the side of freedom fighters in Afghanistan, Africa, and Cambodia. El Salvador is safely in the freedom family. When we first got here everyone was talking as if it was Vietnam—Get out of El Salvador—and now there's a healthy democracy there. Grenada has been finally saved. And, yes, aid will soon go to the freedom fighters in Nicaragua.

Of course I could go on discussing national policy—our strategic defense initiative, in particular, that represents another dramatic change, a quantum leap, if you will, in the very way we think about defending our country. But I want to focus, instead, for a moment on all that this first stage of our revolution has meant to you in your States. From the first, our administration took the concept of federalism seriously. You couldn't put a Governor back here in this job that he wouldn't take it seriously. That's the greatest strength and source of freedom in our nation: that we are a federation of sovereign States. For example, we reduced a large number of complicated programs involving the States into a much smaller number of block grants, and that whittled down an awful lot of expensive Federal overhead. We shifted certain programs from Federal to State management. And we instituted a new openness toward the States. This openness is especially visible in the contributions that so many of you have made to the studies we're now finishing on federalism, the American family, and low-income assistance. Still more recently, of course, many of you have taken a strong lead in your States in the national crusade against drug abuse.

Now, it's true that in the early days many of you faced difficulties as we cut back Federal financing of State affairs. And believe me I know what you were going through, because I've been there. But overall, these 3 and more years of economic expansion have put our States and cities alike in good economic shape. And in the large cities that demand special attention from so many of you, a recent study by the Urban Institute concluded that budgets are by and large in good condition. Now, I wish I could say the same thing about Washington. [*Laughter*] Indeed, the study found, as early as the end of 1982, the Nation's cities were financially better off than they had been at any time during the 1970's.

And as we've limited government here in Washington, you in the statehouses have been taking the lead on matters that are important to your own people. In Indiana we've seen merit pay for State employees. In North Carolina we've seen the Year of the Child, a sweeping initiative to protect children from kidnaping, neglect, and other abuses. We've seen the teacher career ladder in Tennessee and New Jersey's alternate route for teacher training, a program that allows certain highly motivated college graduates to teach even if they haven't had the traditional training. We've seen job programs in Oregon, New Hampshire, Illinois, and elsewhere. And we've seen tax incentives used to promote economic growth in programs like Pennsylvania's economic revitalization tax credit.

The Christian Science Monitor put it this way: "Decentralization of power . . . could be one of the most long-lasting effects of" my Presidency. Well, you were always ready and willing to go that route. It was just Washington, for a long time, that thought its main goal should be to try and make the States into administration districts of the Federal Government. Then they ran into a bunch of Governors that didn't agree. And a recent statement by Dick Thornburgh and John Sununu put it like this: "Washington has changed . . . but an even bigger change is going on right now in the States . . . in the cities, in America's communities and neighborhoods." So it is that yet another fundamental, long-lasting, and dramatic change has taken place. Power has stopped flowing to Washington and begun to flow back where it belongs: to the States.

Even though this change is already underway, most of stage one of our revolution has taken place here in Washington, as we've continued to limit the scope of the Federal Government. Now it's time for resources, initiatives, and public attention to shift back to the States still more definitely, still more dramatically—in other words, to alter the balance of power permanently in favor of levels of government that are closer to the people. This is stage two of our revolution. And, yes, this means setting aside liberal, Democratic Governors, fixed by choice and habit alike in their dependency upon Washington—setting them aside for Republican Governors, Governors of energy and new ideas. You know, just last month I campaigned in Detroit for Bill Lucas, one of the most impressive men I've ever met and, as you know, our candidate for Governor of Michigan. Later that day I campaigned in Omaha for Kay Orr, one of the five Republican women running for Governor this year. And I couldn't help but think that those two stops demonstrated perhaps more clearly than anything else ever could: Today it's the GOP that's the party of ideas, the party of the future, the party of opportunity for all.

Now, this year we have an historic chance to win back a majority of statehouses for the first time since 1968, to carry the revolution more decisively out of Washington and into the country. And although the media seems to have a near fixation on the U.S. Senate, there can be no doubt that what happens in the statehouses is of equal, if not greater, importance. Just the other day, Dick Wirthlin—you know our pollster—made a remark that I believe sums it up: "Changes in the States can endure longer than almost anything that happens in Washington." And he said, "I'm playing this one for my grandchildren." And as he is for many of you, Dick Wirthlin is for me sort of like that stockbrokerage firm you've heard about on television: When he talks, I listen. [*Laughter*]

But that's just what this year's State races come down to: contests for the future, contests that will help shape our life in America for our children and our children's children. So, I pledge my full commitment. If there's anything at all we can do to help, just let us know. For in the end, these statehouse races are about freedom, about whether or not freedom in America will be expanded by bringing government closer to the people, about whether or not we give to the people the freedom to dream, to dare, and the freedom to which they, as Americans, are so richly entitled. So, my friends, it's on to stage two.

Now, for the benefit of those candidates for Governor who are here in the audience and have not yet been Governors, I'd like to tell you a little bit about what it's all like when you first step in there. I remember in California, I inherited from a Democratic Governor a State that was in almost as bad a shape as the Federal Government was. And every day it seems someone would stand in front of my desk saying they'd found a new problem. And this went on until I was getting a little harried. And then one day on the way to the office I had the radio on in the car, and it was a disc jockey on. And out of the clear blue sky, he said—and I fell for him—he said, "Every man should take unto himself a wife, because sooner or later something is bound to happen that you can't blame on the Governor." [*Laughter*]

Well, thank you, and God bless you all. And believe me, I'm looking forward to that majority of Republican Governors, because I know that I'll be a lot more comfortable back here. See, I'm outnumbered right now, and I'd like it the other way around. Thanks again.

Note: The President spoke at 7:20 p.m. in the Vista Ballroom at the Vista International Hotel.

Informal Exchange With Reporters on the Budget
October 8, 1986

The President. I have one thing I would like to say—a little statement. We are 8 days into the fiscal year. We do not have a budget. We had a continuing resolution for a few days while the Congress continued to debate. That expires as of midnight tonight, and the Government has no funds. Now, I don't think that we should go for another short-term continuing resolution. I think it is time that we have a budget, and I think it is time that the Congress does not tie to that budget things having to do with armament and national security that will tie my hands now on the eve of going to Iceland to debate and to negotiate with the Soviet Union. And I think the message to Congress should be that it is high time that we have a budget, and a budget that deals with the financial situation and does not try to bring in their views on international relations and national security.

Q. Will you be able to get them to compromise at all?

The President. What?

Q. Are you willing to compromise at all on putting off these amendments until early next year?

The President. And what good would that do? The man I'm talking to across the table would know that all he has to do is wait and the Congress will help him do their work.

Q. You really want to scrap SALT II? It means that much to you?

The President. I want a budget, which I haven't had since I've been here.

Q. You asked them about this yesterday.

The President. What?

Q. You made this request yesterday. What did they [congressional leaders] say?

The President. Let me say I did not get a firm answer.

Q. Mr. President, was there any U.S. involvement in this flight over Nicaragua—carrying the arms—any involvement whatsoever?

The President. I'm glad you asked. Absolutely not.

Q. Are you going to get the Americans back?

The President. What?

Q. Are you trying to get the bodies of the Americans and the live American back?

The President. I don't know what is going on as of this morning with regard to that. While they're American citizens, there is no government connection with that at all.

Q. Was there any U.S. knowledge that those flights were going on?

The President. We've been aware that there are private groups and private citizens that have been trying to help the *contras*—to that extent—but we did not know the exact particulars of what they're doing.

Q. Do you approve of that?

The President. What?

Q. Do you approve of those flights?

The President. Well, we're in a free country where private citizens have a great many freedoms—including the fact that some years ago, many of you spoke approvingly of something called the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in the Spanish Civil War.

Q. Well, did you approve of that?

The President. What?

Q. Were you for that?

The President. I was busy then.

Note: The exchange began at 10:04 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House prior to the President's departure for Raleigh, NC, and Atlanta, GA.

Letter to House Majority Leader Jim Wright on Arms Control and the Meeting With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland

October 8, 1986

Dear Mr. Leader:

Thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to join me for breakfast yesterday and for the opportunity to discuss my upcoming meeting in Iceland. Your expression of support and your suggestion on resolving the obstacles relating to the Continuing Resolution were appreciated.

It is on the subject of the omnibus appropriations bill and its relation to the Iceland meetings that I write to you today. There is no doubt in my mind that all, be they Democrats or Republicans, wish success and progress in our discussions with the Soviets. There are no more pressing concerns for the American people and people around the world than peace and freedom.

Unfortunately, merely wishing for these goals will not allow us to attain them. We have before us a genuine opportunity to advance the prospects for true arms reduction, for progress on human rights, for addressing regional conflicts, and for building on our bilateral relationship. I believe this opportunity results from the resolve shown not just by this Administration but by the Congress and most importantly by the American people.

The American people understand that the Soviets will negotiate only when it is in their interest to do so and when they believe they will do better at the negotiating table than they will do through a continued arms buildup.

I want to address your suggestions on how we might reach final agreement on the Continuing Resolution. If I understood your approach, it was to seek compromise where possible on the outstanding differences of ASAT, chemical weapons, and SDI, but to put off decisions until next March on a moratorium on nuclear testing and adherence to the SALT II sublimits. In addition, you would require my commitment, in the interim, to adhere to the SALT II limitations.

You mentioned that, as Majority Leader, you were being an honest representative of the views of your Democratic colleagues and I respect the spirit in which you offered those thoughts. Nonetheless, I believe this approach would harm the prospects for

Photographic Portfolio

f: Walking with President
C. Aquino of the
es on the Colonade at the
ouse, September 18. ***Left:***
ident Miguel De la
Iurtado of Mexico at the
use, August 13. ***Above***
king with Secretary-
Javier Perez de Cuellar de
at the United Nations in
, NY, September 22.
ght: At the Dothan-
County Chamber of
ce luncheon in Alabama.
Below right: With the U.S.
Helicopter Team in
AL, July 10.

Left: Aboard Marine One, July 4. ***Below left:*** Walking with President Vigdis Finnbogadóttir in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 8. ***Right:*** At Liberty Weekend festivities on Governors Island in New York, NY, July 4. ***Below right:*** At the Illinois State Fair in Springfield, August 12.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR
Edgar County
Dairy Goats

Above left: Greeting Lawrence Martin Jenco in the Oval Office at the White House, August 8. ***Center left:*** Campaigning for gubernatorial candidate Kay Orr in Omaha, NE, September 24. ***Below left:*** Meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Hofdi House in Reykjavik, Iceland, October 11. ***Right:*** Speaking to Kennedy Center Honors recipients in the East Room at the White House, December 7. ***Overleaf:*** At a picnic for the White House press corps in Santa Barbara, CA, August 30.

KAY
NEBRASKA

success at Iceland.

The Soviet leaders are very intelligent and skilled negotiators. The Soviets are careful observers of our political and legislative process. They are watching intently what decisions our government makes on issues critical to them in deciding how they should approach our meetings this weekend. Our system does not mask our differences or our debate—a tradition of debate that is the foundation of strength in an open and free democratic society.

For five and a half years that system has demonstrated a commitment to peace achieved through a position of strength.

Specifically, the actions taken by the Congress in dealing with the Continuing Resolution will send a signal for all to see. Will we go forward maintaining our resolve or will we begin to negotiate with ourselves, jeopardizing the good work that has brought us to our current position? Now for the first time in history, the Soviets are discussing seriously not just limitations on how many more weapons we have but how we can reduce the weapons we already have.

How can I agree to Congressional restrictions on nuclear testing before we agree with the Soviets on adequate verification procedures to avoid cheating and before we agree to eliminate the nuclear weapons which now make nuclear testing necessary? How can I agree to adhere to certain limits of the unratified SALT II treaty when the Soviets have already violated some of its provisions?

Therefore, you should know that I believe any further delay in resolving the differences on the Continuing Resolution beyond the commencement of the talks in Iceland or postponing resolving those differences until sometime next year is unacceptable and could not have my support.

Further, I cannot be forced by the Congress to accept language that restricts our bargaining position at the negotiating table. We must not send a message to the Soviets that could be construed as an incentive to delay undertaking serious discussions now because of a belief that they could get a better deal from the Congress later.

Finally, it is equally important that the outstanding and unresolved domestic issues in the Continuing Resolution also be addressed. These items are as much of an impediment to finalizing the budget as are the national security-related matters.

I have instructed my staff to continue to work earnestly with the Congress to facilitate the completion of a Continuing Resolution that I can sign. I also want to reiterate the appeal I made to you and your colleagues yesterday. Partisan differences on national security issues must be set aside during this crucial time in our negotiations with the Soviets. I also want to restate my hope that I will go to Iceland with your trust, confidence and support—I won't let you down.

Sincerely,

/s/RONALD REAGAN

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator James T. Broyhill in Raleigh, North Carolina

October 8, 1986

The President. Thank you all very much. I really feel a warm welcome all the way, and I look up at that banner there and find I've got some fraternity brothers in the crowd. [*Applause*] All right. Well, it's wonderful to see you again. And it's a pleasure to be with all of you and to be back in the Tar Heel State. Some of you may have heard that I'm leaving on a——

Audience. Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Some of you may have heard that I'm leaving on a journey tomorrow that'll take me to Iceland to meet General Secretary Gorbachev. It's a challenge any time two leaders from major powers get together. In this case, we'll be laying the foundation for a full-fledged summit which, if things go right in these preparatory sessions, will be held here in the United States. It's times like these, when diplomacy is being conducted at the highest level, that I'm particularly grateful for the way that we, as a free people, pull together. I think the best policy is America's time-tested tradition of leaving politics at the water's edge. It's great to know when I look over my shoulder that the folks back home are with me. I won't be seeing Republicans or Democrats, I'll be seeing Americans. So, I'm just going to count on your support and prayers in the days ahead. That's a source of strength which makes all the difference for free countries like ours.

And again, it's good to be with you. As the Governor hinted, I have a soft spot in my heart for the people of North Carolina. Over my political career, I've come here on so many occasions to ask for your support. And whether I was running for the Presidency or trying to rally the public behind our economic recovery program or trying to keep tax reform alive, you've never let me down. And without you, nothing we've done would've been possible. And if we stick together, nobody, but nobody, is going to turn us back. It's fitting that I come to you now in this last election in which I will have a personal stake to ask for your help. It's a make-or-break election, and we've got a standard bearer here in North Carolina to be proud of. I'm asking you a personal favor: For North Carolina, for your country, please cast your ballot for Jim Broyhill for the United States Senate.

Jim Broyhill has been a stalwart of our cause his entire adult life. You know, there's a story about a pig and a chicken that went to town. They were going to go look for jobs in the city. And they came to a place—it was a restaurant—and a sign in the window: Ham and eggs, $1.50. And the chicken suggested they go in and apply. And the pig says: "Well, that's all right for you. For you it only requires a contribution. For me it's a total commitment." [*Laughter*] Well, Jim Broyhill has been in Congress since 1963, and it would be difficult to find an elected official who has been more totally committed to the interests of his constituents and the interests of his country.

In those dark days before the 1980 election, when our government was dominated by liberal politicians, Jim fought courageously for sane and responsible policies. But the liberals were in the driver's seat, and they drove America right to the edge of an economic disaster. They gave us unbearable inflation, 21-percent interest rates, business decline, swelling unemployment, and a lot of talk about how we, the American people, were to blame. Do you remember those words out of Washington, that we had to lower our expectations, that we suffered from a malaise? Well, the American people knew who was to blame. And this November the tax, tax, spend, spend crowd is going to find out that lighter-than-air liberalism is no longer fashionable.

It took an enormous effort—Jim was a star player on the team—but, together, we turned America away from decline and uncertainty and put her back on the road to more jobs and opportunity. America has now had 46 months of economic growth. And this year more people have been working and a higher percentage of our population has been employed than ever before in our history. In view of some of the young people that are here, I think they ought to know, when they start talking about employment figures, how it's based. It is believed that the unemployment potential pool in our country consists of everybody, male and female, 16 years and up all the way. And today 61.3 percent of that potential pool is employed, and that is the highest percentage we've ever had. And you're doing better than a lot of the rest of the country because here, in North Carolina, unemployment is down to 5.4 percent. And just one thought: We accomplished this and, at the same time, kept inflation lower than it's been for over 20 years.

And America owes you thanks for the progress we've made; this because you sent to Washington individuals who turned out to be real heroes in some of the most crucial economic battles of our time. Congressmen Howard Coble, Bill Hendon, and Alex McMillan have been terrific. Representative

Bill Cobey is a real champion. You can be proud of the respect and influence he's developed in such a short time. And, of course, there's an individual whose very name causes liberals to break out in a nervous rash—[*laughter*]—a friend of mine and a champion of our cause, Senator Jesse Helms. And one who is not with us today perhaps deserves the highest accolades of all. He was a gentleman, a scholar, a man of deep conviction and high principle. When the battle was hot and the outcome of the vote uncertain, he could not stand yet we all looked up to him. He will be missed. And today let us pledge we will carry on the work of Senator John East. John, when he was with us, and these others reflect a noble tradition here in North Carolina.

And no one personifies that better than the man who we're here to support—Jim Broyhill. Jim's legislative know-how and insight into the way things get done makes him one of the most effective legislators I know. And on top of that, he works hard. And the evidence of that, as you've already been told, is here: all of this and all of you gathered here to support him. And he knew his duty in these closing days of the Congress was to be there on the floor if a vote was needed. And so, he's there. Yet, just as important as skill and diligence, Jim Broyhill shares with all of us a vision of a strong, opportunity-filled America. He's a man of high character who'll nurture those family and religious values at the heart of our society; a man who has his priorities straight.

Instead of seeking more government and controls, Jim has been one of the most dedicated warriors in our battle to invigorate America's economy and to unleash the enterprise and creativity of the market. As the ranking Republican on the House Energy and Commerce Committee, he was on the frontline of putting our economy back on track. He stood firm, and since the recovery began, over 11½ million new jobs have been created in America. Now, that's what I call a Republican jobs program. When Jim is in Washington, you're never far from his mind. For example, he's impressed on our administration the importance of tough enactment of our international trade agreements. And let me assure you that Jim's message is loud and clear. American industry deserves open markets and a level playing field. And that's why we've turned up the heat on our trading partners.

Just within the last week, we took two major actions against Japan. First, we informed them that, in response to illegal trade practices, we will cut back Japanese imports of lightweight polyester fabrics by almost 50 percent. On Monday, our unprecedented fair trade action against Japan's tobacco monopoly ended in a great success. Japan announced that it is dropping its tariff on American tobacco products. And that's the way it's going to be: Free trade means fair trade, or it's no deal. James T. Broyhill, the "T" must stand for textiles or tobacco. [*Laughter*] I don't know which one, but for one thing sure—if you're not doing right by America, it means trouble.

Jim also firmly believes, as I do, that it's better for working people to keep more of what they earn than to have government tax it away and channel it into the bureaucracy. In 1982 our across-the-board tax cut reduction—or tax rate reduction and indexing brought to a screeching halt the automatic tax hikes that had been pushing working people into higher and higher brackets. And in that battle, Jim fought tooth and nail against fierce liberal opposition in the House. As a Member of the Senate, he fought just as hard and helped win the day for tax reform. The pundits said it couldn't be done. Jim Broyhill said it had to be done. Together with the support of you, the people, we've brought down the tax rates, overhauled the system, and made the tax code more fair for every American.

The big spenders in Congress, however, have already announced plans to raise taxes the first chance they get. Jim's opponent [Terry Sanford], if he gets the chance, will be their willing accomplice because, when it comes to raising taxes, he's a pro. He was raising taxes back when I was still making movies. [*Laughter*] Believe me, when it comes to reruns, "Bedtime For Bonzo" is better than "Tax Time With Terry." [*Laughter*] Well, Jim knows that it's more important to protect the family budget than to fill the Federal budget. Jim wants to keep our taxes low and fair. He has pledged to stand with me in opposition to any attempt to raise your tax rates and undermine the progress we've made. If for no other reason than that, I think you should stand by him. I can count on you, can't I? [*Applause*]

But what America needs is the kind of solid, conservative leadership that Jim offers. And on the drug issue, Jim is working to mobilize our people against this evil. And again, he's not offering easy answers, but real solutions. My wife, Nancy, has the best one I've heard yet when it comes to drugs—it requires a commitment from all of us to help our friends, our neighbors, our classmates and colleagues to "just say no." You know, she gave that as an answer to a question from a student in a school out in Oakland, California. She was speaking to them on this subject. And one student asked, "Well, what can we do when we're offered drugs?" And she said, "Just say no." Today there are more than 10,000 Just Say No clubs in schools across the United States.

The proliferation of drugs has been part of a crime epidemic that can be traced to, among other things, liberal judges who are unwilling to get tough with the criminal element in this society. We don't need a bunch of sociology majors on the bench. What we need are strong judges who will aggressively use their authority to protect our families, communities, and our way of life; judges who understand that punishing wrongdoers is our way of protecting the innocent; and judges who do not hesitate to put criminals where they belong—behind bars. And since coming to Washington, we've been appointing just such people to the bench. And I'm delighted to find out, with a concrete example right here today, that your good Governor, Jim Martin, has been doing the same thing. It's already beginning to have an effect. Average sentences for drug-related and other crimes are up, significantly up.

Today Senator Strom Thurmond and Jim Broyhill are in the majority on the Senate Judiciary Committee overseeing judicial appointments. Without Jim Broyhill and a Republican Senate majority, that job will be turned over to Teddy Kennedy and Joe Biden.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. You can strike a blow against the drugs, thugs, and hoodlums by casting your vote for Jim and keeping him as a force for law and order in the United States Senate. The future of our country, its safety and security, is in our hands.

And about the future, one thing is certain: The people of this State can be proud of the part that North Carolina has played and continues to play in the preservation of our freedom. You're the home of Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune, Cherry Point, and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base. It's consistent, then, that just like North Carolina, Jim has been second to none in his support for a strong national defense. He's currently on the Senate Armed Services Committee and is a powerful force for strength and security.

We've made great progress—with liberals kicking, screaming, and fighting us all the way—in rebuilding our military strength. Yet what makes me especially happy is that, in these last 5½ years, we've made certain that every individual who serves his country knows how much we appreciate the job he or she is doing. We've restored pride in those who wear the military uniform of the United States. Missed me. [The President referred to a loud background noise.] [*Laughter*] But I don't know of anything I'm prouder of than those young people of ours that are in uniform today. God love them, they deserve our pride. We've done our best to see that those defending our country have the weapons and equipment they need. We've revitalized the Western alliance. And I'm happy to report that after 5½ years, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism. In fact, one small country, Grenada, has been brought back into the family of free nations.

This coming election means so much to our country. By helping determine which party controls the United States Senate, you'll determine, to a large degree, what direction our country goes. The big spenders and taxers will weaken our defense, raise taxes on our working people, send our economy back into a tailspin, and open the cage, turning the inflation monster loose on America again. But with your help, and with Jim Broyhill in the Senate, we're not going to let that happen. And now is the time to reach out to the many members of the other party who share our values and enlist them in our cause. I was a member of the other party myself, so I know it takes a little coaxing. What we're doing is too important not to make certain everyone who sympathizes with our cause joins and gets out the vote. Our ranks are being bolstered by those changing registration, and also a flood of young, first-time voters.

One thing I will always enjoy is meeting America's young people. I'm so pleased that so many of them are here today. I've seen them at rallies like this across the country, in schools, in workplaces, and on our military bases. And you know something? General George Marshall once described our secret weapon in World War II as—when he was asked what it was, he said, "Just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." And do you know something? Simply put, this generation is the best darn bunch of kids we've ever had. I know we must have a few from Enloe and Sanderson High Schools and Meredith College with us today. Well, you know, they're what this election is all about—the kind of America that we will leave to them. And I promise all of you, those of my generation pledge to you, you're going to take over in a country that's just as free and full of opportunity as it was when we took over those many years ago.

You've got a great Governor, you've got a great two Senators right now. Keep it that way. And send back all that other A-Team, that I just mentioned a little while ago, to the Congress. Yes, sir, Mr. Cobey, he's among them. And just make sure that we don't let them down. Make sure that they stay right where they are. And all I can say to all of you is—and I know there must be some Democrats in a crowd of this kind, and there must be some who once were Democrats, as I was. But that's because—and why I still urge this change—is because all across this country are millions of patriotic Democrats who are not content to follow the liberal leadership of their party and who find themselves more in tune with our principles today than they do with that leadership. And I just want you to know if you're here: You sure are welcome. We're pleased to have you.

Get out and vote and make sure your neighbors do the same thing. And thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:45 a.m. at the Raleigh Civic and Convention Center. He was introduced by Gov. James G. Martin. Following his remarks, the President attended a reception for major donors to Senator Broyhill's campaign at the center. He then traveled to Atlanta, GA.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Mack Mattingly in Atlanta, Georgia

October 8, 1986

The President. Thank you very much. If they'd have done that in Hollywood, I might have stuck around. [*Laughter*] Well, thank you all very much. And thank you very much. We have to have Mack Mattingly back there, because we'd be lost without that smile in Washington. I want you to know that the fellow you see standing before you considers himself one lucky man. You see, this is my second visit to Georgia in just less than a week. I guess you could say that, like an old sweet song, I've got Georgia on my mind.

And it's good to be in the home State of a member of the Cabinet, our Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Jim Miller. He was going to be here today, because this is his home, but just like Mack and the others, he had to stay there to keep counting when they start talking budget, as they're talking in the Congress. Somebody's got to watch them. But I thank you, State Chairman Paul Coverdell, for allowing me to be here to campaign for Guy Davis and the entire Republican ticket and to commend the Georgia GOP for all the fine work it's doing.

You know, one of the pleasures in visiting Georgia is that I get to tell stories that folks up in Washington don't always understand—stories that involve a little southern humor, like the one of the Yankee who was driving down through the South and——

Audience member. Talk louder!

The President. What? Louder? He was driving down through the South, and there was an accident. And the southern gentleman whose car he'd hit got out of his car, and he got out. And neither one of them were hurt, and the cars weren't too badly damaged. And then the southerner, with true southern hospitality, said, "You look a little shook up. Wait a minute." Reached back in his car and came out with a bottle and said, "Here, take a slug of this. I think it'll make you feel better." So, the Yankee did, and then he was urged to do it again and take another one. He said, "Really, it'll settle your nerves." And so he did. After about the third time, why, he got a little guilty feeling and said to the southern fellow who'd been so kind, "Look," he said, "I'm drinking it all here." He said, "Here, you have a drink. You just going to stand there?" And the southerner says, "Yes. I'm just going to stand here until the police come." [*Laughter*]

Well, it was good to take off on Air Force One this morning—good to leave behind the big government and special interests of Washington—to come here to Atlanta and the real America: the America of hard work, patriotism, and the kind of peaches that just don't grow along the Potomac. But it was a matter of great importance that brought me, a matter that will directly affect the lives of every Georgian and, indeed, of every citizen of the United States. For what happens in this great State on election day will help determine the kinds of jobs that you and all Americans can get, the taxes we pay, and the kinds of schools our children and grandchildren will be able to attend.

This brings me to a man that I have the feeling happens to have a few friends here today, a certain United States Senator by the name of Mack Mattingly. Mack Mattingly is a hard-working man of integrity and one of those rare figures in our public life who's more interested in results than headlines. Like me, Mack spent most of his life in the private sector. He knows what it means to earn a paycheck and meet a payroll and raise a family on a balanced budget. I guess that's one reason that Mack and I have become such good friends. He has a quality that some would call old-fashioned, but that I just have to believe is more important today than ever. That quality is called character. And don't you believe it's important to keep character in our government? [*Applause*] And a second reason that Mack and I have become good friends is that we were elected in the same year, 1980. And ever since, we've worked side by side to revive our economy, rebuild our defenses, and restore the American spirit. I've relied on Mack in the battle to balance the Federal budget by passing the line-item veto. And we're going to keep on trying until it gets done. Forty-three Governors in this country have it; the President should have it. In the more than a hundred years since the line-item veto was first proposed, no one has come closer to getting it passed than Mack. And I just have to believe we need Mack Mattingly back in the Senate, so we can finally get the line-item veto and restore common sense to the budget process once and for all.

I want to tell you, having been a Governor myself, I've been shocked. This country's budget process at the national level is a mess. Congress has had 8 months to come up with a budget and has failed to do so. And now, we're 8 days into the new fiscal year. Now, hours before my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, the House Democrats are trying to tie my hands with restrictive language on foreign policy issues—issues that should be decided at a negotiating table with the Soviets, not at a congressional committee table. I could look across the table in Iceland in a couple of days at a man who could be sitting there thinking: If they had their way, he doesn't have to negotiate with me, he'll just wait for Congress to get him what he wants. I call on the House Democrats to act on the budget now. They should act responsibly, they should stop playing politics and jeopardizing the success of our Icelandic talks.

In the crusade against drugs, Mack has proven invaluable, passing legislation that authorizes the President to withhold funds from any country not cooperating in our antidrug effort. And I want you to know that Mack's wife, Carolyn, is the founder and president of the bipartisan Congressional Families for Drug-Free Youth. Carolyn and Nancy have traveled and worked together in this crusade against drugs. And Carolyn, Nancy wanted me to be sure and say hello.

And so it's been, throughout these nearly 6 years—in all the great battles and accomplishments—Mack Mattingly has been right there working for Georgia every day. And back in 1980 when Mack and I were elected, the American economy was the worst mess since the Great Depression. Government was everywhere: running up taxes, causing inflation, raising interest rates, and taking bigger and bigger shares of your earnings. To get big government off your backs and out of your pockets, we slowed government growth, slashed needless regulations, and enacted an across-the-board personal income tax cut of nearly 25 percent. Then we indexed taxes, making it impossible for inflation to push you into higher and higher tax brackets ever again. Congress was sitting back and knew, until the indexing took place, that every time a worker got a cost-of-living pay raise that didn't make him any richer; just kept him even with the growing inflation. But the number of dollars determines the bracket of the income tax that you're in. And so, he would wind up poorer because he'd wind up paying more income tax, even though he hadn't improved himself one bit.

Now, critics dubbed our plan Reaganomics and predicted economic ruin. Let's look at what's happened instead. Inflation has fallen from more than 12 percent to less than 2 percent. Interest rates are down. Mortgage rates are down and housing starts are up, helping industries like timber. And just listen to this: During these nearly 4 years of economic growth, we've seen the creation of more than 11½ million jobs in the United States. Now, that is more jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in the last 10 years. You know, I could tell our economic program was working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*] In the midst of this economic expansion, it's true that certain sectors of our economy had lagged behind—sectors like farming, for example. But I pledge to you today that I will not rest, and Mack will not rest, until every region of our country and every sector of our economy share in the national prosperity.

Perhaps the most important aspect of our economic efforts involves all that Mack and others like him have done to promote growth by giving our nation a comprehensive tax reform—a tax reform that will make our entire tax system simpler and fairer and enable some 8 out of 10 Americans to pay Federal income taxes of 15 percent or less. Sounds pretty good to me. How does it sound to you? [*Applause*] Now, the Democratic leadership has been saying that once our tax reform program is in place, the rates will be raised to pay for more spending. Well, that would be an intolerable breach of faith with the American people. We didn't achieve this historic tax reform to have it undermined by the big taxers. I pledge today to oppose any effort to raise the tax rates and negate the hard-fought progress that we've made, and I'm calling on all Members of the Congress to take that same pledge. Ask them to do something that I know Mack's more than happy to do himself. Ask them to take that pledge on tax rates—that they will be held at 15 and 28 percent for individuals and 34 percent for the corporations.

And if I could add something here, in the House of Representatives, your fellow Georgian, Newt Gingrich, is a leader in the fight against any tax increase. And Pat Swindall was among the first to take the pledge. They're great Representatives for Georgia and the country. And I wonder if you'd do me the favor of sending Joe Morecraft and Portia Scott to join them?

In foreign affairs, Mack and I've worked to make America strong and respected once again. We've begun the rebuilding of our nation's defenses. In the Navy alone, we've gone from fewer than 480 battle-ready ships to more than 550, well on the way to our goal of 600. And we've seen morale

soar among our men and women in uniform as we've provided them with the pay and training that they've always deserved. You know, if I could interject something here—as we landed today at Dobbins Air Force Base and saw those fine service families, it occurred to me that you here in Georgia have always treated our Armed Services with esteem, even when some in other parts of the country thought it was somehow unstylish or old-fashioned. The good people of this great State have never been ashamed of the flag. And, my friends, isn't it good to have the rest of the country join you again in treating our men and women in uniform with respect? [*Applause*] It's still a difficult and dangerous world, but with Mack's help—especially as chairman of the subcommittee that handles military construction—we've made America stronger and better prepared to deal with it. And something else—I just have to believe that every nickel-and-dime dictator and terrorist knows that if he chooses to tangle with the United States of America, he'll have to pay a price. And those young people that I mentioned a moment ago, they are the peacekeepers. And would you be interested in knowing something? We have the highest percentage of high school graduates in uniform that we have ever had in the history of this country, even when we had the draft.

Restored prosperity at home, renewed strength and self-assurance abroad—this is the story of the past 6 years, the story in which Mack Mattingly has played such a central role. And now Mack faces an opponent who wants to undo that story, who wants to take us all back to the days of self-doubt and weakness—back to the days of tax and tax and spend and spend. To tell you the truth, when I even think about the record Mack's opponent has put together in Congress, it sort of touches my temperature control. In 1985 Mack's opponent voted against me almost two-thirds of the time, substantially more than any other member of the Georgia delegation in Congress. For example, Mack's opponent voted for a budget that would have eliminated tax indexing and done away with the third year of our tax cut—in short, a budget that would have made your taxes higher.

And listen to this: In 1982, every member of the Georgia delegation voted in favor of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution—except one. So, let me ask you: Which one is Mack's opponent? [*Laughter*] That's right, the one who voted wrong. In the early 1980's every member of the Georgia delegation voted in favor of strengthening our defenses by building the much-needed B–1 bomber—except one. Which one is Mack's opponent? The one who voted wrong. Earlier this year, Georgia Senator Sam Nunn and Georgia Congressman Richard Ray led the effort to send aid to the freedom fighters of Nicaragua, brave men and women who are struggling against Communists for the liberty of their homeland. Every member of the Georgia delegation voted for that aid—except one. And who do you suppose is Mack's opponent? The one who voted wrong.

Well, it's happened again and again and again. On 147 different occasions, Mack's opponent was the only member of the Georgia delegation to cast the wrong vote. Put his record together and a clear profile emerges. Mack's opponent wants more big government. He's voted to make America weaker. And believe me, he wants the Government to take more of your money. He's out of step with our administration, but more important, he's out of step with Georgia, and he's out of step with you. Come to think of it, Mack's opponent has voted against our administration just about as often as Teddy Kennedy has. You wouldn't want a Senator who's as liberal as Teddy Kennedy, would you?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. You know, less than 2 weeks ago I spoke in Michigan and Nebraska, and not long before that in Alabama and Louisiana. And everywhere I've gone, I've seen something that touched me, something that gives heart to all who can still remember the self-doubt and weakness at home and abroad that marked so much of the sixties and seventies. Today, here in Atlanta, I see it again. Call it confidence, self-assurance, what you will. It's a renewed understanding that, for all our faults, ours is a nation of goodness and greatness; that despite our mistakes in the world, we've stood for human freedom with greater consistency and courage than any other nation in history; that if only we have faith, if only we look not to government but to ourselves, we can create a new and lasting era of opportunity and prosperity. And come to think of it, what I've seen has a name. It's called love of country.

You can feel this new spirit everywhere. Right here in Georgia, there's an especially moving story of neighbor helping neighbor in the best American tradition. In the north Georgia town of Gainesville, population 15,200, virtually the entire community has come together to help seven motherless boys hold their family together. When Terry, the oldest O'Kelley boy, was only 15, his mother died. When his father disappeared, Terry and his brothers moved in with their grandfather. Terry dropped out of high school to work 70 hours a week at a poultry plant to keep the boys together. But when their grandfather died, the four youngest brothers had to be committed to foster care.

Then Jack Hodge, a local poultry distributor, came to the rescue. He persuaded creditors to reduce or forgive the boys' debts. He launched a fund drive at his church. And when the boys' trailer was gutted by fire, Jack Hodge and dozens of volunteers donated their time and skills to build the O'Kelley boys a four-bedroom house. In Terry O'Kelley's words: "Six months ago, we didn't have a friend in the world. Now we have more friends than you can shake a stick at." And as Jack Hodge said: "I'm not running for office, but I believe it's a duty to help people if you can." Ladies and gentlemen, will you join me in welcoming two authentic American heroes, Terry O'Kelley and Jack Hodge. Would you stand up, please? O'Kelley—say, you boys wouldn't happen to be Irish, would you? [*Laughter*]

This American sense of can-do, this sense that with a little gumption the future can be made better—this is what Mack Mattingly, and I believe our nation, stands for. And so it is that I ask you to cast a vote that will help me to be the President you elected me to be. But even more, I ask you to cast a vote for yourselves, for your children, and for your children's children. You know, I'm so delighted when I come to a rally like this and see all these young people that are here because whether they know it or not, they're what these elections are all about. We of my generation have to pledge to them that when it comes their turn to take over, they're going to take over a country that has as much freedom and opportunity as we had when we started and took over.

My friends, send your Republican slate into the offices, the statehouse, and to the Congress. And I ask you, send Mack Mattingly back to the United States Senate. Thank you very much, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:58 p.m. at the Omni Coliseum. Earlier, the President attended a reception for major donors to Senator Mattingly's reelection campaign at the coliseum. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Proclamation 5538—Mental Illness Awareness Week, 1986

October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Because of the fear and ignorance of some Americans, the mentally ill often are reluctant to seek the treatments that could alleviate their physical symptoms and emotional pain. Many who are being deprived of a happy and productive future because their mental disorders go unrecognized or ignored could be helped with appropriate mental health treatment. Our Nation can no longer afford the price of the stigma against the mentally ill.

The emotional and physical price paid by

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the mentally ill and their families is incalculable. It is time to bring about change. We must understand that mental illnesses are real—not imaginary or self-inflicted—and that some are caused by biochemical or brain dysfunctions that require medical attention in addition to supportive services.

We must also become more aware that appropriate treatment can lift depression, ameliorate hallucinations and delusions, relieve panic and anxiety, and overcome dysfunctional behavior and thinking patterns. We must also realize that treatment of mental illness restores productivity to the treated, reduces their use of other health services, and increases their social independence.

Research has prompted unparalleled growth in scientific knowledge about mental illness. New technologies have permitted study of the living brain and elucidated its linkages to normal and abnormal behaviors. Such research has profound implications for all of us because it offers hope for those with the most devastating and resistant disorders and because it provides clues to the bases of human behavior.

In recognition of the urgent need to educate the American public about mental illnesses and their treatments, the Congress, by Public Law 99–404, has designated the week of October 5 through October 11, 1986, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 5 through October 11, 1986, as Mental Illness Awareness Week. I call upon all people of the United States to observe such week with ceremonies and activities designed to exchange fear of mental illness for knowledge of its causes and treatments and to replace stigma against the mentally ill with understanding of their needs and suffering.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:38 a.m., October 9, 1986]

Proclamation 5539—National Fire Fighters Day, 1986

October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Our Nation's fire fighters protect our lives, our families, and the economic life of our communities from the threat of fire. Many valiant fire fighters have given their lives, and all daily risk death or injury, to preserve the lives of others and to protect our property and resources from destruction.

Our more than 2 million professional and volunteer fire fighters make countless contributions and sacrifices for their fellow citizens. In 1984, these fire fighters responded to more than 2 million fires and more than 8 million non-fire emergencies. These brave Americans well deserve our gratitude and public recognition.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–343, has designated October 8, 1986, as "National Fire Fighters Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, October 8, 1986, as National Fire Fighters Day, and I urge all Americans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the

United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:39 a.m., October 9, 1986*]

Proclamation 5540—General Pulaski Memorial Day, 1986
October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On October 11, the United States celebrates General Pulaski Memorial Day, an opportunity for all Americans to reflect on Casimir Pulaski's achievements as a leader and a soldier in our country's struggle for freedom in the Revolutionary War.

General Pulaski died on October 11, 1779, from wounds suffered while he led a cavalry charge during the siege of Savannah. Forced to flee his homeland of Poland after struggling for his country's independence, he generously put his skills as a soldier and military tactician at the service of our fledgling Nation.

General Pulaski asked to be buried at sea, that the waves might carry him back to his native Poland. Polish Americans recognize and revere his abiding ties to a Poland where faith, sacrifice, and selfless toil for liberty are the bedrock of that nation's proud traditions. General Pulaski's heroism is an inspiration as well to all Americans. He recognized no barriers of culture, language, or history in humanity's universal search for individual rights and for political and religious liberty.

General Pulaski's spirit survives today—in our hearts and in the rights enshrined in our Constitution. We can enjoy our freedoms because of the enduring vision for which Casimir Pulaski fought and died. We stand for these rights in our dialogue with other nations, where each released political prisoner, every gain for a free press or freedom of worship, or any progress toward freedom of speech and assembly is a new victory in the struggle General Pulaski undertook more than 200 years ago.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Saturday, October 11, 1986, as General Pulaski Memorial Day, and I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day. In addition, I encourage the people of the United States to commemorate this occasion as appropriate throughout the land.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:40 a.m., October 9, 1986*]

Proclamation 5541—Columbus Day, 1986

October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Each year, we are privileged to honor Christopher Columbus, whose epic voyages of discovery shaped the development of the Western Hemisphere. This great explorer won a place in history and in the hearts of all Americans because he challenged the unknown and thereby found a New World.

Columbus remains loved today. With his faith, vision, and courage, he could navigate beyond his world's horizons. He left a wide wake for all those to follow who would dream as he dreamed, who would defy the naysayers and dare to strive for new goals. Follow him they did; and may they ever do so, those who would make the New World ever new with all the ingenuity, energy, and boldness they have.

Americans of Italian descent are proud to say that Columbus, a son of Genoa, was the first of many Italians to come to America and a powerful reason the United States and Italy share the unique friendship they do. Those of Spanish descent likewise point out that Spain made Columbus's voyages possible and that he is the first link in the friendship of the United States and Spain. All Americans share in this just pride.

We are nearing the year 1992, when the world will celebrate the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the Americas. The Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, a distinguished group of Americans aided by representatives from Spain and Italy, held its initial working sessions in Chicago, Miami, and San Juan, cities that are planning major commemorative events in 1992. It also began a report to the Congress, to be delivered in September 1987, that will make recommendations about our Nation's observance of the celebration.

The passage of time—nearly half a millennium—has not dimmed the glory of the Admiral of the Ocean Seas, nor could it ever.

In tribute to Christopher Columbus, the Congress, by joint resolution approved April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 657), as modified by the Act of June 28, 1968 (82 Stat. 250), has requested the President to proclaim the second Monday in October of each year as "Columbus Day."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Monday, October 13, 1986, as Columbus Day. I invite the people of this Nation to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies in honor of this great explorer. I also direct that the flag of the United States be displayed on all public buildings on the appointed day in honor of Christopher Columbus.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:41 a.m., October 9, 1986*]

Proclamation 5542—American Liver Foundation National Liver Awareness Month, 1986

October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Liver diseases claim 50,000 lives in the United States each year and are the fourth leading cause of death of Americans between the ages of 15 and 65. There are more than 100 liver disorders. Some of these are progressively debilitating and often fatal. Liver diseases strike infants, children, adolescents, and adults, regardless of sex, race, or economic status. Unfortunately, people with liver disease suffer not only physically from the disease, but also emotionally from the unjust stigma placed on them by the common, but mistaken, notion that liver disease is caused only by alcoholism.

Through the American Liver Foundation, a network of volunteers, families, researchers, and health care professionals throughout the United States has dedicated itself to funding and increasing research to find the causes, treatments, cures, and ways to prevent these devastating diseases. The American Liver Foundation, the only national organization to focus on all types of liver disease, is committed to promoting the health of all Americans by increasing public awareness of all conditions that can lead to liver disease and by supporting and enhancing the quality of life for those individuals and their families who must cope with a liver disease.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 202, has designated the month of October 1986 as "American Liver Foundation National Liver Awareness Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1986 as American Liver Foundation National Liver Awareness Month. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical, and health care organizations and professionals to learn more about the liver, to support appropriate efforts to discover the causes and cures of all types of liver disease, and to aid those who suffer from the crushing physical, psychological, and financial burden of a liver disease.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:06 p.m., October 9, 1986*]

Proclamation 5543—National Down Syndrome Month, 1986

October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Down Syndrome is the most common genetic birth defect associated with mental handicap. Approximately one in 800 babies is born with Down Syndrome.

Over the last decade, Americans have become more aware of the accomplishments and the potential of developmentally disabled people, particularly those with Down Syndrome, thanks to the efforts of concerned physicians, teachers, and parents' groups such as the National Down Syndrome Congress and the National Down

Syndrome Society.

As a result, we have programs to educate new parents of babies with Down Syndrome, special education classes within mainstreamed programs in schools, vocational training for competitive employment in the work force, and preparation for young adults with Down Syndrome for independent living in the community.

Paralleling these improvements in educational opportunities are advances in medical treatment that are enhancing the outlook for those born with this condition. In addition, the public is showing increased acceptance of people with Down Syndrome. We must continue our efforts to dispel myths about Down Syndrome and the degree to which it is disabling.

Because we live, regrettably, in an age when some people no longer value every human life regardless of condition, we must be vigilant in recalling that "all men are created equal" and that people with Down Syndrome have the same rights to "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" that we all do. We have a duty to see that they receive all the help they need, before birth, in the nursery, and throughout life. Our heritage as Americans bids us do no less.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 321, has designated the month of October 1986 as "National Down Syndrome Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1986 as National Down Syndrome Month. I invite all concerned citizens, agencies, and organizations to unite during October with appropriate observances and activities directed toward assisting affected individuals and their families to enjoy to the fullest the blessings of life.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:07 p.m., October 9, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 9.

Proclamation 5544—National Spina Bifida Month, 1986
October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Spina bifida strikes one to two of every one thousand babies born in the United States. It is the most common crippler of newborns. When this disease occurs, the baby's spinal cord forms abnormally and the arches of the vertebrae, the bones that surround the cord, fail to develop. The spinal cord or its protective tissue may be displaced outside the spinal canal. Nerves supplying the legs, bladder, and bowel are incompletely developed or damaged.

The nerve damage resulting from this disease can have devastating consequences, including muscle paralysis, loss of sensation in the skin, and spine and limb deformities. Most babies with spina bifida also develop hydrocephalus—a potentially dangerous buildup of fluid pressure within the brain.

But thanks to important advances in neurosurgery and antibiotic therapy, a baby born with spina bifida today has between an 80 and 95 percent chance for survival. And the development of new surgical and bracing procedures and devices to compensate for lost function have made it possible for patients to lead more active and normal lives.

Research now under way in the Nation's scientific laboratories is aimed at improving our understanding the cause of this disease and developing methods to prevent it. Much of this work is being done by scientists supported by the Federal government's National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Voluntary agencies like the Spina Bifida Association of America, the National Easter Seal Society, and the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation also promote vital research and provide essential services and encouragement to families. In the work of these agencies, and that of the researchers and clinicians they sponsor, lies the hope that we will one day conquer spina bifida.

To enhance public awareness of the problem of spina bifida, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 368, has designated the month of October 1986 as "National Spina Bifida Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1986 as National Spina Bifida Month, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate observances and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 8th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:08 p.m., October 9, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 9.

Proclamation 5545—National Job Skills Week, 1986

October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The economy of the United States, in the midst of one of the longest sustained periods of growth since World War II, is creating a record number of new jobs. More Americans are at work now than ever before. Technological advances in all areas of American industry are contributing not only to the growth in the number of jobs, but to sustained growth in productivity. The dynamic changes occurring in our own marketplace as well as in the global economy will place an even greater emphasis on the development of new job skills.

One of America's greatest competitive assets is the high quality and productivity of its work force. It is appropriate, therefore, that Americans have come to understand the changes that are underway in the workplace and the demands these developments are generating for new skills. In order to focus national attention on the role of job training efforts in maintaining a competitive work force, the Congress adopted House Joint Resolution 721 designating the week of October 12 through October 18, 1986, as "National Job Skills Week."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 12 through October 18, 1986, as National Job Skills Week, and I urge all Americans and interested groups to observe this week with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:09 p.m., October 9, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 9.

Proclamation 5546—National School Lunch Week, 1986
October 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since 1946, the National School Lunch Program has made it possible for our Nation's children to enjoy nutritious, well-balanced, low-cost lunches. Now in its 40th year, this Program stands as a remarkable example of a successful partnership between Federal and State governments and local communities to make food and technical assistance available in an effort to provide a more nutritious diet for students.

The National School Lunch Program demonstrates our commitment to the promotion of the health and well-being of our youth. Under its auspices, more than 23 million lunches are served daily in nearly 90,000 schools throughout our country. The success of this effort is largely due to resourceful and creative food service managers and staff working in cooperation with government personnel, parents, teachers, and members of civic groups.

By joint resolution approved October 9, 1962, the Congress designated the week beginning on the second Sunday of October in each year as "National School Lunch Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 12, 1986, as National School Lunch Week, and I call upon all Americans to give special and deserved recognition to those people at the State and local level who, through their dedicated and innovative efforts, have made it possible to have a successful school lunch program.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:10 p.m., October 9, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 9.

Proclamation 5547—Leif Erikson Day, 1986
October 9, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Millions of people in the United States trace their origins to the Nordic countries. Their ancestors came here in search of new land, new opportunity, and the ability to work and prosper in this land of freedom and justice. Courage and an adventurous spirit brought them here; strength and determination have brought success to a great many. Those characteristics well describe Leif Erikson, the first Nordic we know to have visited North America.

Leif Erikson was sent by King Olav in the year 1000 to convert the Nordic settlers of southern Greenland to Christianity; he also sailed much farther west and came upon a new land. "Leif the Lucky," as he was known, described North America for his countrymen, and kindled the enthusiasm that brought other European explorers, missionaries, settlers, and adventurers to North America in the years to follow. Today, the cultures of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden are intertwined with the American culture and are an important part of our national heritage. The Nordic people have added their traditions of courage and adventure to our national characteristics, giving us pride in the knowledge that the spirit of Leif Erikson still lives among all Americans.

In honor of Leif Erikson and the heritage of America's Nordic people, the Congress, by a joint resolution approved on September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849, 36 U.S.C. 169c), has authorized the President to proclaim October 9 of each year as "Leif Erikson Day."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate October 9, 1986, as Leif Erikson Day, and I direct the appropriate government officials to display the flag of the United States on all government buildings on that day. I also invite the people of the United States to honor Leif Erikson and our Nordic-American heritage by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in suitable places throughout the land.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:13 p.m., October 9, 1986*]

Message to the House of Representatives Returning the Continuing Appropriations Bill Without Approval

October 9, 1986

To the House of Representatives:

I am returning herewith without my approval H.J. Res. 748, continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987 for two more days until the Congress can agree on a full-year budget.

The Congress has been informed of the Administration's position on a Continuing Resolution, including provisions that warrant my veto. As I had previously made clear, the provision included in this resolution providing for the rehire of air traffic controllers who engaged in the 1981 strike is totally unacceptable. I cannot accept this and certain other provisions included in this measure.

The Administration will continue to work closely with the Congress to reach agreement on an acceptable full-year Continuing Resolution. The Congress has had over eight months to do its job, and complete action on FY 1987 appropriations. The time for action is long past due.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 9, 1986.

Remarks on Departure for Reykjavik, Iceland

October 9, 1986

Thank you all for coming to see us off. As you know, I'm off this morning on an important foreign policy mission, but before I make any remarks on that subject, the events of late yesterday compel me to discuss with you first the critical business of Congress and the budget resolutions. I have to say at this point that I cannot see need for further temporary extensions of the continuing resolution. Congress has had 8 months now to debate these issues and send us a budget. I've made it perfectly clear that what is necessary in order for me to sign a bill into law, and I've already signed two stopgap funding measures. This is no way to run our government, and the American people deserve better, much better.

On October 3 the United States Senate passed a generally acceptable appropriations bill for the fiscal year that began October 1. So, my message to the House is that I've had enough. I will not and cannot countenance any further delay in getting our budget done. Any more procrastination can only serve to undercut our mission.

I'm leaving today for Iceland for a meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. This will be essentially a private meeting between the two of us. We will not have large staffs with us nor is it planned that we sign substantive agreements. We will, rather, review the subjects that we intend to pursue, with redoubled effort, afterward, looking toward a possible full-scale summit. We'll be talking frankly about the differences between our countries on the major issues on the East-West agenda: arms reduction, human rights, regional conflicts, and bilateral contacts. We'll be talking about how we can—while recognizing those differences—still take steps further to make progress on those items and to make the world safer and keep the peace.

Let me say here—and this is particularly fitting because this is Leif Erikson Day—how much the United States appreciates the hospitality on this occasion of the Icelandic Government and the people of Iceland. The United States and Iceland have been allies for more than 40 years—first, in the defense of freedom and democracy during World War II and, now, in working in NATO to defend peace and freedom and democracy. There can be no better testimony to the enduring commitment of the Icelandic people and Government to the search for a just peace, a lasting peace, than their gracious consent to host these meetings.

At Geneva last year, Mr. Gorbachev and I made a fresh start toward improving relations between our two countries. And when I look back on the success of Geneva, I find myself feeling the real credit belongs to the American people. I knew at every step that I had our nation's unified support. I knew that Americans of both parties had said that differences stopped at the water's edge. Last Saturday I asked again for unified national support as I head for a second meeting with the Soviet leader. And let me say now how much I appreciate the support that I have received over the years from the American people. Few things have been more gratifying or more important to our success. I'll need this same support through the negotiations of the coming year.

The world has never known a force as strong or decent as that of America when we're unified. Together we Americans settled this great continent that God put between two oceans for free men and women all over the world to find and cherish. Together we're transforming the world with our technology, making life longer with greater opportunities and more fulfilling for millions all over the Earth. And most of all, together we've led the forces of freedom around the world in this century. In World War II, and still today, we've been the great friend of mankind's dreams of freedom, whether in Europe or the Americas or Africa or Afghanistan. And together we can be true to the cause of freedom even while we're true to the cause of peace.

Last Tuesday, a group of human rights leaders reminded me of how important America's missions of both peace and freedom are. And among them was Yuriy Orlov, who was released only a week ago from Siberian exile where he was being kept for the crime of wanting his government to respect basic human rights. We didn't forget him, and we must never forget those like him. They're our inspiration, and we are their hope. So, we go to Reykjavik for peace. We go to this meeting for freedom, and we go in hope. As a great American who knew the extremes of hope and despair, Robert E. Lee, once said, "History teaches us to hope." Today we're making history, and we're turning the tide of history to peace and freedom and hope.

I've long believed that if we're to be successful in pursuing peace, we must face the tough issues directly and honestly and with hope. We cannot pretend the differences aren't there, seek to dash off a few quick agreements, and then give speeches about the spirit of Reykjavik. In fact, we have serious problems with the Soviet positions on a great many issues, and success is not guaranteed. But if Mr. Gorbachev comes to Iceland in a truly cooperative spirit, I think we can make some progress. And that's my goal, and that's my purpose in going to Iceland. The goals of the United States, peace and freedom throughout the world, are great goals; but like all things worth achieving, they are not easy to attain. Reykjavik can be a step, a useful step; and if we persevere, the goal of a better, safer world will someday be ours and all the world's.

So, again, thank you. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:25 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on United States Nuclear Testing Policy

October 10, 1986

As the President meets this week with General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, he believes it is crucial that all Americans join with him in forging a strong, bipartisan consensus on a nuclear testing policy that promotes our national security interests and advances longstanding U.S. arms control objectives.

In recent weeks there has been substantial disagreement in the Congress and in the nation over the best approach to reach the goal we all seek—a world in which there will be no nuclear testing because the need for it has vanished. The dispute threatened to give General Secretary Gorbachev the false impression of a divided America. The President did not believe it was in the best interests of our nation to create this impression.

United States policy on nuclear testing limitations is clear. Our highest arms control priority in the area of nuclear testing has been, and remains, to seek the necessary verification improvements to the existing threshold test ban treaty (TTBT) and peaceful nuclear explosions treaty (PNET). Once our verification concerns have been satisfied and the treaties have been ratified, and in association with a program to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear weapons, we are prepared to engage in discussions on ways to implement a step-by-step, parallel program of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing. We remain committed to the ultimate goal of the total elimination of nuclear testing, but only when we do not need to depend on nuclear deterrence to ensure international security and stability; and when we have achieved broad, deep, and verifiable arms reductions, substantially improved verification capabilities, expanded confidence-building measures, and greater balance in conventional forces.

In order to make progress toward our goals, encourage the Soviet Union to negotiate verification improvements, and ensure the necessary national consensus for our objectives, the President has decided to take two new steps:

First, the President will inform General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik that if the Soviet Union will, prior to the initiation of ratification proceedings in the Senate next year, agree to essential TTBT/PNET verification procedures which could be submitted to the Senate for its consideration in the form of a protocol or other appropriate codicil—the President will, as a first order of business for the 100th Congress, request the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the TTBT and PNET. However, if the Soviet Union fails to agree to the required package of verification improvements prior to the convening of the 100th Congress, the President will still seek Senate advice and consent, but with an appropriate reservation to the treaties that would ensure they would not take effect until they are effectively verifiable.

Second, the President will inform the General Secretary that, once our TTBT/

PNET verification concerns have been satisfied and the treaties have been ratified, the President will propose that the United States and the Soviet Union immediately engage in negotiations on ways to implement a step-by-step, parallel program—in association with a program to reduce and ultimately eliminate all nuclear weapons—of limiting and ultimately ending nuclear testing.

The congressional leadership has responded to the President's decision in a bipartisan spirit and is supporting the President's proposal. The President is grateful for this show of unity. As a result, the President can make it clear to General Secretary Gorbachev that America is united in its determination to take prompt, practical steps to limit nuclear testing, that the first requirement is for him to act now to resolve the verification problems with the existing treaties, and that the United States and the world are awaiting his response. While the President believes these new steps will allow progress in this area, they must not divert us from the primary goal: elimination of the weapons themselves. Broad, deep, equitable, and verifiable reductions in offensive arms remain our highest priority. Here, too, we have made significant proposals and await a constructive Soviet response. If they are willing, the road to a safer world is open before us.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 7:05 p.m. in the White House Press Filing Center at the Loftleidir Hotel in Reykjavik, Iceland.

Letter to President José Napoleón Duarte on the Earthquake in El Salvador

October 11, 1986

Dear Napoleón:

I was saddened and distressed to hear of the earthquake that has hit El Salvador. You know my thoughts are with you and your countrymen in this tragic moment. Please accept our promise to help in any way we can. I have directed all U.S. government agencies to provide assistance as appropriate. I know you are doing all you can to help your nation in this sad hour. Please remember we will do our utmost to help.

Sincerely,

/s/Ronald Reagan

Note: Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President, read the letter to reporters at 11:34 a.m. in the White House Press Filing Center at the Loftleidir Hotel in Reykjavik, Iceland. The original was not available for verification of the content of this letter.

Statement on Signing the Continuing Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1987

October 11, 1986

I am signing H.J. Res. 751, further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987, allowing the Government to operate for 5 more days until the Congress can agree on a full year's budget. I do this with great reluctance. The Congress has had over 8 months to pass the necessary appropriations bills. The new fiscal year began nearly 2 weeks ago. I have already signed two temporary funding extensions and made it clear what steps are necessary for the Congress to pass an acceptable full-year budget.

Yet, due largely to the desire of the

House of Representatives to use an omnibus appropriations bill as a vehicle for unnecessary spending and other harmful initiatives that could not be enacted through the normal legislative process, agreement has not been reached. This is no way to run the Federal Government. It is inefficient, disruptive, and costly—in a word, it is a disgrace. I repeat my call for the Congress to do its duty: Send me an acceptable budget without further delay.

Note: H.J. Res. 751, approved October 11, was assigned Public Law No. 99–465.

Remarks to American Military Personnel and Their Families in Keflavik, Iceland

October 12, 1986

Thank you very much, Ambassador Ruwe, Admiral McVadon, men and women of our Armed Forces, and my fellow Americans. Thank you all. It's good to feel so at home. And I want to apologize for being so late. As you know, General Secretary Gorbachev and I were to have concluded our talks at noon, after more than 7½ hours of meetings over the last 2 days. But when the hour for departure arrived, we both felt that further discussions would be valuable. So, I called Nancy and told her I wouldn't be home for dinner. [*Laughter*] She said she understood; in about 6½ hours, I'll find out. [*Laughter*]

Well, the talks we've just concluded were hard and tough, and yet I have to say extremely useful. We spoke about arms control, human rights, and regional conflicts. And of course, Mr. Gorbachev and I were frank about our disagreements. We had to be. In several critical areas, we made more progress than we anticipated when we came to Iceland. We moved toward agreement on drastically reduced numbers of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in both Europe and Asia. We approached agreement on sharply reduced strategic arsenals for both our countries. We made progress in the area of nuclear testing. But there remained, at the end of our talks, one area of disagreement.

While both sides seek reduction in the number of nuclear missiles and warheads threatening the world, the Soviet Union insisted that we sign an agreement that would deny to me and to future Presidents for 10 years the right to develop, test, and deploy a defense against nuclear missiles for the people of the free world. This, we could not and will not do. So, late this afternoon, I made to the General Secretary an entirely new proposal: a 10-year delay in deployment of SDI in exchange for the complete elimination of all ballistic missiles from the respective arsenals of both nations. So long as both the United States and the Soviet Union prove their good faith by destroying nuclear missiles year by year, we would not deploy SDI. The General Secretary said he would consider our offer, but only if we restricted all work on SDI to laboratory research, which would have killed our defensive shield.

We came to Iceland to advance the cause of peace, and though we put on the table the most far-reaching arms control proposal in history, the General Secretary rejected it. However, we made great strides in Iceland in resolving most of our differences, and we're going to continue the effort. But this brings me to my main reason in coming to Keflavik today—to see you all and express my gratitude, gratitude for a job well done. I hope you all know the importance of your mission here. Iceland has always held a strategic position in the Atlantic, commanding, if you will, the sea between the Old World and the New. Since this is Columbus Day—I have to be careful of this—but many of those who believe that the Vikings were the first Europeans to discover the Americas hold that the ancient Norse sailors first heard of North America from an Icelander.

And during World War II, Iceland played a crucial role in the battle for freedom. Early in the war, German U-boats began to exact a devastating toll, including the shipping that supplied the British people with food from the United States. Between March and December 1941 the Germans sank ships, totaling more than a million tons. Churchill watched with growing disquiet as his nation was pushed closer and closer to starvation. In April of 1941 the British established bases on this island for escort groups and aircraft. In July we joined them, with the consent of the Icelandic authorities, with bases of our own. These operations, staged from this very island, proved decisive in the balance of the entire struggle. In Churchill's words: "The escort groups became ever more efficient and as their power grew, that of the U-boats declined. Europe was saved to continue the struggle for freedom."

I cite all this history because if Iceland was crucial to the cause of freedom then, it is even more important today. The U.S. and Iceland are joined together as members of NATO. And here you are, thousands of miles from home, closer, indeed, to the Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula than to our own east coast. And in view of those naval bases and other potential threats, you serve as a vanguard for Iceland, the United States, and all the NATO allies. You monitor military air traffic, you track submarines, and you monitor shipping movements in the vital sealanes between the United States, Iceland, and Europe. You perform all these tasks with efficiency and dedication—in short, with a keen sense of duty. And, ladies and gentlemen of our Armed Forces, on behalf of a grateful Commander in Chief, I salute you!

I can't resist telling you a little story that I've just told the marine guard at the Embassy. The story has to do with saluting. I was a second lieutenant of horse cavalry back in the World War II days. As I told the admiral, I wound up flying a desk for the Army Air Force. And so, I know all the rules about not saluting in civilian clothes and so forth, and when you should or shouldn't. But then when I got this job—[*laughter*]—and I would be approaching Air Force One or Marine One and those marines would come to a salute and I—knowing that I am in civilian clothes—I would nod and say hello and think they could drop their hand, and they wouldn't. They just stood there. So, one night over at the Commandant's quarters, Marine Commandant's quarters in Washington, and I was getting a couple of highballs, and I didn't—[*laughter*]—know what to do with them. So, I said to the Commandant—I said, "Look, I know all the rules about saluting in civilian clothes and all, but if I am the Commander in Chief, there ought to be a regulation that would permit me to return a salute." And I heard some words of wisdom. He said, "I think if you did, no one would say anything." [*Laughter*]

So, if you see me on television and I'm saluting, you know that I've got authority for it now—[*laughter*]—and I do it happily. But you know there are some people here I can't salute, of course, because they're civilians. But seeing them does bring to mind all the sacrifices that your families make. So, whether your families are here or back home, the next time you see them or write a letter, you tell them for me their President thanks them—and so does all America. [*Applause*] It seems to me, we have one more round of applause still to go. The talks that we've concluded could never have been had it not been for the generosity of the people of Iceland. [*Applause*]

Well, it's time to go now. Nancy's waiting dinner. [*Laughter*] After all, Congress is still in session, and I have to get back and keep an eye on them. [*Laughter*] Sometimes they get strange ideas about reducing pay rates for the military. But don't worry, I'll never let them.

Since I'm so far away from them right now—[*laughter*]—I'm going to take a chance and tell you a little story, I think, about them. [*Laughter*] You know, when I think of them sometimes, and particularly the opposition that wants to do those ridiculous things, I think of those three fellows that came out of a building one day and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Well, somebody get a wire coathanger." And he said, "I can straighten it out and use it and get in and flip the handle and open it." And the second one said, "You can't do that. Somebody would see you doing it and think you're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we'd better do something pretty quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But in closing, let me say simply this: You are not here on NATO's frontline, you're not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind merely to keep the world from getting worse. You're here to make it better, for you're here in the name of liberty. Yes, the ultimate goal of American foreign policy is not just the prevention of war, but the expansion of freedom—to see that every nation, every people, every person, some day enjoys the blessings of liberty. All that you do has strengthened world peace, the peace in which the flame of freedom can continue to burn and spread its light throughout the world.

I have to tell you that of all the things that I'm proud of in this job, none match the pride that I have in those of you who are wearing the uniform of your country—you young men and women. God bless you.

Many years ago, at the beginning of World War II, General George Marshall was asked what was our secret weapon. And he said then, "Just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I have to tell you, we've still got that secret weapon.

God bless all of you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:11 p.m. at Keflavik International Airport. In his opening remarks, the President referred to U.S. Ambassador to Iceland Nicholas Ruwe and Rear Adm. Eric A. McVadon, USN, Commander Icelandic Defense Force. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Address to the Nation on the Meetings With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Iceland

October 13, 1986

Good evening. As most of you know, I've just returned from meetings in Iceland with the leader of the Soviet Union, General Secretary Gorbachev. As I did last year when I returned from the summit conference in Geneva, I want to take a few moments tonight to share with you what took place in these discussions. The implications of these talks are enormous and only just beginning to be understood. We proposed the most sweeping and generous arms control proposal in history. We offered the complete elimination of all ballistic missiles—Soviet and American—from the face of the Earth by 1996. While we parted company with this American offer still on the table, we are closer than ever before to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons.

But first, let me tell you that from the start of my meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, I have always regarded you, the American people, as full participants. Believe me, without your support none of these talks could have been held, nor could the ultimate aims of American foreign policy—world peace and freedom—be pursued. And it's for these aims I went the extra mile to Iceland. Before I report on our talks, though, allow me to set the stage by explaining two things that were very much a part of our talks: one a treaty and the other a defense against nuclear missiles, which we're trying to develop. Now, you've heard their titles a thousand times—the ABM treaty and SDI. Well those letters stand for: ABM, antiballistic missile; SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative.

Some years ago, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to limit any defense against nuclear missile attacks to the emplacement in one location in each country of a small number of missiles capable of intercepting and shooting down incoming nuclear missiles, thus leaving our real defense—a policy called mutual assured destruction, meaning if one side launched a nuclear attack, the other side could retaliate. And this mutual threat of destruction was believed to be a deterrent against either side striking first. So here we sit, with thousands of nuclear warheads targeted on each other and capable of wiping out both our countries. The Soviets deployed the few antiballistic missiles around Moscow as the treaty permitted. Our country didn't bother deploying because the threat of nationwide annihilation made such a limited defense seem useless.

For some years now we've been aware that the Soviets may be developing a nationwide defense. They have installed a large, modern radar at Krasnoyarsk, which we believe is a critical part of a radar system designed to provide radar guidance for antiballistic missiles protecting the entire nation. Now, this is a violation of the ABM treaty. Believing that a policy of mutual destruction and slaughter of their citizens and ours was uncivilized, I asked our military, a few years ago, to study and see if there was a practical way to destroy nuclear missiles after their launch but before they can reach their targets, rather than to just destroy people. Well, this is the goal for what we call SDI, and our scientists researching such a system are convinced it is practical and that several years down the road we can have such a system ready to deploy. Now incidentally, we are not violating the ABM treaty, which permits such research. If and when we deploy the treaty—also allows withdrawal from the treaty upon 6 months' notice. SDI, let me make it clear, is a nonnuclear defense.

So, here we are at Iceland for our second such meeting. In the first, and in the months in between, we have discussed ways to reduce and in fact eliminate nuclear weapons entirely. We and the Soviets have had teams of negotiators in Geneva trying to work out a mutual agreement on how we could reduce or eliminate nuclear weapons. And so far, no success. On Saturday and Sunday, General Secretary Gorbachev and his foreign minister, Shevardnadze, and Secretary of State George Shultz and I met for nearly 10 hours. We didn't limit ourselves to just arms reductions. We discussed what we call violation of human rights on the part of the Soviets—refusal to let people emigrate from Russia so they can practice their religion without being persecuted, letting people go to rejoin their families, husbands, and wives—separated by national borders—being allowed to reunite.

In much of this, the Soviet Union is violating another agreement—the Helsinki accords they had signed in 1975. Yuriy Orlov, whose freedom we just obtained, was imprisoned for pointing out to his government its violations of that pact, its refusal to let citizens leave their country or return. We also discussed regional matters such as Afghanistan, Angola, Nicaragua, and Cambodia. But by their choice, the main subject was arms control. We discussed the emplacement of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and Asia and seemed to be in agreement they could be drastically reduced. Both sides seemed willing to find a way to reduce, even to zero, the strategic ballistic missiles we have aimed at each other. This then brought up the subject of SDI.

I offered a proposal that we continue our present research. And if and when we reached the stage of testing, we would sign, now, a treaty that would permit Soviet observation of such tests. And if the program was practical, we would both eliminate our offensive missiles, and then we would share the benefits of advanced defenses. I explained that even though we would have done away with our offensive ballistic missiles, having the defense would protect against cheating or the possibility of a madman, sometime, deciding to create nuclear missiles. After all, the world now knows how to make them. I likened it to our keeping our gas masks, even though the nations of the world had outlawed poison gas after World War I. We seemed to be making progress on reducing weaponry, although the General Secretary was registering opposition to SDI and proposing a pledge to observe ABM for a number of years as the day was ending.

Secretary Shultz suggested we turn over the notes our note-takers had been making of everything we'd said to our respective teams and let them work through the night to put them together and find just where we were in agreement and what differences separated us. With respect and gratitude, I can inform you those teams worked through the night till 6:30 a.m. Yesterday, Sunday morning, Mr. Gorbachev and I, with our foreign ministers, came together again and took up the report of our two teams. It was most promising.

The Soviets had asked for a 10-year delay in the deployment of SDI programs. In an effort to see how we could satisfy their concerns—while protecting our principles and security—we proposed a 10-year period in which we began with the reduction of all strategic nuclear arms, bombers, air-launched cruise missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles and the weapons they carry. They would be reduced 50 percent in the first 5 years. During the next 5 years, we would continue by eliminating all remaining offensive ballistic missiles, of all ranges. And during that time, we would proceed with research, development, and testing of SDI—all done in conformity with ABM provisions. At the 10-year point, with all ballistic missiles eliminated, we could proceed to deploy advanced defenses, at the same time permitting the Soviets to do likewise.

And here the debate began. The General Secretary wanted wording that, in effect, would have kept us from developing the SDI for the entire 10 years. In effect, he was killing SDI. And unless I agreed, all that work toward eliminating nuclear weapons would go down the drain—canceled. I told him I had pledged to the American people that I would not trade away SDI, there was no way I could tell our people their government would not protect them against nuclear destruction. I went to Reykjavik determined that everything was negotiable except two things: our freedom and our future. I'm still optimistic that a way will be found. The door is open, and the opportunity to begin eliminating the nuclear threat is within reach.

So you can see, we made progress in Iceland. And we will continue to make progress if we pursue a prudent, deliberate, and above all, realistic approach with the Soviets. From the earliest days of our administration this has been our policy. We made it clear we had no illusions about the Soviets or their ultimate intentions. We were publicly candid about the critical, moral distinctions between totalitarianism and democracy. We declared the principal objective of American foreign policy to be not just the prevention of war, but the extension of freedom. And we stressed our commitment to the growth of democratic government and democratic institutions around the world. And that's why we assisted freedom fighters who are resisting the imposition of totalitarian rule in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, and elsewhere. And finally, we began work on what I believe most spurred the Soviets to negotiate seriously: rebuilding our military strength, reconstructing our strategic deterrence, and above all, beginning work on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

And yet, at the same time, we set out these foreign policy goals and began working toward them. We pursued another of our major objectives: that of seeking means to lessen tensions with the Soviets and ways to prevent war and keep the peace. Now, this policy is now paying dividends—one sign of this in Iceland was the progress on the issue of arms control. For the first time in a long while, Soviet-American negotiations in the area of arms reductions are moving, and moving in the right direction—not just toward arms control, but toward arms reduction.

But for all the progress we made on arms reductions, we must remember there were other issues on the table in Iceland, issues that are fundamental. As I mentioned, one such issue is human rights. As President Kennedy once said, "And is not peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights?" I made it plain that the United States would not seek to exploit improvement in these matters for purposes of propaganda. But I also made it plain, once again, that an improvement of the human condition within the Soviet Union is indispensable for an improvement in bilateral relations with the United States. For a government that will break faith with its own people cannot be trusted to keep faith with foreign powers. So, I told Mr. Gorbachev—again in Reykjavik, as I had in Geneva—we Americans place far less weight upon the words that are spoken at meetings such as these than upon the deeds that follow. When it comes to human rights and judging Soviet intentions, we're all from Missouri—you got to show us.

Another subject area we took up in Iceland also lies at the heart of the differences between the Soviet Union and America. This is the issue of regional conflicts. Summit meetings cannot make the American people forget what Soviet actions have meant for the peoples of Afghanistan, Central America, Africa, and Southeast Asia. Until Soviet policies change, we will make sure that our friends in these areas—those who fight for freedom and independence—will have the support they need.

Finally, there was a fourth item. And this area was that of bilateral relations, people-to-people contacts. In Geneva last year, we welcomed several cultural exchange accords; in Iceland, we saw indications of more movement in these areas. But let me say now: The United States remains committed to people-to-people programs that could lead to exchanges between not just a few elite, but thousands of everyday citizens from both our countries.

So, I think, then, that you can see that we did make progress in Iceland on a broad range of topics. We reaffirmed our four-point agenda. We discovered major new grounds of agreement. We probed again some old areas of disagreement.

And let me return again to the SDI issue. I realize some Americans may be asking tonight: Why not accept Mr. Gorbachev's demand? Why not give up SDI for this agreement? Well, the answer, my friends, is simple. SDI is America's insurance policy that the Soviet Union would keep the commitments made at Reykjavik. SDI is America's security guarantee if the Soviets should—as they have done too often in the past—fail to comply with their solemn commitments. SDI is what brought the Soviets back to arms control talks at Geneva and Iceland. SDI is the key to a world without nuclear weapons. The Soviets understand this. They have devoted far more resources, for a lot longer time than we, to their own SDI. The world's only operational missile defense today surrounds Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union.

What Mr. Gorbachev was demanding at Reykjavik was that the United States agree to a new version of a 14-year-old ABM treaty that the Soviet Union has already violated. I told him we don't make those kinds of deals in the United States. And the American people should reflect on these critical questions: How does a defense of the United States threaten the Soviet Union or anyone else? Why are the Soviets so adamant that America remain forever vulnerable to Soviet rocket attack? As of today, all free nations are utterly defenseless against Soviet missiles—fired either by accident or design. Why does the Soviet Union insist that we remain so—forever?

So, my fellow Americans, I cannot promise, nor can any President promise, that the talks in Iceland or any future discussions with Mr. Gorbachev will lead inevitably to great breakthroughs or momentous treaty signings. We will not abandon the guiding principle we took to Reykjavik. We prefer no agreement than to bring home a bad agreement to the United States. And on this point, I know you're also interested in the question of whether there will be another summit. There was no indication by Mr. Gorbachev as to when or whether he plans to travel to the United States, as we agreed he would last year in Geneva. I repeat tonight that our invitation stands, and that we continue to believe additional meetings would be useful. But that's a decision the Soviets must make.

But whatever the immediate prospects, I can tell you that I'm ultimately hopeful about the prospects for progress at the summit and for world peace and freedom. You see, the current summit process is very different from that of previous decades. It's different because the world is different; and the world is different because of the hard work and sacrifice of the American people during the past 5½ years. Your energy has restored and expanded our economic might. Your support has restored our military strength. Your courage and sense of national unity in times of crisis have given pause to our adversaries, heartened our friends, and inspired the world. The Western democracies and the NATO alliance are revitalized; and all across the world, nations are turning to democratic ideas and the principles of the free market. So, because the American people stood guard at the critical hour, freedom has gathered its forces, regained its strength, and is on the march.

So, if there's one impression I carry away with me from these October talks, it is that, unlike the past, we're dealing now from a position of strength. And for that reason, we have it within our grasp to move speedily with the Soviets toward even more breakthroughs. Our ideas are out there on the table. They won't go away. We're ready to pick up where we left off. Our negotiators are heading back to Geneva, and we're prepared to go forward whenever and wherever the Soviets are ready. So, there's reason, good reason for hope. I saw evidence of this is in the progress we made in the talks with Mr. Gorbachev. And I saw evidence of it when we left Iceland yesterday, and I spoke to our young men and women at our naval installation at Keflavik—a critically important base far closer to Soviet naval bases than to our own coastline.

As always, I was proud to spend a few moments with them and thank them for their sacrifices and devotion to country. They represent America at her finest: committed to defend not only our own freedom but the freedom of others who would be living in a far more frightening world were it not for the strength and resolve of the United States. "Whenever the standard of freedom and independence has been . . . unfurled, there will be America's heart, her benedictions, and her prayers," John Quincy Adams once said. He spoke well of our destiny as a nation. My fellow Americans, we're honored by history, entrusted by destiny with the oldest dream of humanity—the dream of lasting peace and human freedom.

Another President, Harry Truman, noted that our century had seen two of the most frightful wars in history and that "the supreme need of our time is for man to learn to live together in peace and harmony." It's in pursuit of that ideal I went to Geneva a year ago and to Iceland last week. And it's in pursuit of that ideal that I thank you now for all the support you've given me, and I again ask for your help and your prayers as we continue our journey toward a world where peace reigns and freedom is enshrined. Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 8 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Proclamation 5548—Polish American Heritage Month, 1986

October 13, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In October, we celebrate Polish American Heritage Month in the United States. Our Nation owes an immeasurable debt of gratitude to the millions of freedom-loving Poles who have come to our shores to build a new land. Polish Americans can be justly proud of the vital contributions people of Polish descent have made to our Nation in the arts, the sciences, religion, scholarship, and every area of endeavor.

The military genius of Kosciuszko and Pulaski was essential in the defense of our freedoms in the Revolutionary War. Since then, millions of Poland's sons and daughters have helped build our country's prosperity and defend our liberty.

Mankind's desire for liberty is universal. We are, as a country, linked with the Polish people in love for individual liberty, faith, and defense of the family. We share unstinting devotion to political and religious freedom, as expressed so courageously by Pope John Paul II and Lech Walesa.

We have supported the aspirations of Poles in recent years for a greater voice in determining their nation's destiny. We welcome the recent general amnesty for political prisoners in Poland as a positive step. We reaffirm our solidarity with these brave Polish citizens who, at great risk to themselves, have sought to expand liberty and to promote justice in their homeland.

As Polish Americans celebrate their cultural and spiritual values across the country during Polish American Heritage Month, all Americans can express gratitude for Poland's heroic example of faith and sacrifice through the centuries and for Polish Americans' manifest contributions to our Nation.

The Congress, by House Joint Resolution 547, has designated the month of October as "Polish American Heritage Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 1986 as Polish American Heritage Month. I urge all Americans to join their fellow citizens of Polish descent in observance of this month.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:42 a.m., October 14, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 14.

Proclamation 5549—National Children's Television Awareness Week, 1986

October 13, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Television is a medium of enormous potential capable of bringing a myriad of sights and sounds into our homes, schools, and places of work. Parental involvement and guidance can ensure that this miracle of modern technology can be used as an innovative tool of learning to enhance and enrich the education of our children.

The advent of cable television and video cassette recorders has created a technological revolution in the television industry that affords producers and broadcasters virtually limitless possibilities to improve and enrich TV programming. Quality television programming can open wide the windows of curiosity for children and enable them to share in the wonder of man's experience—whether in history, politics, religion, culture, or sports.

Television can also be a powerful tool in convincing children to say "no" to illegal drugs and "yes" to life. Parents now have a wonderful opportunity to work closely with schools, churches, libraries, and community groups to encourage and foster programming that will nurture the intellect and imagination of our children while at the same time promoting and reinforcing parental values that strengthen the family unit. Although television can never replace the adventure of good books, the two can serve to stimulate and reinforce each other while preparing our children to take up the exciting challenges that lie before them.

In order to increase the awareness of how television can be used to enhance the education of our children, the Congress, by Public Law 99–444, has designated the week beginning October 12, 1986, as "National Children's Television Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 12, 1986, as National Children's Television Awareness Week. I invite all of our citizens to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:43 a.m., October 14, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 14.

Proclamation 5550—White Cane Safety Day, 1986

October 13, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As more and more blind and visually handicapped Americans enter the mainstream of society to live and work among sighted people, all of us should reflect on the significance of the white cane. Through the aid of a white cane and an informed public, many blind and visually handicapped people can better enjoy the fullness of life.

The white cane guides its users and signals others—but it also symbolizes the ability of blind and visually impaired citizens to enjoy the freedom and independence meant for all Americans. Sighted people should be aware that many white cane users lead independent lives and that others are well on their way to doing so. White cane bearers should always receive friendliness, consideration, and respect on the street, on the job, and everywhere else Americans' paths cross.

In recognition of the significance of the white cane, the Congress, by joint resolution approved October 6, 1964, has authorized the President to designate October 15 of each year as "White Cane Safety Day."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 15, 1986, as White Cane Safety Day. I urge all Americans to salute the independence of those who carry the white cane and to consider how each of us, in our work and in our daily rounds, can show our respect for these proud and able Americans.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:44 a.m., October 14, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 14.

Proclamation 5551—Thanksgiving Day, 1986
October 13, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Perhaps no custom reveals our character as a Nation so clearly as our celebration of Thanksgiving Day. Rooted deeply in our Judeo-Christian heritage, the practice of offering thanksgiving underscores our unshakeable belief in God as the foundation of our Nation and our firm reliance upon Him from Whom all blessings flow. Both as individuals and as a people, we join with the Psalmist in song and praise: "Give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good."

One of the most inspiring portrayals of American history is that of George Washington on his knees in the snow at Valley Forge. That moving image personifies and testifies to our Founders' dependence upon Divine Providence during the darkest hours of our Revolutionary struggle. It was then—when our mettle as a Nation was tested most severely—that the Sovereign and Judge of nations heard our plea and came to our assistance in the form of aid from France. Thereupon General Washington immediately called for a special day of thanksgiving among his troops.

Eleven years later, President Washington, at the request of the Congress, first proclaimed November 26, 1789, as Thanksgiving Day. In his Thanksgiving Day Proclamation, President Washington exhorted the people of the United States to observe "a day of public thanksgiving and prayer" so that they might acknowledge "with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness." Washington also reminded us that "it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly to implore His protection and favor."

Today let us take heart from the noble example of our first President. Let us pause from our many activities to give thanks to Almighty God for our bountiful harvests and abundant freedoms. Let us call upon Him for continued guidance and assistance in all our endeavors. And let us ever be mindful of the faith and spiritual values that have made our Nation great and that alone can keep us great. With joy and gratitude in our hearts, let us sing those stirring stanzas:

O beautiful for spacious skies,
For amber waves of grain,
For purple mountain majesties
Above the fruited plain!
America! America!
God shed His grace on thee.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in the spirit of George Washington and the Founders, do hereby proclaim Thursday, November 27, 1986, as a National Day of Thanksgiving, and I call upon every citizen of this great Nation to gather together in homes and places of worship on that day of thanks to affirm by their prayers and their gratitude the many blessings bestowed upon this land and its people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:45 a.m., October 14, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 14.

Appointment of E. Robert Wallach as the United States Representative on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council

October 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint E. Robert Wallach to be the Representative of the United States of America on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. He would succeed Richard Schifter.

Since 1983 Mr. Wallach has been engaged in the private practice of law in San Francisco and Washington, DC. Previously, he was affiliated with David B. Baum in the practice of law, 1974–1982; he was in private practice, 1970–1974; and a partner with the firm of Walkup, Downing & Stearns, 1964–1970, and an associate with that firm, 1959–1964. He has been dean, Hastings Center for Trial & Appellate Advocacy, since 1981, and an adjunct professor of law since 1970.

Mr. Wallach graduated from the University of Southern California (B.A., 1955) and the University of California at Berkeley (LL.B., 1958). He is married, has three children, and resides in both Washington, DC, and San Francisco, CA. Mr. Wallach was born April 11, 1934, in the Bronx, NY.

Nomination of James H. Duff To Be a Member of the National Museum Services Board

October 14, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate James H. Duff to be a member of the National Museum Services Board, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, for a term expiring December 6, 1991. This is a reappointment.

Since 1973 Mr. Duff has been director, Brandywine River Museum, and executive director, Brandywine Conservancy in Chadds Ford, PA. Previously, he was director, Museum of the Hudson Highlands, 1969–1973 and 1966–1967; instructor in English, University of Maryland Overseas Program, Seoul, Korea, while he served in the U.S. Army, 1968–1969; instructor in English, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 1965–1966; and director at various regional museums of Palisades Interstate Park Commission in New York State, 1962–1964.

Mr. Duff graduated from Washington & Jefferson College (B.A., 1965) and the University of Massachusetts (M.A., 1970). He is married, has two children, and resides in Chadds Ford, PA. Mr. Duff was born October 11, 1943, in Pittsburgh, PA.

Statement on Signing the Domestic Apparel and Textile Industry Statistics Bill

October 14, 1986

I am pleased to approve H.R. 2721, a bill that directs the Secretary of Commerce to collect quarterly statistics on the domestic apparel and textile industries. The bill will allow the Bureau of the Census to provide reliable and timely data on these important industries. These industries are large and important employers, experience volatile production patterns, and face strong foreign competition.

It is essential that those responsible for the administration of our textile and apparel programs have the information they need to determine if, and to what extent, such imports disrupt domestic markets within the meaning of the appropriate statutes. Accordingly, I ask the Nation's textile and apparel firms to give the Census Bureau their fullest cooperation and to respond to its surveys fully, honestly, and quickly.

Note: H.R. 2721, approved October 14, was assigned Public Law No. 99–467.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Broadcast Journalists on the Meetings in Iceland With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev

October 14, 1986

The President. Welcome to the White House. It is a particular pleasure to have you here so soon after returning from a meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev, and that meeting marked new progress in U.S.-Soviet relations. For the first time on the highest level we and the Soviets came close to an agreement on real reductions of both strategic and intermediate-range weapons. For the first time we got Soviet agreement to a worldwide figure of 100 intermediate-range warheads for each side—a drastic cut. For the first time we began to hammer out details of a 50-percent cut in strategic forces over 5 years. We were just a sentence or two away from agreeing to new talks on nuclear testing. And maybe most important, we were in sight of an historic agreement on completely eliminating the threat of offensive ballistic missiles by 1996.

I can't help remembering being told just a few years ago that radical arms reduction was an impossible dream, but now it's on the agenda for both sides. I think the first thing that's important to do is to put these talks and what occurred into perspective. You'll recall that just over a week ago in talking about going to Iceland I said that we did not seek nor did we expect agreements. We described our trip as a base camp before the summit to be held here in the United States. And if there was a surprise in Reykjavik, it was that we discussed so much and moved so far. No one a week ago would have thought there could have been agreement in so many areas. While we didn't sign a document and there remain significant differences, we must not mistake the absence of a final agreement for the absence of progress. Historic gains were achieved. As you know, after a great deal of discussion, our talks came down to the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI.

I offered to delay deployment of advanced strategic defense for 10 years while both sides eliminated all ballistic missiles, but General Secretary Gorbachev said that his demand that we give up all but laboratory research on SDI—in effect kill the program—was nonnegotiable. Now, the Soviets have made a strategic defense program for years. They've breached the ABM treaty and, as I noted last night, may be preparing to put in place a nationwide ABM system. For us to abandon SDI would leave them with an immediate, permanent advantage, and a dangerous one, and this I would not do. Abandoning SDI would also leave us without an insurance policy that the Soviets will live up to arms reduction agreements. Strategic defense is the key to making arms reduction work. It protects us against the possibility that at some point, when the elimination of ballistic missiles is not yet complete, that the Soviets may change their minds. I'm confident that the Soviets understand our position. They may try to see if they can make us back off our proposals, and I am convinced that they'll come back to the table and talk.

So, here's how I would sum up my meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland. We addressed the important areas of human rights, regional conflicts, and our bilateral relationship. And we moved the U.S.-Soviet dialog on arms reduction to a new plane. We laid a strong and promising foundation for our negotiators in Geneva to build on. And I'm disappointed, of course, that Mr. Gorbachev decided to hold all agreements hostage to an agreement on SDI. But during our Geneva summit we agreed to move forward where we had found common ground, especially on a 50-percent reduction in strategic arsenals and an INF agreement. I hope he'll at least remember that commitment in the next few weeks, because for our part, we'll seek right away in Geneva to build on the democratic—or the dramatic progress that we made in Iceland.

Now, I think you have a few questions.

Q. Mr. President, before going to Reykjavik, you characterized Mr. Gorbachev as one of the more frank Soviet leaders with whom you have had dealings. Do you stand by that characterization, or do you think Mr. Gorbachev has perhaps engaged in a little duplicity in Reykjavik?

The President. Well, I'm not going to use the word "duplicity" there, but I do say, having had an opportunity in these past several years, and before him, to speak to—while not their outright leaders, their general secretaries, because they kept disappearing—talked to other Russian leaders. And I think the very nature of the talks that we had in this one and the fact that we were finding ourselves in agreement in the extent to which we would disarm and all—but, yes, he was more open than I have experienced before. And it wasn't until we then got down to this proposal of theirs with SDI that we ran into a roadblock, and he made it plain then that everything that we'd been talking about was contingent on our agreeing to that one phase. But I'm not saying to you he's an easy mark in any way. He's totally dedicated to their system, and frankly, I think he believes sincerely their propaganda about us: that we're beholden to industrial and military complexes and so forth.

Q. Mr. President, now that you've met that base camp, how important right now is this summit that was originally scheduled for after the election? Is there a chance that there will be a summit, or doesn't it matter?

The President. Well, he brought up the matter of summit and referred to it several times as if he was expecting to be here for the summit. I have to say that our arms negotiators have gone back to Geneva. All of these things have gone with them, and it contains all of the notes and memorandums from all of the meetings as to the extent of the agreement that we had reached with regard to the various types of missiles and so forth. And so I have to believe that as they continue to look at that and see that there was only one major point of disagreement that we had that—I'm going to continue to be optimistic.

Q. Mr. President, on the subject of the one sticking point that looms so large, if you could just explain to us your reasons for the way you handled it, on one point in particular? When it became apparent that all of the concessions that General Secretary Gorbachev was willing to make in the offensive area were contingent on this demand with regard to SDI, did you feel that you had an option of saying: We'll get back to you. We'll study this. We'll turn it over to our experts. I'll give it some more thought? If you had that option, you clearly didn't take it. You decided to make clear to him, then and there, and subsequently in public, that you were rejecting it. Why was that necessary, particularly given the fact that you told us here only a week or so ago that no great agreements were expected out of this meeting? It's not as though we were all out there waiting for you to come out with either a big agreement or a big disagreement.

The President. No, actually, as a matter of fact, he himself from the very beginning had said that what we were talking about is the necessity for coming to some agreements that would then lead to being able to sign things and finalize things at the forthcoming summit. So, actually, we progressed in those discussions farther than I think either one of us had anticipated we would. And with SDI, I think that is the absolute guarantee. First of all, I'd pledged to the American people that there was no way that I would give away SDI. And looking at their own record—the ABM treaty—they're in violation of that now.

Now, the ABM treaty, which he kept referring to as if it was the Holy Grail—I asked him once what was so great about a treaty that had our governments saying to our people: We won't protect you from a nuclear attack? That's basically what the ABM treaty says. On the other hand, we know and have evidence that they have been going beyond the restrictions of the ABM treaty with their Krasnoyarsk radar, which shows the possibility of being able to provide radar-directed missiles in a defense not just for one spot—Moscow—as the treaty had provided. We never, of course, took advantage of the fact that we could defend one spot. We didn't think that was a very practical idea.

But that they are embarked on a strategic defense initiative of their own. And we feel that, first of all, there are other countries, other individuals, that now that everybody knows how to make a ballistic missile that could be and that are—well, some have them already, others developing. It's true that we are the two that endanger the world most with the great arsenals that we have. But this would be the guarantee against cheating. You wouldn't have to be suspiciously watching each other to see if they were starting to replace missiles. This would be the guarantee against—in the future—a madman coming along. I've likened it—and I explained it to him in this way—that right after World War I—and I reminded him that I was the only one there old enough to remember these times—the nations got together in Geneva to outlaw poison gas, but we kept our gas masks. And thank heaven we did, because now, years later, poison gas is being more and more recognized as a legitimate weapon.

Q. But are you saying, sir, that he left you no choice but to say yes or no there on the spot and that you had no option to say: Very interesting, we'll study it, we'll get back to you?

The President. There wasn't any need of that. There wasn't any way that I was going to back away from SDI.

Q. Mr. President, are you confident that we are going to have another summit?

The President. I can't say that I'm confident, that I have any practical evidence other than the fact that he several times referred to the forthcoming summit that would take place here in the United States.

Q. What did you say when he said that?

The President. The only mention I made of it at all was at one point I asked him legitimately—I said, "Would you like to propose a date—suggest a date for that forthcoming summit?" And at that time his reason for not doing it, he said, was because, well, until our people have all worked things out and we know about how long it's going to take to make the plans for the summit, why I think we should wait on naming a date. And that was the last time that it was mentioned.

Q. Was that after the deadlock, sir? Was that after the deadlock or before the deadlock?

The President. Oh, that was before the deadlock, yes.

Q. Before?

The President. Yes.

Q. Mr. President, I'm puzzled about something. You two gentlemen talked for nearly 11 hours. Obviously there was harmony, because there were unprecedented agreements between you two. And yet in the final analysis SDI became the major hangup. I get the impression that all along Mr. Gorbachev never indicated to you that this was hanging back there in the dark. And my question is: Was he deceitful?

The President. I'm not going to use that word or say that because where this came up was both of us finally at a point proposed that—on Saturday night—that our teams take all of these voluminous notes that had been taken in all of the meetings and discussions with all of the things that had been discussed, and they go to work that night—and they did, and they worked all night—in two groups. Well, I mean there were two—their groups and our groups, but two on each side. One of our groups was dedicated to putting together all the discussion that we'd had on human rights and regional conflicts and so forth. They worked until, as I understand it, about 3:30 in the morning. And the other group was to go through all the things, to come back and find where had we really been in agreement, where there was no problem between us, and where were the sticking points that had not been resolved. And I guess that group worked until about 6 in the morning, didn't they? And then Sunday we went into what was supposed to be a 2-hour meeting and wound up being an all-day meeting.

They put together the things that we had all proposed and that seemed that we could agree on and the places where we were stuck. And that was the first time, really, that it became evident about SDI, because what I had proposed early on was what I talked about here. I told him that what we were proposing with SDI was that once we reached the testing stage we would—well, before that, that right now we were ready and willing to sign a treaty, a binding treaty, that said when we reached the testing stage that both sides would proceed. Because we told him frankly that we knew they were researching also on defense—nor was that ever denied. And we said we both will go forward with what we're doing. When we reach the testing stage, if it's us, we'll invite you to participate and see the tests. And if it develops that we have—or I said if you have perfected a system that can be this kind of defense that we're talking about, then we share, so that there won't be one side having this plus offensive weapons, but that we eliminate the offensive weapons and then we make available to all who feel a need for it or want it, this defensive system, so that safety is guaranteed for the future.

Q. Mr. President, you don't want to use the word "deceit," but I'm still puzzled. It seems to me that you wouldn't have agreed with Mr. Gorbachev as you agreed if you'd known that once you got to the 11th hour he would spring this all on SDI or nothing at all.

The President. Well, I think this came out of the summary, then, that came back from our teams to us, where all of this was put together in kind of an agreement. And they weren't denying SDI openly. What they were doing was framing it in such a way that in a 10-year delay they would literally kill SDI, and there just wouldn't be any.

Q. Mr. President, did you tell Mr. Gorbachev that SDI was, as you described it to us, an insurance policy that they will live up to agreements to reduce weapons? And what did he say to you in response?

The President. I'm trying to remember all the things that were said. It was just that they were adamant, that—and the use of words, it came down to the use of words. And their words would have made it not just a 10-year delay, but would have meant that we would come to the end of the reducing the weapons and we—well, SDI would have been killed. And we proposed wording that the research that we were carrying on would be carried on within the provisions of the ABM treaty, and this wasn't good enough for them.

Mr. Buchanan. Thank you very much, Mr. President. Appreciate it.

The President. The boss says I'm through here, but you can take them up with the Secretary of State.

All right, thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:24 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. Patrick J. Buchanan was Assistant to the President and Director of Communications.

Remarks at a Meeting With Officials of the State Department and the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on the Meetings in Iceland With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev

October 14, 1986

Well, thank you very much, and welcome to the White House complex. I wanted all of you to come over this afternoon to hear firsthand about our meetings in Iceland,

and I have a terrible feeling that almost anything I say is going to have already been said about that trip.

But before I turn to my report, let me first say that I couldn't have gone to Reykjavik without the hard work and dedication, above and beyond the call of duty, of you men and women that I see before me. You labored night and day to get us ready for that first meeting, and I know we sort of sprung it on you at the last minute. I'm grateful to all of you for the fine work you did, and let me say thanks as well to the members of that small team that I took with me to the meeting. They worked around the clock—and I mean that literally. A few of them got no sleep at all while we were there. I've long had great respect for every one of them, and that respect grew even stronger in these 4 days. They were an outstanding team, and all Americans can be proud of them and of the work they did. And you can be proud of the fruit that your work is bearing, for the Reykjavik meeting may have set the stage for a major advance in the U.S.-Soviet relationship.

At Reykjavik the Soviet Union went farther than ever before in accepting our goal of deep reductions in the level of nuclear weapons. For the first time, we got Soviet agreement to a figure of 100 intermediate-range missiles—warheads for each side worldwide, and that was a truly drastic cut. And for the first time we began to hammer out the details of a 50-percent cut in strategic forces over 5 years. And we were just a sentence or two away from agreeing to new talks on nuclear testing. And maybe most important, we were in sight of an historic agreement on completely eliminating the threat of offensive ballistic missiles by 1996. Believe me, the significance of that meeting at Reykjavik is not that we didn't sign agreements in the end; the significance is that we got as close as we did. The progress that we made would've been inconceivable just a few months ago.

On issue after issue, particularly in the area of arms reduction, we saw that General Secretary Gorbachev was ready for serious bargaining on real arms reductions. And for me, this was especially gratifying. Just 5½ years ago, when we came into office, I said that our objective must be—well, it must not be regulating the growth in nuclear weapons, which is what arms control, as it was known, had been all about. No, I said that our goal must be reducing the number of nuclear weapons, that we had to work to make the world safer, not just control the pace at which it became more dangerous. And now the Soviets, too, are talking about real arms reductions. And let me say that this wouldn't have been possible without the support that we've had from the American people over the last 5½ years. Because the American people have stood behind us as we worked over the years to rebuild our nation's defenses. We went to the Iceland meeting in a position of strength. The Soviets knew that we had the support, not only of a strong America but a united NATO alliance that was going ahead with deployment of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles. So, yes, it was this strength and unity that brought the Soviets to the bargaining table.

And particularly important, of course, was America's support for the Strategic Defense Initiative. Now, as you know, I offered Mr. Gorbachev an important concession on SDI. I offered to put off deployment for a decade, and I coupled that with a 10-year plan for eliminating all Soviet and American ballistic missiles from the face of the Earth. This may have been the most sweeping and important arms reduction proposal in the history of the world, but it wasn't good enough for Mr. Gorbachev—he wanted more. He wanted us to accept even tighter limits on SDI than the ABM treaty now requires; that is to stop all but laboratory research. He knew this meant killing strategic defense entirely, which has been a Soviet goal from the start. And, of course, the Soviet Union has long been engaged in extensive strategic defense programs of its own. And unlike ours, the Soviet program goes well beyond research, even to deployment. The Soviet proposal would've given them an immediate, one-sided advantage, and a dangerous one. And I could not and would not agree to that. I won't settle for anything unless it's in the interest of America's security.

Now, America and the West need SDI for long-run insurance. It protects us against the possibility that at some point, when the elimination of ballistic missiles is not yet complete, the Soviets may change their mind. We know the Soviet record of playing fast and loose with past agreements. America can't afford to take a chance on waking up in 10 years and finding that the Soviets have an advanced defense system and are ready to put in place more missiles—or more modern missiles. And we have no defense of our own and our deterrence is obsolete because of the Soviet defense system. If arms reduction is to help bring lasting peace, we must be able to maintain the vital strategic balance which for so long has kept the peace. Nothing could more threaten world peace than arms reduction agreements with loopholes that would leave the West naked to a massive and sudden Soviet buildup in offensive and defensive weapons.

My guess is that the Soviets understand this but want to see how much farther they can push us in public before they once again get down to brass tacks. So, here's how I see the meeting in Iceland adding up. We addressed the important issues of human rights, regional conflicts, and our bilateral relationship. And Mr. Gorbachev and I got awfully close to historic agreements in the arms reduction process. We took discussions into areas where they had never been before. The United States put good, fair ideas out on the table, and they won't go away. Good ideas, after all, have a life of their own. The next step will be in Geneva, where our negotiators will work to build on this progress.

The biggest disappointment in Iceland was that Mr. Gorbachev decided to make our progress hostage to his demand that we kill our strategic defense program. But, you know, I've had some experience with this kind of thing. One of my past jobs was as a negotiator of labor agreements in the motion picture industry, and I got used to one side or another walking out of contract talks. It didn't mean that relations had collapsed or that we'd reached an insurmountable impasse. It sometimes meant that a little maneuvering was going on.

Well, it's important for us right now to see the real progress that we made at Reykjavik and to unite so that we'll be strong for the next stage in negotiations. And if we do that, I believe that we have it within our grasp to achieve some truly historic breakthroughs. Last week I described Iceland as a base camp on our way to the summit. Well, this week I want to report to you that I believe there exists the opportunity to plant a permanent flag of peace at that summit. And I call on the Soviets not to miss this opportunity. The Soviets must not throw this away, must not slip back into a greater arms buildup. The American people don't mistake the absence of a final agreement for the absence of progress. We made progress; we must be patient. We made historic advances; we will not turn back.

Thank you, again, all of you, for all that you've done. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 3:08 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Meetings in Iceland With Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev

October 15, 1986

General Secretary Gorbachev's report to the Soviet people was unprecedented in its detail. He emphasized the same areas of progress upon which U.S. officials have commented over the past 2 days, namely, strategic arms reductions and potential agreement on intermediate nuclear forces. He also clearly indicated, just as we have done, that the sticking point which prevented an overall agreement in Iceland was the Soviet Union's demand for an end to the U.S. program on strategic defense. It is our view that the agreements and positions reached in Iceland remain on the table.

The meetings, which reconvene in Geneva today, will begin where we left off in Iceland. The Iceland talks were a very important and significant step in moving negotiations forward. We want to build upon the groundwork of Reykjavik.

We take note of some of the political rhetoric in the General Secretary's speech, but that was expected and unexceptional. What was remarkable was General Secretary Gorbachev's explanation of the progress made. We are pleased to note that, both at his press conference in Reykjavik and his address to the Soviet people, General Secretary Gorbachev stated that the work that was done in Reykjavik will not go to waste, and the way has now been cleared for further movement towards significant arms reduction. That is our view.

We believe we can go forward from this moment in a businesslike way. We must listen to each other, each explore the views of the other, and seek common approaches and agree on solutions. We think that goal was accomplished at Rekyjavik and should be the goal whenever we meet. We, like the General Secretary, believe that the meeting overcame obstructions and minute details and that new approaches have been developed. We believe there is no going back on what was developed at this meeting, and we look forward to continued negotiations which will build on the progress achieved in Reykjavik.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:45 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Nomination of Arnold Lewis Raphel To Be United States Ambassador to Pakistan

October 15, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arnold Lewis Raphel, of New Jersey, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He succeeds Dean Roesch Hinton.

Mr. Raphel joined the Foreign Service in 1966 and took Persian language training at the Foreign Institute. He was assigned as vice consul to the American consulate in Isfahan, Iran, from 1967 to 1969. From there he went to the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, Iran, as political officer for a year before returning to Washington as a watch officer in the Department's Operations Center. In 1972 he became staff assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; and then in 1973–1975 he served as special assistant to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs. Mr. Raphel was then assigned as political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, from 1975 to 1978. He returned to Washington in 1978 to become a member of the Policy Planning Staff, where he worked until he was appointed Senior Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, 1979–1981. He attended the senior seminar from 1981 to 1982 and then became Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs. Since 1984 he has been Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.

Mr. Raphel graduated from Hamilton College (B.A., 1964) and the Maxwell School at Syracuse University (M.A., 1966). His foreign languages are Urdu, French, and Persian. He has one child; and he was born March 16, 1943, in Troy, NY.

Remarks to Students From Southern Regional High School of Manahawkin, New Jersey, in Baltimore, Maryland

October 15, 1986

The President. Playing hooky? [*Laughter*] No, I know you aren't. Well, this was kind of a new thing that came along, and I'm certainly—a great pleasure for me to have this chance to speak with you in this historic location—all of you from Southern Regional High School in Manahawkin, New Jersey. And I hope I haven't interrupted your tour too much by taking advantage of your presence here.

Well, during the Second World War, General Marshall, who later became Secretary of State and was the creator of the Marshall plan, he was asked at the beginning of the war, what was our secret weapon in World War II. And the General said, "Just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." I've had a feeling for some time now that that can be said again about your generation. I've met a lot of you all around the country and been very proud of what I've seen. An important reason why some of us older types are still active, instead of being up on a certain ranch in California, is that we want to make certain that when it comes your turn to take over you have the same kind of a country with as much opportunity and as much freedom as we had when it was our turn to take over.

This is a fitting location to speak about our country's security and my recent talks with General Secretary Gorbachev. The British had already burned Washington by the time their fleet arrived at Fort McHenry back in 1814, and they would have continued their drive capturing and possibly destroying the metropolitan centers of our young country had they not been stopped. And what saved the day was the skill and bravery of those who fought here; some, undoubtedly, were no older than you are. The defenders of Fort McHenry withstood a tremendous naval bombardment and stopped the enemy cold. They were heroes. But in retrospect, credit must also be given to those farsighted individuals who made certain the fort was ready for action and who equipped the fort's defenders with reliable weapons. And it shouldn't be forgotten that this fort was built in 1799—during a time of peace.

I understand you're here today as part of your study in American history. And I have to tell you, I'm delighted that that is so, because there has been a period, not too long ago, when history sort of fell out of fashion in many of our schools and people like yourselves were allowed to grow up without too much knowledge of the past.

Fort McHenry, as I say, was built as a means of defending our country against the deadliest weapon of that time, which was the warship with its cannons. And no one could imagine then what accomplishments were to follow for peace and, regrettably, for war. And again today we can't imagine what the future holds. We hope and pray that there will always be peace. But like those who built this fort in the time of peace, so, too, we must be prepared to defend against those who would attempt to deny our freedom. We must be prepared. Unfortunately, today most Americans don't realize that our country has no defense at all against the deadliest weapons of our day: nuclear-tipped missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles. Somebody pushes a button, and a half hour later our world is blowing up.

Having such a defensive system wouldn't threaten anyone; it would protect our country. And this is what our research program, our modern-day Fort McHenry called the Strategic Defense Initiative—you've heard those letters SDI over and over again—well that's what it's all about. We're engaging some of our country's best minds to find out if it isn't possible to build a system that would provide a shield to protect all of us from a missile attack, as this fort shielded Baltimore from cannon attack. And by the time you high school students are finished with your education, a new technology may be available that will make this a far safer world than the one that we're living in today, one in which the danger of nuclear war will not cast a shadow over your lives as it has over ours.

I met with General Secretary Gorbachev over the weekend, as I'm sure you know, in Iceland. We spoke about human rights and certain conflicts in the world and a more open relationship between our two countries. We proposed the most sweeping and generous arms control proposal in history. We offered the complete elimination of all nuclear ballistic missiles—Soviet and American—from the face of the Earth by 1996. While we parted company with this American offer still on the table, we're closer than ever before to agreements that could lead to a safer world without nuclear weapons. I'm always aware that, as President, I'm not just making decisions for today's Americans, but tomorrow's Americans as well. I was not about to bargain away a safer world for you tomorrow.

It's my sincere hope that Mr. Gorbachev will review the great strides we made in Iceland and join with us in reducing nuclear weapons and in building technology that protects lives rather than destroying them. That's the only protection we have today. The policy is called the MAD policy, and really because the words are mutual assured destruction. But it really is a mad policy, a treaty called the ABM, and in reality, what it says is neither side will protect our people from a possible nuclear attack and, therefore, will be so scared of shooting at each other that we won't do it. Well, I don't place an awful lot of confidence in that. And I think if we can come up with a weapon that says to them, if you push that button your weapons can't get here—and I offered to share that weapon with them, so they could say the same thing about ours. But, well, we'll keep on working at that.

SDI is our policy, our insurance policy, to protect against a madman in the world or an attack by the Soviet Union. So, let's look forward and seek agreements and not look back and place blame. I repeat my offer to Mr. Gorbachev. Our proposals are serious. They remain on the table, and our negotiators are there in Geneva looking at them. So, we're ready to pick up where we left off. There's a unique opportunity to achieve real arms reductions, and it shouldn't be missed. Technology and freedom are opening new possibilities every day. And, clearly, I think the future is on our side.

But right now I know I have to go, and I'm taking up too much of your time, but I'd just like to mention something else to you as history students. You know, I've read a lot of constitutions. I guess every country in the world has got a constitution. The Soviet Union's Constitution I have read. And if you look at it, you will see many things in there that are in ours—the freedom to speak and the freedom to assemble and so forth. Of course, if anybody in Russia tries to do that, they get arrested. But it's in their Constitution.

Now what is the difference? Why is ours a document so great that one of the greatest of English statesmen many, many years ago said that this probably represented the greatest single achievement of mankind—the creation of our Constitution. Why was it that Daniel Webster said, "Protect the Constitution, preserve it"? Because if the American Constitution is ever allowed to fall, there will be chaos, anarchy, throughout the world.

Well, there's a difference that is so little, tiny, that you hardly notice it, and yet it is so great it tells the whole story. All those other constitutions are written by governments that in their constitutions say to their people: Here are the privileges, and here are the rights which we guarantee to you. Our Constitution says: Here are the rights and the privileges that we the people grant to government, and government can have no other rights or privileges that are not mentioned unless they are mentioned specifically in this Constitution. When our Revolution took place, a few years before this fort was built, other revolutions had taken place in the world, time immemorial and up to today. All those other revolutions simply exchanged one set of rulers for another set of rulers. Ours was the first philosophical revolution. Ours said governments are not the masters of the people; they are the servants of the people. And government can do nothing unless the people tell government specifically that government can do that.

And I don't know whether you'd thought about that, but in the very near future we're going to be recognizing and celebrating in this country the 200th birthday of the United States Constitution. And I just couldn't resist, in case you hadn't gotten to it in history, making sure that you knew about it.

Well, listen, it's good to see all of you here, and I know I've got to—incidentally, in addition to that history and everything else, you keep up with your studies; but also those of you who are 18 and those of you who are approaching 18, remember that this government of, by, and for the people won't work unless the people perform their duty, which is to vote every time there's an election. And try to make up your minds as to what the issues are and what your feeling is about them. And don't just get bothered by labels and think you've got to vote one way because you belong to a certain party or something. Vote on the basis of what you think and what you feel. There was a man, a great humorist, named Will Rogers some years ago—he's dead now—but Will Rogers said that the people that we elect to office—public office—are no better and no worse than the rest of us, but they're all better than those who don't vote at all. So, keep in mind that that's the privilege you've got. Use that privilege.

God bless you all, and thank you very much. Have fun looking at the fort. I've got to go over and get somebody elected to office now. Thank you all.

Reporter. Mr. President, did the Soviets sandbag you by offering that broad arms control that you didn't come to discuss?

The President. No, I didn't feel there was any sandbagging at all.

Q. Do you think you are winning the propaganda war with Gorbachev after Iceland?

The President. Well, he's trying propaganda. I'm just telling the truth, Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News].

Q. When do you think you'll have an agreement, Mr. President?

The President. I don't know. I don't know.

Q. Do you think that you'll actually go back to the table again with him?

The President. I have to believe we will, yes.

Q. When?

The President. Ask him. I did, and he didn't answer.

Q. Mr. President, are Republican candidates going to be helped by how you did in Iceland?

The President. I don't know of any hostages that are being held in Iceland.

Q. No, Republican candidates—are Republican candidates going to be helped by how you did in Iceland?

The President. Oh, I thought you said "held." I don't know. I'm going to find out between now and November 4th.

Q. Do you think it's good politics?

Q. Are you going to write Gorbachev a personal note?

Note: The President spoke at 12:53 p.m. at Fort McHenry.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Fundraising Luncheon for Linda Chavez in Baltimore, Maryland

October 15, 1986

Thank you very much. It's a pleasure to be here with you in support of a courageous and hard-working individual, the type of person you will be proud to have as your United States Senator—Linda Chavez.

You know, coming in this way, as we have at this time, reminds me of a little story. You know, as time goes on, more things do remind you of stories. [*Laughter*] This has to be an event back in ancient Rome. Now, I wasn't there in person, but—[*laughter*]—there were a group of Christians thrown into the Coliseum, and the hungry lions turned loose. And before the lions could attack, they were moving toward the Christians. One Christian stood up and said something, and the lions stopped their advance, laid down, never made a move. Well, the crowd was angry, and they threw rocks at the lions and shouted, and nothing would happen. And Nero finally called the Christian leader up to find out what he had said. And he simply said, "I just told them that there would be speeches after the meal." [*Laughter*]

Seriously, though, it is an honor for me to be here. Linda, as you are aware, used to work for me in the White House, and now she wants to work for you. Do us both a favor: Give her the job. She's worth it. Linda will follow in the tradition of outstanding Republican Members of Congress from Maryland: Mac Mathias, Helen Bentley, and Marjorie Holt—I've respected them all. And I'll miss Marjorie next year. But the GOP has a great candidate to succeed her, State Representative Bob Neall. He's got some mighty big shoes to fill, but I know he can do it. Connie Morella is also running in the 8th district, and I hope you will send Bob and Connie to help me in Congress.

When Linda worked in the White House, and even before, she was an aggressive advocate for a strong, opportunity-filled America. And that's the vision that unites us. Linda, as a wife and mother of three, has a special stake in the future of Maryland and our country. Linda, for example, has a deep appreciation for the significance of education, not as a political issue, but as a crucial part of our children's lives. As a former teacher and the former editor of a prestigious academic journal, Linda knows that achieving excellence in education—and we should settle for nothing less—depends on getting the parents—break it?—[*laughter*]—depends on getting—that should have done it. [*The President referred to an object dropped by a member of the audience.*] [*Laughter*] [*Inaudible*]—the parents and the community involved, returning discipline to our schools, improving standards, and recognizing the importance of traditional values. She offers leadership, not easy answers; solutions, not slogans.

All this is in stark contrast to her wily, liberal opponent who still talks like Federal spending is the answer to just about every problem, and never seems to mention the Federal controls that come with those Federal dollars or just who, when all is said and done, pays the bill. Well, I think the days of the big spenders are over. The last thing America needs is another liberal Senator congenitally unable to say no to the special interest groups. This November I predict the voters all over this country, including Maryland, are going to give thumbs-down to the last remnants of the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend crowd—sending them the way of the Edsel, the hula hoop, and the all-asparagus diet.

In these last 5½ years we've struggled to overcome the legacy of the last decade, when liberals dominated American Government. It's time to close that sad, irresponsible chapter once and for all. In Maryland that means electing a Senator of the future, rather than an advocate of the failed policies of the past. Linda's opponent, as is clear from her voting record and from her positions in this campaign, still has this same tax, spend, and inflate mind-set. Her election to the Senate could well give control of that august body to the over-the-hill gang that gave our country murderous inflation, sky-high interest rates, business decline, ever-increasing taxes, and swelling unemployment. Does anyone really want to go back to those bad old days?

This is a make-or-break election. Losing control of the Senate will mean more than just economic hardship for our people. The safety of our neighborhoods and the security of our country are also at stake. Linda's opponent can't even get herself to vote for a limited use of the death penalty for certain drug-related murders. This permissive attitude is one of the root causes for the crime epidemic that plagues this country. And pardon me, but I think America has had about enough of this kind of lighter-than-air liberalism. As a United States Senator, Linda can be counted on to support the appointment of tough law-and-order judges. We don't need a bunch of sociology majors on the bench. We need strong judges who'll do everything they can within the law to protect you and your families, and to put criminals where they belong—behind bars.

Perhaps one of the greatest responsibilities of any elected official is to see to the security needs of the United States. Back in the 1970's, when Linda's opponent and the other disciples of weakness were running the show, they permitted America's military strength to erode. Do you know that on any given day half our military planes couldn't take off for lack of spare parts; half of our naval vessels couldn't leave port, either for lack of the same kind of parts or lack of crew? Linda Chavez was part of a team that has been rebuilding America's military strength. It would be hard to find a Member of Congress who more consistently opposed our efforts to meet America's security needs than Linda's opponent. Had her views carried the day during these last 5½ years, we would have no B–1 bomber, no MX missile, no nuclear modernization in Europe, no modernization of our conventional forces anywhere.

Forty-eight hours after we came home from Reykjavik, however, some on Capitol Hill were already promising to take a meat ax and chop up America's Strategic Defense Initiative, which is exactly what Mr. Gorbachev is hoping that Congress will do. Let me state it plainly: It would be a terrible tragedy for this country and for our children's future if those on Capitol Hill opposed to SDI are allowed to hand over to the Soviet Union, free of charge, what we refused to hand over across the negotiating table in Reykjavik. SDI is America's insurance policy that the Soviets will begin living up to the arms control agreements that they've agreed to. SDI is one of the chief reasons the Soviets went to the summit and one of the primary reasons they'll come back again. SDI is the key to a world free of nuclear blackmail. Don't let liberals in Congress throw it away. And if we have a new Congress with leaders like Linda Chavez, we will never throw it away.

Today I urge the voters of Maryland and the voters of this nation to ask each of their candidates this question: Where do you stand on defending America? Where do you stand on SDI? Well, you know where Linda Chavez stands—squarely behind SDI. And I'm pleased to say that many Democrats on Capitol Hill are also standing with us. Where does Linda's opponent stand? Does she repudiate those trying to kill SDI, or does she stand with those who are trying to build a system that protects people and doesn't kill them—because that's where Linda Chavez stands.

With Linda Chavez on our team, and with the support of you, the people, America has made great strides in these last 5½ years. The United States has again resumed its leadership role. The Western alliance is again united, unified, and confident. The forces of freedom are on the move. One thing I'm especially proud of: In these last 5½ years, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism. In fact, one small country, Grenada, has been returned to the family of free nations.

The future is up to us. Linda Chavez believes in meeting challenges, rather than ignoring them. In Central America, for example, Linda supports our efforts to provide our friends what they need to defend themselves against Communist aggression. Linda's opponent would by default, by doing nothing, permit that area to fall under Soviet domination. Linda's opponent actually voted against military aid to the fledgling democracy in El Salvador. I remember when we first came here—El Salvador struggling against the Communist guerrillas and how many people of the liberal bent were saying we should just turn our backs on that. We had no business trying to be of any help to them. And today they're a democracy. Linda's opponent actually voted against military aid, as I say, to that fledgling democracy. Had her view held sway, the people of El Salvador might be under the heel of a Communist dictatorship right now; the rest of Central America, perhaps even Mexico, might be in turmoil; and a flood of refugees could well be headed toward our southern border.

What we need is a Senator who will work to avert crisis, not perpetuate it—an individual with the knowledge, foresight, and courage to do the right thing now, so future generations of America can enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom. I know there's been a lot of talk lately that Linda didn't always believe these things. Well, I used to be an active member of that other party, too. You know, it reminds me of the story of the little boy who was selling puppies just outside a Democratic fundraising dinner.

And as the people came out of the dinner, he was holding up a puppy and giving his pitch: "Democrat puppies for sale. Anybody want a Democrat puppy?" And 2 weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same place. And one of the journalists saw this same lad outside selling Republican puppies. And he called him on it. He said, "Hey, 2 weeks ago those were Democrat puppies. What do you mean now they're Republican puppies?" The kid says, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*] Well, we've got our eyes open now.

In the next 3 weeks, it behooves all of us to open the eyes of our fellow citizens as to what is at stake in this election. In Linda Chavez, we have a standard bearer to be proud of. An American of Hispanic descent, her life reflects the America we believe in—a land where every individual is free to follow his or her star, a land where people who work hard can go as far and as high as their talents will take them.

This year there's a race for Governor where two women are facing each other. Here in Maryland, two women are running for the Senate. This is a long way from the days of Ginger Rogers. [*Laughter*] Ginger Rogers' partner, Fred Astaire—he was getting all the credit. And suddenly he began to realize Ginger was doing the same thing on high heels and backward. [*Laughter*] Today Linda offers her talent, hard work, and dedication to the people of Maryland. And for Maryland's sake, and for our country's sake, I hope you do everything in your power to help her win. Maryland and America deserve the best.

And let me just conclude with another word about this thing of parties. I know that even in this gathering, and in this place, there must be many who have been, as we have been, members of the other party or who perhaps still are. But all across the country I've been speaking to groups in which that was true, because all across the country there are millions of fine, patriotic Democrats who are totally out of step with the liberal leadership of their party. And that's what we're talking about; not the rank and file that want the same things that we want—that want a limited government, that want freedom for the people, that want a strong United States, that want an end to make-work programs that waste our money and that don't provide.

Do you know that the method of discussing unemployment and employment in our country has to do with what is called the available labor pool? And that, in our country, is defined as everyone, male and female, from 16 years of age on up for the ultimate limit. And today 61.3 percent of that available pool is employed, which is the highest percentage in the history of our country.

And so when I was talking about our opponents, I'm talking about that leadership that still doesn't realize it's out of step with its own rank-and-file members. We offer a home for those rank-and-file members because they believe as we do in an America that offers freedom and opportunity—a united America. So, welcome aboard. I can't help but tell you how I reregistered. I discovered that I could no longer go along with the leadership, but I hadn't been able to bring myself to reregister yet. And yet the Republicans were all taking me for granted—I was speaking at their fundraisers and so forth. And one evening speaking to one such gathering, a woman out in the middle of the audience stood up right in the middle of my speech and says, "Have you reregistered yet?" And I said, "Well, no, but I'm going to." She said, "I'm a registrar. [*Laughter*] Came right down the center aisle, put the papers on the podium, and I signed on and then said, "Now, where was I?" [*Laughter*]

But thank you all. And listen, you send these candidates that I've mentioned. But above all, we could not have accomplished any of the things that have been accomplished in these 5½ years if we had not had control of at least one House of the Legislature, the United States Senate. You send Linda there and make sure that we still have control of that legislative body.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:34 p.m. at Festival Hall. Following his remarks, he attended a reception for major donors to Ms. Chavez' campaign at the hall. He then returned to Washington, DC.

Proclamation 5552—National Institutes of Health Centennial Year

October 15, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The National Institutes of Health, which began as a one-room laboratory at the Marine Hospital on Staten Island in 1887, has become the world's foremost biomedical research center. Its investigators are at the forefront of discoveries that contribute to better health for mankind.

The National Institutes of Health provides ongoing leadership in a unique relationship among government, academia, industry, and voluntary organizations. In addition to conducting investigations in its own laboratories, the NIH supports the activities of non-Federal scientists in universities, medical schools, hospitals, and other public, private, and voluntary research institutions. It plays a crucial role in training our Nation's biomedical research scientists and fosters biomedical communication throughout our country and abroad. The NIH facilitates international assemblies of scientists and promotes the exchange of scientists and scientific information between the United States and other countries.

The efforts of biomedical scientists have contributed to bringing our Nation's death rate to an all-time low. Survival rates have improved for patients with seven of the ten major forms of cancer. The death rate for cardiovascular diseases has declined more rapidly than has that for all other causes of death combined. New methods of hypertension control have reduced the incidence of stroke. Dramatic progress has taken place in prevention of blindness through laser technology and in the understanding and treatment of genetic diseases.

Achievements such as these have been recognized internationally by the awarding of Nobel Prizes to four NIH scientists and to 81 recipients of NIH grant support.

Despite the significant improvements in health over the past century, many health-related mysteries remain. The National Institutes of Health will continue to play a vital role in solving these problems. The NIH is opening exciting new opportunities at nearly every level of biomedical research, and our Nation is proud of this great institution and its accomplishments.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 395, has designated the period beginning October 1, 1986, through September 30, 1987, as the "National Institutes of Health Centennial Year" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the year beginning October 1, 1986, as the National Institutes of Health Centennial Year. I call upon the people of the United States to observe this occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:17 a.m., October 16, 1986]

Proclamation 5553—National Forest Products Week, 1986

October 15, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The greatness of our Nation is paralleled by the greatness of our forests. By providing food, water, shelter, fuel, and the raw materials for thousands of products, the forests sustained the pioneers, provided for our Nation's growth, and assisted in our defense. Today our country, and indeed the entire world, continues to need the products of our forests to meet social, economic, and industrial demands.

We have been blessed with an abundance of natural resources, and we have the responsibility to be good stewards of our land. Throughout our history, when people have cared for the forests, using them wisely and replenishing them in a timely way, the forests and the Nation alike have prospered.

A forest is a wondrous environment, with an amazing number of checks and balances that maintain its vitality. Human intervention by knowledgeable, caring people benefits forest productivity. Advances brought about through research and implemented by professional land managers have significantly increased the productivity of our forested lands.

Evidence that productive forests benefit the people is all around us. Wood is an essential component of the houses we live in, the furniture we sit on, the newspapers we read, and countless other products we use every day. The jobs generated by processing forest products are an important part of our economic prosperity. The water most of us use is generated and purified by forest ecosystems, and forests provide essential habitats for fish and wildlife. Additionally, the recreation opportunities afforded by forests provide visitors with rejuvenating experiences and help fuel thousands of business enterprises that cater to our recreation needs. In short, proper use of our forest resources can significantly increase the economic, social, and environmental wealth and strength of our Nation.

To promote greater awareness and appreciation of the many benefits of our forests to our Nation's well-being, the Congress, by Public Law 86–753 (36 U.S.C. 163), has designated the week beginning on the third Sunday in October of each year as "National Forest Products Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 19, 1986, as National Forest Products Week and urge that all Americans express their appreciation for our Nation's forests through suitable activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:18 a.m., October 16, 1986*]

Statement on Signing the Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1986

October 15, 1986

I have signed H.R. 5548, the Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1986, which extends the Bank's charter for 6 more years. This sends an important signal to both our exporting community and foreign suppliers that American exporters will continue to be able to compete vigorously for business throughout the world. I am pleased that this bill gives the Bank the authority for the tied-aid war chest that I requested in September 1985. This authority will give the United States needed leverage for use in negotiations to eliminate predatory financing practices whereby countries mix official export financing with concessional foreign aid in an effort to undercut bids on major overseas projects.

Although I have signed this bill, I must express some reservations about several of its provisions. I am disappointed that the bill sets severe restrictions on the new authority for the interest rate matching program (I-Match) I proposed in the budgets for both fiscal years 1986 and 1987. Section 8 of H.R. 5548 redefines eligibility standards for Export-Import Bank programs to exclude specified Marxist-Leninist countries, expanding the current statutory definition of Communist countries that are ineligible to participate in the Bank's programs. I note that some of the countries deemed ineligible under the new definition have been making substantial progress in redirecting their economic and political systems towards Western models. Since my administration agrees that access of Communist states to Eximbank programs should continue to be treated with special care, I am directing the Secretary of State to review the new list expeditiously and to advise me which, if any, of those countries should not be treated as Marxist-Leninist for purposes of this legislation. I note that Tibet is listed as a country in section 8. The United States recognizes Tibet as part of the People's Republic of China. I interpret Tibet's inclusion as a separate country to be a technical oversight.

Note: H.R. 5548, approved October 15, was assigned Public Law No. 99–472.

Remarks to Representatives of the Young Astronauts Council on Their Departure for the Soviet Union

October 16, 1986

Thank you all very much. Thank you, Jack. When I met with Mr. Gorbachev last November in Geneva, we decided that it would be valuable for our two peoples to have a more open personal relationship with each other. And the trip that you are about to embark on is just the sort of exchange that we had in mind. Well, there are many fundamental differences between our two peoples and—our countries, I should say, and our political and economic systems. Yet being different does not preclude better relations. Expanding the ability of our peoples to communicate with each other and to cooperate together on a personal basis remains a high priority in our dealings with the Soviet Union. Who knows, our two peoples, if we do this, may find out that they have much more in common than their governments do. Each one of you, then, going is a special ambassador for America. By being a member of the Young Astronauts program, you've already proven that you have a keen mind and an inquisitive spirit, so we have absolute confidence in you.

One of the subjects you will undoubtedly hear about when you visit the Soviet Union is our research of strategic defense, what is popularly being called Star Wars—and I wish I could catch the person that first gave it that name—[*laughter*]—because it's more about peace than it is about wars. Some of the best minds of the United States are trying to find out if it's possible to build a system that protects our country and our friends from a ballistic missile attack. We call it the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI. And it was a major topic of discussion when I met with General Secretary Gorbachev in Iceland just a few days ago, or you've perhaps gathered that idea since. During those meetings in Iceland, considerable progress was made in narrowing the differences between our two countries on some mighty important issues. Mr. Gorbachev and I were able to come closer to finding the magic formula which would permit us to reduce the number of nuclear weapons in our respective arsenals, even eliminate them entirely. But there was a hitch. The Soviet leader demanded terms that would, in effect, kill SDI and scuttle our chances to develop technology that may someday protect you and your families from nuclear missiles. It might have been Columbus Day, but I wasn't about to give away the store for a deal that we couldn't afford. I couldn't give up your future.

Henry Ward Beecher once wrote: "He who invents a machine augments the power of a man and the well-being of mankind." Well, America and the other free nations of the world are on the edge of a new era of technology and progress, one in which the well-being of mankind will soar as never before. Now, we can't be held back because of Soviet demands. What we can do—as in the case of SDI—is to share in the benefits of our innovations, even with our adversaries, to help make this a safer world. And that is exactly what I offered to him. But even when we finally had such a plan worked out—yes, we would share so that neither one of us would have to live in fear, again. But we can't hold back the future or deny progress.

While it may be difficult for you to imagine that I was once your age—[*laughter*]—I mention this because I want to share with you something written back when I was 15 years old. A noted professor of physics wrote—and listen to this, he was a very noted man in his field—"This foolish idea of shooting at the Moon is an example of the absurd length to which vicious specialization will carry scientists working in thought-tight compartments. Let us critically examine the proposal. For a projectile entirely to escape the gravitation of Earth, it needs a velocity of 7 miles a second. The thermal energy of a gramme at this speed is 15,180 calories—'The energy of our most violent explosive—nitroglycerine'—is less than 1,500 calories per gramme. Consequently, even had the explosive nothing to carry, it has only one-tenth of the energy necessary to escape the Earth gravity. Hence, the proposition appears to be basically impossible." And then there was a man that stepped off from a spacecraft and said something about one giant step for mankind as he took the first step of a human being on the Moon. Well, what I read was written back in 1926. Now, I admit I really didn't read this at the time, but it points out the importance of making decisions based on the future. In this century we have gone from Kitty Hawk to the Moon, from telegraph to satellites, and from pencils to computers. And I'm absolutely certain that you'll see even more change. The only question is whether it is for good or bad, more sophisticated missiles capable of killing more and more people or a new defense system to prevent war and save lives.

And that is what SDI is all about: the future, a future of innovations that we cannot now imagine. There are those like that physics professor I quoted who will label anything "impossible" because it cannot be done today. Well, we must not let them or our adversaries hold us back. In this case, I say it's better to build a defensive system, to have an insurance policy, that protects us from attack than to base the peace on mutual assured destruction. Mutual assured destruction—those three words—that is the system that was adopted by our two governments a few years ago. That is the ABM treaty. And what it says is: If we're both able to blow each other up, then we'll be afraid to try it, and we won't do it. And as Washington is prone to do, that shortened down to its initials; mutual assured destruction comes out a MAD policy. And that's just what it is: stark, staring, mad policy. It's little more than a threatened slaughter of millions of innocent people.

Reykjavik was a crossroads, not between having or not having an agreement, but rather between believing nothing can change or believing a future that offers hope that our world will someday be free of the awesome fear of nuclear attack.

So, I want all of these young people up here to know I wish you Godspeed on your great adventure, and remember to hold your heads high because you are Americans. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:29 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Jack Anderson, chairman of the Young Astronauts Council.

Executive Order 12569—Compact of Free Association With the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau

October 16, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the Compact of Free Association (the Compact) and Public Law 99–239, (the Act), it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Responsibility of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State shall conduct the government-to-government relations of the United States with the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau (the "Freely Associated States"), including any subdivisions, officials or persons thereof, and may delegate or allocate such of his authority under this Order to such other United States officials as he may from time to time deem desirable. The authority of the Secretary of State shall include, consistent with Article V of Title One of the Compact and section 105(b)(1) of the Act, the establishment and maintenance of representative offices in the Freely Associated States and supervision of the United States representatives and their staff. The Secretary also shall provide, in accordance with applicable law, for appropriate privileges, immunities, and assistance to representatives to the United States designated by the Governments of the Freely Associated States, together with their officers and staff. In accordance with applicable law and the provisions of this Order, the Secretary also shall have the authority and responsibility to take such other actions as may be necessary and appropriate to ensure that the authorities and obligations of the United States set forth in the Compact and its related agreements and in the laws of the United States as they relate to the conduct of government-to-government relations with the Freely Associated States are carried out. The Secretary shall provide from appropriations made to the Department of State such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Order in relation to the activities of the Department of State.

Sec. 2. Responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall be responsible for seeking the appropriation of funds for and, in accordance with the laws of the United States, shall make available to the Freely Associated States the United States economic and financial assistance appropriated pursuant to Article I of Title Two of the Compact; the grant, service, and program assistance appropriated pursuant to Article II of Title Two of the Compact; and all other United States assistance appropriated pursuant to the Compact and its related agreements. The Secretary shall coordinate and monitor any program or any activity by any department or agency of the United States provided to the Freely Associated States and shall coordinate and monitor related economic development planning. This Section shall not apply to services provided by the Department of Defense to the Freely Associated States or to activities pursuant to Section 1 of this Order, including activities under the Peace Corps Act.

Sec. 3. Interagency Group on Freely Associated State Affairs and the Office of Freely Associated State Affairs.

(a) There is established an Interagency Group on Freely Associated State Affairs for the purpose of providing guidance and oversight with respect to the establishment and implementation of policy concerning the Compact and United States relations with the Freely Associated States.

(b) The Interagency Group shall consist of the Secretary of State or his designee, who shall chair the Group, and of the principal officers or their designees from the Departments of the Interior, Defense, Commerce, Energy, and Justice, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Office of Management and Budget, the National Security Council, and such other departments and agencies as may from time to time be appropriate.

(c) The Interagency Group shall make such recommendations as it shall deem appropriate to the President, through the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, concerning United States relations with the Freely Associated States. The Interagency Group also shall provide such guidance as it deems appropriate to departments and agencies delegated authority by this Order concerning administration of laws with respect to the Freely Associated States.

(d) If any department or agency charged by this Order with implementation of the Compact or other laws of the United States with respect to the Freely Associated States concludes that noncompliance sanctions pursuant to section 105(g) of the Act are appropriate, it shall make appropriate recommendations to the Interagency Group. The Interagency Group shall consider these recommendations and report its findings to the President for his review in making that determination.

(e)(1) There shall be in the Department of State an Office of Freely Associated State Affairs to conduct United States relations with the Freely Associated States and carry out related matters, as the Secretary of State shall direct or delegate, and provide appropriate support to the Interagency Group.

(2) The Office shall be headed by a Director designated by the Secretary of State, to whom the Secretaries of State, Defense, and the Interior may, to the extent permitted by law, delegate any or all of their respective authorities and responsibilities as described in this Order, including the authority to supervise the United States representatives referred to in Section 4 of this Order. The Director shall serve as Executive Secretary of the Interagency Group.

(3) Personnel additional to that provided by the Secretary of State may be detailed to the Office by the Executive departments and agencies that are members of the Interagency Group, and by other agencies as appropriate. Executive departments and agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide such information, advice, and administrative services and facilities as may be necessary for the fulfillment of the functions of the Office.

Sec. 4. United States Representatives to the Freely Associated States. The United States Representative assigned to a Freely Associated State in accordance with Article V of Title One of the Compact shall represent the Government of the United States in an official capacity in that Freely Associated State, and shall supervise the actions of any Executive department or agency personnel assigned permanently or temporarily to that Freely Associated State.

Sec. 5. Cooperation among Executive Departments and Agencies. All Executive departments and agencies shall cooperate in the effectuation of the provisions of this Order. The Interagency Group and Office of Freely Associated State Affairs shall facilitate such cooperative measures. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to impair the authority and responsibility of the Secretary of Defense for security and defense matters in or relating to the Freely Associated States.

Sec. 6. Delegation to the Secretary of the Interior. The following authorities are delegated to the Secretary of the Interior:

(a) Reporting to the Congress on economic development plans prepared by the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Government of the Marshall Islands, pursuant to sections 102(b) and 103(b) of the Act;

(b) The determination required by section 103(e) of the Act concerning the qualifications of the investment management firm selected by the Government of the Marshall Islands;

(c) Reporting to the Congress with respect to the impact of the Compact of Free Association on the United States territories and commonwealths and on the State of Hawaii, pursuant to section 104(e)(2) of the Act; and

(d) Causing an annual audit to be conducted of the annual financial statements of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Government of the Marshall Islands, pursuant to section 110(b) of the Act.

Sec. 7. Delegation to the Secretary of State. The following authorities are delegated to the Secretary of State:

(a) Reporting to the Congress on crimes in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands which have an impact upon United States jurisdictions, pursuant to sections 102(a)(4) and 103(a)(4) of the Act;

(b) Submitting the certification and report to the Congress for purposes of section 5 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, pursuant to section 104(f)(3) of the Act; and

(c) Reporting, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Defense, to the Congress on determinations made regarding security and defense, pursuant to section 105(q) of the Act.

Sec. 8. Supersession and Saving Provisions.

(a) Subject to the provisions of Section 9 of this Order, prior Executive orders concerning the former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are hereby superseded and rendered inapplicable, except that the authority of the Secretary of the Interior as provided in applicable provisions of Executive Order No. 11021, as amended, shall remain in effect, in a manner consistent with this Order and pursuant to section 105(c)(2) of the Act, to terminate the trust territory government and discharge its responsibilities, at which time the entirety of Executive Order No. 11021 shall be superseded.

(b) Nothing in this Order shall be construed as modifying the rights or obligations of the United States under the provisions of the Compact or as affecting or modifying the responsibility of the Secretary of State and the Attorney General to interpret the rights and obligations of the United States arising out of or concerning the Compact.

Sec. 9. Effective Date. This Order shall become effective with respect to a Freely Associated State simultaneously with the entry into force of the Compact for that State.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 16, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:26 a.m., October 17, 1986*]

Statement on Signing the Job Training Partnership Act Amendments of 1986
October 16, 1986

I have signed S. 2069, the Job Training Partnership Act Amendments of 1986. Four years ago I signed into law the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). This law put into motion a new public-private partnership to address the job-training needs of disadvantaged young people and adults and displaced workers who have lost their jobs because of technological changes in modern industry. JTPA marked a major departure from earlier programs by shifting authority to the States, focusing resources on meaningful job training, emphasizing performance, and, most important, involving employers in all phases of the design and implementation of the program.

I believe that the JTPA has more than fulfilled our expectations. It has helped millions of youth and adults. States have shown that they can manage the training and employment system under a block grant approach. Thousands of private sector volunteers have donated their time and energies to make sure that the training provided meets the real needs of employers. This has paid off in terms of the performance of the program: About two-thirds of those assisted find jobs in the private sector.

The Job Training Partnership Act Amendments I have approved are the first revisions to the law since the program began. Consistent with the proposal in my 1987 budget request for the summer youth employment and training program, this legislation promotes literacy training for individuals in the program who need it in order to be able to find and hold a job. States and local areas should be concerned about the problems of illiteracy and lack of basic educational skills. Those who are entering the workplace need to be able to read, write, compute, and reason in order to get along in today's jobs. The amendment to the summer youth program directs resources toward those problems and continues flexibility for the States and local areas in deciding how to structure their programs under the JTPA to address them. The other changes made by the Job Training Partnership Act Amendments fine-tune the program, but in no way compromise the sound principles on which the JTPA is based. They should make the program work even better, and I commend the Congress for the bipartisan support it has given the JTPA.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Mark N. Andrews in Grand Forks, North Dakota

October 17, 1986

The President. Thank you very much. And since the Constitution has something to say about what you've just been chanting, I'll assume that you're suggesting that I live 4 more years. [*Laughter*] Well, I thank all of you. And thank you, Senator Andrews, for that kind introduction, and special thanks to the University of North Dakota Marching Band and the other bands that are here today. You make beautiful music.

Before I—incidentally, of course, all the signs, and some of them of welcome to me—I was told when I was a pledge at Eureka College that Tau Kappa Epsilon was a fraternity for life, and I'm glad my fraters are here. But before I start my prepared remarks, I want to make one brief announcement. The danger of toxic wastes is perhaps the most pressing environmental problem confronting our country. And on my way here today, on Air Force One, I signed the Superfund legislation to accelerate the cleanup of the Nation's hazardous waste sites. The bill's financing has real concerns, but the health and safety of Americans is among the highest priorities of government, so we will not allow an interruption in the cleanup process.

It's great to be here with our congressional candidate, Syver Vinje, Public Service Commissioner Leo Reinbold, Labor Commissioner Ike Hagen—this is what I call North Dakota's Republican A-Team. And now, I want to say hi to the students of Thompson High School. Sorry I couldn't accept your invitation, but I hope that this makes up for it. And also to the young astronauts who are here today. I just said goodbye yesterday to 10 of their number who are now on their way to the Soviet Union in an exchange with their young astronauts who will be coming here visiting our country.

I can't help but see all the young people who are here in the audience, and I have a special message to you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] It's the same message that Carl Eller [Former Minnesota Vikings football player] told you earlier: When it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, your families, for your future, and your country—just say no. I want to tell you, Nancy and Carl have impressed me so much with that that the other day, even though it didn't have to do with drugs, why, I said no. [*Laughter*]

But it's wonderful to be here in North Dakota. You know, as I said to my staff when we were taking off in Air Force One, it's great to be out of Washington and back to where the real people are. I wish I could stay longer, but as you know, Congress is in session, and with Mark Andrews here with me, well, I don't think we should be leaving the rest of them alone too long. Now, I'm not reflecting on the Congress as an institution, but most of us must be aware that there are some elements there that need watching. I think I can describe them best by a story about three fellows that came out of a building, found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out and I can get——" And the second one says, "You can't do that, somebody will see us out here doing that and think we're stealing the car." And third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

It really is great to be back on the campaign trail. It almost feels like 1980 all over again. You know, President Clifford of the University of North Dakota has a favorite joke about North Dakota: "In this State," he says, "everything is backward. The rivers run north, and the Irish vote Republican." [*Laughter*] Well, this is one Irishman who's voting Republican in 1986. And I have to feel that the people of this State are going to do the same. They're going to send Mark Andrews back to Washington as United States Senator from the great State of North Dakota.

You know, believe me, we need Mark Andrews in the U.S. Senate to keep America on the track of growth, prosperity, and freedom. It's no secret that there are still some folks in Washington who want to put America full speed in reverse—back to the days when big government, taxes, and inflation were destroying our economy, and military weakness made America a punching bag for nickel-and-dime dictators around the world. America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we threw that sign away, and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." You know, it's important to remember those days 5½ years ago, because the tax-and-spend crew is still lurking in the shadows, just waiting for a second chance. The liberal leadership of the Democratic Party hasn't changed, they're just itching to raise your taxes and rev up that inflationary money machine. The Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, spoke for them all last year when he said, and I quote, "Should the American people pay through the nose by taxation? The answer is yes." Well, come November the American people will be going to the polls and saying loud and clear: "Sorry, Tip, the answer is no."

You know, the truth is, the liberal Democrat leaders never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, those liberals act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. Well, you're the people who pay the taxes, and you know that we don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little, we have a deficit because Congress spends too much. It's about time that Congress took care of the Federal budget and left the family budget alone.

There's another issue that Mark Andrews and I feel strongly about, and I'll bet you do, too: that's keeping America strong and proud and peaceful and free. As you know, I just recently returned from my meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland. That meeting was a breakthrough in our discussions with the Soviets. We're no longer talking about arms control; we're talking about arms reductions, possibly, even the complete elimination of ballistic missiles from the face of the Earth. That's an historic turnaround for the Soviets, and it wouldn't have been possible without the firm support of the American people, whose hard work and support have enabled us to rebuild our military might. The American people know that the only way to negotiate for peace is from a position of strength. We're closer to real arms reductions than ever before, and it's because America today is once again strong and united. But one major obstacle remained in Iceland: Unfortunately, Mr. Gorbachev decided to make all of our progress hostage to his demand that we kill our Strategic Defense Initiative. Now, I had to remind him of my pledge to the American people on SDI: that in America when you give your word, you give your word—and that stands up no matter what the time or place. SDI is our insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madmen that might come along or some other country that develops ballistic missiles or in case the Soviets don't keep their side of the bargain.

You know, before World War II, the British were developing a new defense system; it was called radar. And without radar, it's possible that the Royal Air Force wouldn't have been able to beat back the Nazi air assault on England. If you'll recall—you won't recall, you weren't here at the time, but those of us who do—but you've perhaps read that when Winston Churchill acknowledged what that little band of fighter pilots had done from England, and to save England, and with the help of that radar, when he said, "Never in the course of human events have so many owed so much to so few." Well, I couldn't help but think that giving up SDI would have been like Chamberlain giving up radar, as well as Czechoslovakia, at Munich—a tragic blunder that might have spelled the end to freedom in Europe.

SDI is a purely defensive and purely peaceful technology. If the Soviets honestly want progress toward a world free of nuclear weapons, they have nothing to fear from SDI. The Soviets are hard bargainers. America must be even more patient and determined and united. And America must speak with one voice, saying loud and clear: We'll walk the extra mile for peace, but we'll never gamble with America's safety. And I hope you all realize that when he was saying no to this SDI, this was after I had told him we would sign a binding treaty right now, that if and when we had developed that system and it was practical, we would share it with them so that neither one of us ever had to be afraid of the other country. And still, they said no. So, I want to ask you a question: Can I count on your support to keep America strong and united and on the road to peace?

Audience. Yes! U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

The President. I kind of thought you'd say that. You know, if I could interject something here: There's nothing that I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. They're some of the most splendid young people this nation has ever produced. And let me say this: If we must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve at the same time the finest weapons and equipment money can buy. And I'm going to see that they get them. And it's because of the quality of the men and women in our Armed Forces, and the quality of the weapons that they carry in defense of this country that every nickel-and-dime dictator the world over knows that if it tangles with the United States of America, he will pay a price.

Yes, America is once again united in hope and strong in purpose. We've squashed inflation, cut the prime interest rate by more than two-thirds, and we're keeping the doors of the opportunity society wide open by cutting tax rates further and spurring on the economic expansion that has already created 11½ million new jobs in the last 46 months. This year more Americans are working than ever before, and we've reached the highest employment rate in the history of the United States. Now, I know you keep reading unemployment rates that are given, but let me just tell you a little something about how Washington, the bureaucracy works. The potential employment pool of the United States is considered to be everyone, male and female, in the United States from age 16 all the way up. And today 61.3 percent of that pool is employed here in the United States.

America is moving forward, but that doesn't mean that we don't recognize that some sectors of our country are not sharing fully in this expansion. I understand the problems facing the American energy industry in States like North Dakota. And I recognize that in the midst of bountiful harvests, American agriculture is going through a difficult transition. In Illinois and South Dakota, and today here in Grand Forks, whenever I get a chance, I've been meeting with farm leaders to talk about the problems facing American agriculture. As I've said to them, and as I say to you now: Government will stand by you during these hard times. And that's why this administration is providing more financial help to our America's farmers than the last five administrations all put together. And falling interest rates and inflation have been cutting production costs for farmers. The last thing farmers need is to return to the party that gave them grain embargoes, outrageous inflation, and 21½ percent interest rates.

Now, I know there are things in the farm bill that Mark doesn't like. And there are some things in it I don't like. But we both agree that government programs ought to be better targeted to the family farmers who need it most. Right now some subsidies operate to make rich farmers richer, and we're opposed to that. Mark and I have fought together against that aspect of the system, and in future years we'll renew that fight. Coming from rural America, I understand—I'm not talking about Hollywood now, I was raised in Dixon, Illinois—I understand farmers don't want to live on subsidies; they want free access to foreign markets and the chance to make a fair profit. And we're making sure that they get that chance. Imperfect as it is, this farm bill moves us in that direction.

And we say to our friends in the energy industry: We know your problems. But no problems, however great, are going to be solved by turning the United States Senate over to the kind of people who thought the way to solve the energy crisis was to ration gasoline, control the price of oil, and win votes by demagoging about "obscene profits." The liberals who imposed that vindictive windfall profits tax in the heyday of Democratic power are not the friends of energy States like North Dakota.

Now, it's time to get the facts straight about Mark Andrews' opponent. North Dakota doesn't need a Senator who criticizes but doesn't offer any solutions. North Dakota doesn't need a Senator whose campaign is funded by ultraliberal, antimilitary crowd all over the nation who would give us a weaker America. The big spenders know that Mark's opponent will be their ally. And believe me, the last thing we need is another tax collector in the United States Senate. In Mark Andrews, North Dakota has a Senator who knows what it's like to meet a payroll. He is not a lifetime bureaucrat who doesn't know the difference between a cow and a combine. [*Laughter*] America and North Dakota need a Senator with experience and clout, a man of independence, strength, and proven leadership who fights and wins for North Dakota. We need Mark Andrews in the United States Senate.

Now, Mark's election could very well decide whether we keep control of the Senate or lose it to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's the difference between 2 more years of progress or 2 years of paralysis. I didn't seek reelection to be a 6-year President. There are too many exciting challenges still before us and too much business that still must be completed. I cannot, and I will not, have my hands tied by a Congress that is totally hostile to all that we're trying to do. You know, my name will never be on the ballot again, but don't think you can't vote for me. If you want to vote for me, vote for Mark Andrews, so that we can have a Republican Senate that will work with me instead of against me and be around after I'm gone.

Now, maybe you've noticed that I've been careful to refer to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's because I believe in going all across the country. There couldn't be a meeting like this without there being throughout this crowd a number of Democrats. Throughout the United States I know there are millions of patriotic Democrats who are totally out of step with the liberal leadership of their party today. And believe me, those of you who are here and are, or who once were and changed, as I did—believe me, you're welcome. Come on over. I know how tough it is to break with tradition. I was acting like a Republican for 2 or 3 years before I got around to reregistering. I don't know. You just had a reluctance to do that. So, I can remember. And I remember, too, what Winston Churchill, as a member of the British Parliament, once said when he changed parties there. He said, "Some men change principle for party and others change party for principle."

All I'm asking the people of North Dakota is to remember that the Senator you elect will help determine your future, America's future. So, before I go let, me just conduct an informal poll. [*Laughter*] I won't mind if you speak up loudly so that all of America can hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Mark Andrews as your Senator from the great State of North Dakota?

Audience. Yes!

The President. You just made my day. And do you know something? You didn't hurt Mark's feelings either.

Well, I'm so pleased to see and be able to talk to so many of you young people who are here today. Let me just finish by saying: You're what it's all about. People my age have in mind that our responsibility is to see that when it comes your turn to take over from us, we turn over to you the same freedom and the same great opportunity that the preceding generations turned over to us. And that's what we've sworn to do and are going to do for you. I have to tell you something else. Don't think I'm just trying to make friends with you. I've done that already. [*Laughter*] You know, back before in the beginning of World War II, General George Marshall was asked—Commander of all our forces—was asked what he thought was our secret weapon. And he said, "Just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I've been seeing your generation all over this country—on campuses like this and sometimes just in rallies and wherever and, as I told you before, in the military. And I think once again if General Marshall were here he'd say, "The best blankety-blank kids in the world."

God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:36 p.m. in the Hyslop Sports Center at the University of North Dakota. Earlier, he attended a reception for major donors to Senator Andrews' reelection campaign. He also met with farm community leaders at the center. Following his remarks at the rally, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Statement on Signing the Higher Education Amendments of 1986

October 17, 1986

I have signed S. 1965, the Higher Education Amendments of 1986. This bill extends and amends through fiscal year 1991 the Higher Education Act of 1965, a source of Federal assistance to millions of American students and thousands of educational institutions. This administration has always supported, and will continue to support, programs properly designed to help our neediest young people acquire higher education.

Several program improvements and cost-saving measures have been included in this bill, including provisions to reduce and better focus student loan subsidies, as well as to improve student loan collections and reduce defaults. I am particularly pleased that S. 1965 includes authority for an income-contingent direct student loan demonstration project, based upon proposals made by the administration. I believe this project, which allows borrowers to finance more of their own college costs more easily out of their long-term earnings, may signal an important, new direction in the financing of postsecondary education.

I do have serious concerns about S. 1965, however. The bill does little to meet the administration's major objectives for higher education: restoring more appropriate and equitable student aid funding roles to States, schools, students, and their families; targeting assistance on truly needy students; and eliminating excessive subsidies to intermediary institutions such as banks, schools, and loan guarantee agencies. S. 1965 also fails to simplify and streamline the major student aid programs; to reduce fraud and error; and to cut the extremely burdensome and unnecessary redtape with which students, parents, schools, lenders, and others now struggle. In the same vein, S. 1965 improperly limits the discretion of the Secretary of Education to manage these programs effectively, particularly in areas such as controlling the use of federally tax-exempt instruments to finance student aid and verifying the accuracy of basic aid application information. Making excessively complex programs even more complicated, and then denying their chief administrator the tools to operate them efficiently and effectively, is an invitation to program abuse.

In this time of continued need for budgetary restraint, S. 1965 ignores the serious question of how the taxpayer would finance the cost of new and expanded programs. This bill authorizes the appropriation of over $57 billion for the 5-year authorization period, which is $13 billion, or 30 percent, more than what would be needed to fund higher education programs under current law. S. 1965 is $30 billion, or 100 percent, over my budget request for the 1987–91 period. I am also advised by the Justice Department that section 1321 of the bill poses a potential constitutional problem. That section purports to create a new commission as an independent agency within the executive branch, but does not provide for the appointment of the members of the commission in a manner consistent with the appointments clause. I sign this bill, therefore, on the understanding that this body is not an independent agency within the executive branch, but an advisory commission charged with making recommendations to the Congress.

There are many other provisions of this bill I do not support—unnecessary new programs and special projects for individual schools, for example. I am signing this bill because the basic Higher Education Act authorities provide aid to deserving students and support important programs. However, the administration remains committed to improving the higher education programs and to reducing their costs to the American taxpayer. We will continue to propose necessary changes and cost savings.

Note: S. 1965, approved October 17, was assigned Public Law No. 99–498.

Statement on Signing the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

October 17, 1986

I have today signed the reauthorization legislation of the Superfund program. My overriding concern has been the continuation of our progress to clean up hazardous waste sites that endanger the health and safety of our citizens. All Americans can expect no less from their government. While I approve of the programmatic changes in the Superfund legislation, I have expressed concern in the past regarding the level of funding and the funding mechanism itself. I am assured by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency that the Agency will spend only what is necessary to accomplish the objectives of the program and no more.

I have always been opposed to any broad-based tax as a new revenue source for Superfund; therefore, I have carefully studied the taxing provisions of the current Superfund legislation. First, it is not a general tax on all American businesses, but affects only larger corporations that have to pay the alternative minimum tax—that is, corporations who, because of special deductions, exemptions, etc., do not pay the normal tax rate which under the tax reform act will be 34 percent. Additionally, this tax applies only to corporations with an alternative minimum tax of $2 million and over, and this tax is deductible from regular taxable income. Moreover, this environmental tax is earmarked only for Superfund and goes into a trust fund set up for that purpose alone. It is not a tax that can be used for general revenue purposes.

I have been assured by Senator Dole, Senator Stafford, and 48 other Senators that they will support my vetoing of either a general purpose broad-based tax or an increase in the amount of this special purpose tax to provide funding for the Superfund program. It is important that the Federal Government continue the work of environmental cleanup in a manner consistent with our overall objectives. I believe that this legislation, although at some variance with our original proposals, meets these objectives.

Note: H.R. 2005, approved October 17, was assigned Public Law No. 99–499.

Radio Address to the Nation on Voter Participation

October 18, 1986

My fellow Americans:

It seems hard to believe that only a week ago at this time, I was in Iceland, engaged in historic talks with Mr. Gorbachev, the leader of the Soviet Union. As I reported to you on Monday, we made great progress at that meeting. Some are now saying that we made more progress in these few days than negotiators between our countries have made in the last few years. And a great deal of the credit for that belongs to you, the American people, because, you see, I took with me to Reykjavik the strength that can only come from a free and democratic people.

Well, in just a few weeks, we Americans are once again going to show the world the one thing that, more than any other, is the source of our strength. We'll go to the polls, and as a free people, we'll vote. This year we'll be casting ballots in many States for Senators, Governors, and other officials; and everywhere we'll be voting for a new House of Representatives. But just as important as how we vote is that we vote. Every vote cast on election day means that we the people have taken a hand in shaping our nation's future. Every time we vote we're grabbing a hold of a lifeline that's 3,000 miles long and more than two centuries old and, with millions of others, helping to pull America forward into the future. Yes, every time we vote we're standing up, side by side, with the Founding Fathers, with the men of Valley Forge, with patriots and pioneers throughout our history, with all those who dedicated their lives to making this a nation of the people, by the people, and for the people. Every time we vote we help to make America stronger.

I'm sure you've heard friends say, "Oh, my vote won't matter." Well, the next time someone says that to you, I hope you'll remember that time and again, over the years, elections have turned on a handful of ballots. In 1960 President Kennedy was elected by a margin of just one vote in each precinct around the nation. In 1976 the Presidential election turned on two States: one was won by six votes a precinct; the other by only a single vote a precinct. And in the last 26 years more than 50 U.S. Senate and House races have been won by fewer than a thousand votes. But even when elections aren't that close, your ballot counts, because in voting, you're accepting your part in the greatest decisionmaking body the world has ever known, the American electorate. And as someone who's stayed up late on many election nights waiting to hear how the American people had decided, I can tell you that from where I sit—whether elections are close or not—every vote is important.

A little more than 2 years ago, I walked along a beach in France where American and other forces first landed in 1944 to begin their crusade in Europe. Those Americans fought, and many of them died, for the freedom that we cherish today. Every one of them knew, and we must never forget, that freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. They knew that freedom is something that we all must join together to preserve, protect, and defend. And our first line of defense is not our weapons or our military, but our right to decide who governs us. That's a right the soldiers who fought against our men at Normandy didn't have. That's a right that those on the other side of the Iron Curtain today don't have.

I've visited our men and women in uniform all over the world. It's the part of this job I like best. They're some of the best we've ever had. And if you're one of them, let me say to you that helping to protect America includes helping to decide America's future, and that begins with voting. I've also visited with many young people around our country. Nothing could be more inspiring than to hear them talk about the future. And yet I've found that too many of them don't vote. If you're one of our nation's young people, I hope you'll remember that America needs your optimism, your patriotism and idealism, your thirst for opportunity in shaping the decisions of the years to come. Those decisions are going to shape your life, too. And they're too important for you to give up any part of your role in making them. So, please vote.

Nancy and I voted last night. We won't be home on election day, so we got absentee ballots. We filled them out, signed them, and sent them on their way. If, like us, you're going to be away on November 4th, why not arrange for your own absentee ballot? Call your local election officials, or if you're in the military, talk to your commanding officer or voting assistance officer.

Voting is a precious right that for two centuries Americans have fought and died to protect. Let's all honor that sacrifice this election day. Whether you're Republican, Democrat, or Independent, circle November 4th on your calendar and then show that you care about America's future and get out and vote.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Proclamation 5554—Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week, 1986

October 17, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than 20,000 Americans are afflicted with Gaucher's disease, the most common of a group of genetic disorders known as lipid storage disease. Because of a defective gene, people with this disease do not produce enough enzymes to break down fatty substances called lipids. The lipids accumulate in the body's cells. In victims of Gaucher's disease, the spleen and liver become enlarged, the abdomen distends, and bones erode. Some patients also develop mental retardation or dementia.

Gaucher's disease is hereditary. Children who inherit a defective gene from both parents develop the disease; children who inherit the gene from only one parent become carriers capable of passing the gene on to their own children. Gaucher's disease can afflict anyone, but it is particularly prevalent among people of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry.

Until recently, there seemed little cause for optimism. But today, modern genetic engineering techniques are unraveling the mysteries of Gaucher's disease and other hereditary disorders. Scientists supported by the Federal government's National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke have identified the gene that is defective in Gaucher's disease and are now able to reproduce it in large enough quantities for study. It is also now possible for physicians to confirm a diagnosis of Gaucher's disease through simple blood and skin biopsy tests. Physicians can predict the severity of the disease in each patient, allowing those affected to make better informed health care plans for the future.

In addition, scientists have developed a method for replacing the enzyme that Gaucher's patients lack. Growing knowledge about genetic structure may someday enable scientists to transplant a normal gene into a patient's cells to replace the defective gene. But more remains to be learned before such procedures are perfected.

Voluntary agencies work side by side with government scientists in the effort to promote research on ways to treat and ultimately cure Gaucher's disease. In the work of these agencies, and that of the investigators they sponsor, lies the hope that we will one day conquer this genetic disorder.

To enhance public awareness of Gaucher's disease, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 352, has designated the week beginning October 19, 1986, as "Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning October 19, 1986, as Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:58 a.m., October 20, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 20.

Statement on the Death of President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique

October 20, 1986

It was with deep regret that we learned of the death of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel. I wish to extend to the Government and people of Mozambique the condolences of the American people in the loss they have suffered. President Machel led his people with courage and unfailing determination in the long struggle for Mozambique's independence and nonalignment.

President Machel understood the urgent need for cooperation in the interest of peace in southern Africa. His agreement to Nkomati accord with South Africa was a courageous milestone in the effort of all the peoples of southern Africa to live together in mutual security and good will. He was a voice for moderation in the region.

Since his meeting with President Reagan a year ago, President Machel dedicated his government to improving relations between Mozambique and the United States. We hope to work closely with his successors to continue the improvement in our bilateral relations and to further the cause of peace in southern Africa.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Iceland-United States Defense Shipping Preference Treaty

October 20, 1986

Today the President signed the instrument of ratification to the treaty between the United States and the Republic of Iceland to facilitate our defense relationship. The Senate gave its advice and consent to ratify the treaty on October 8, 1986.

This treaty provides an exception to existing cargo preference laws between the United States and Iceland. Under the treaty, transportation of defense cargo will be open to both U.S. and Icelandic vessels on a competitive basis. Contract awards will ensure that both U.S. flag carriers and Icelandic shipping companies are able to maintain a viable presence in this trade route.

Iceland is one of the original NATO allies. During the past 37 years it has made important contributions to the protection of the alliance's northern flank. However, Iceland's contribution is not limited to the common defense but also extends to the search for a just peace. There can be no better testimony to Iceland's commitment to this goal than its willingness to host on very short notice the meeting between the President and General Secretary Gorbachev. The President would again like to express his thanks to President Finnbogadóttir and the people of Iceland for all their efforts and the exceptional job they did as hosts.

Nomination of Lawrence J. White To Be a Member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board

October 20, 1986

The President has nominated Lawrence J. White to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the term of 4 years expiring June 30, 1990. He would succeed Mary A. Grigsby.

Since 1984 Dr. White has been a professor of economics, Graduate School of Business Administration, New York University. Previously he was director and chief economist, Economic Policy Office, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 1982–1983. Dr. White has been a consultant to the U.S. Government in both the congressional and executive branches since 1972, and he has written numerous books and articles on economics.

Dr. White graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1964; Ph.D., 1969) and the London School of Economics (M.Sc., 1965). Dr. White was born on June 1, 1943, in New York City, and he currently resides there.

Proclamation 5555—National Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day, 1986
October 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The people of Hungary have contributed many chapters to the history of the struggle for liberty, but never more nobly than in 1956. On October 23 of that year, Hungarians, including the young people, rose up in revolt against communist dictatorship and Soviet occupation.

The freedom fighters, as they were called by a world amazed at their heroism and idealism, fought almost barehanded against heavy odds, and soon fell victim to treachery and ruthless suppression. But they lit a candle of hope and inspiration that can never be extinguished.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 was a true revolution of, by, and for the people. Its motivations were humanity's universal longings to live, worship, and work in peace and to determine one's own destiny. The Hungarian Revolution forever gave the lie to communism's claims to represent the people, and it told the world that brave hearts still exist to challenge injustice.

The Hungarian freedom fighters of 1956 perished or suffered exile, but their sacrifice lives on in the memory of the Hungarian people. Their example lives on as well, for we see brave people—we call them freedom fighters too—in genuine popular revolutions against communist oppression around the world. Let us honor the Hungarian freedom fighters of 1956 with renewed dedication to our own freedom and with continued assistance for those who follow in their footsteps today.

In memory of the Hungarian heroes of 1956, and to honor those who struggle still, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 385, has designated October 23, 1986, as "National Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 23, 1986, as National Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day. I invite the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to reaffirm their dedication to the international principles of justice and freedom, which unite and inspire us.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:02 a.m., October 21, 1986*]

Proclamation 5556—National Women Veterans Recognition Week, 1986
October 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

As Veterans Day approaches, it is appropriate to honor a small but growing segment of our veteran population—the 1.2 million women veterans. These women who served in uniform now comprise approximately 4.2 percent of the total veteran population, and they have demonstrated their dedication and their patriotism in situations that often entailed great hardship and danger. Their contribution to our national security continues to grow as the number and proportion of women in all branches of service continue to increase.

Through their sacrifices in behalf of all Americans, women in the Armed Forces have a record of achievement of which they can be justly proud. And we should all be proud of them. Their courage, dedication to duty, and unswerving fidelity to our Nation's ideals deserve our sincere gratitude.

During the past few years, great progress has been made in the effort to honor women veterans and to recognize their special needs and concerns. It is fitting that we, as a Nation, express our great appreciation to our women veterans for their vital contribution to our national security.

In recognition of the many contributions of women veterans, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 311, has designated the week beginning November 9, 1986, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 9, 1986, as National Women Veterans Recognition Week. I encourage all Americans and government officials at all levels to celebrate this week with appropriate observances and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 9:03 a.m., October 21, 1986*]

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

October 21, 1986

The President. Today it's an honor to welcome Chancellor Kohl. This marks his sixth visit to us as leader of the German Federal Republic. He and his fellow citizens are friends and partners with whom we share a desire for peace and a commitment to the principles of human freedom. Our nations' solid bilateral ties, our resolve to maintain the viability of the Western alliance, and our dedication to the values and ideals which are the underpinning of political and economic freedom have been a great boon to the German and American peoples. The great German writer-philosopher Gotthold Lessing once wrote: "Nothing under the sun is ever accidental." Well, 40 years of European peace have been no accident. The good fortune can be traced, to a great degree, to the solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and governments.

When a buildup of intermediate-range missiles by our adversary threatened the peace, our alliance was put to the test. Chancellor Kohl and his government stood firm in the face of a well-orchestrated international and domestic propaganda campaign aimed at paralyzing our ability to respond. The deployment, however, of weapons is not an end in itself; it is a means to an end. What we seek is the security of our countries, the freedom of our peoples, and the peace of the world. Our strength of purpose, as well as our military might, are vehicles in the search for a lasting peace.

Chancellor Kohl's visit comes at an opportune time. I look forward to discussing with him my recent meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev and subsequent events. There is, as I will explain, ample reason for optimism. Whatever progress is made, it will be based on the solid foundation Germans and Americans have built together, particularly in the last half decade.

Three years ago I presented a plan which would have reduced American and Soviet longer range INF missiles to zero globally, thus called the zero option. Building on the diplomacy of interceding years as well as the deployment of our cruise and Pershings, General Secretary Gorbachev and I came close in Iceland to reaching an agreement that would have drastically reduced these missiles on both sides. We are now striving to build upon the progress achieved in Reykjavik. And it should not escape anyone's attention that the Soviet Union and the United States are now seriously talking about reducing offensive weapons. This is a giant step forward from the time, not so long ago, when arms talks merely put a cap on weapons at high levels, permitting the building of more missiles and more warheads.

When the next agreement is finally reached with the Soviet Union—and I say when, not if—it will not be the result of weakness or timidity on the part of Western nations. Instead, it will flow from our strength, realism, and unity. Our allies in these last few years have withstood intimidation and brazen interference in their domestic political processes. Our adversaries misjudged individuals like Chancellor Kohl and the other leaders of the Western democracies. Under intense pressure, they did what was necessary: held firm. And because of their fortitude, the free world is now neither vulnerable nor subservient.

The record of the European peoples is long and glorious. In so many ways, Europe is the cradle of modern civilization. The indomitable spirit demonstrated by our European neighbors and allies in the postwar era—from the Berlin Airlift to our solidarity leading to my recent meetings in Iceland—has made the difference. The tide has been met, the tide turned, and the flow of history is now on the side of the free. We in the West are now engaged in a great technological revolution: in medicine, electronics, physics, and so many fields of human endeavor. More has been discovered in the 20th century than in all the preceding centuries put together.

Our scientists, at this moment, are making great strides toward developing technology that can protect mankind against ballistic missiles, and that protection applies to the United States, our allies, and, yes, even our adversaries, if need be. A purely defensive system that makes these missiles ineffective also makes them more negotiable. A defensive system makes an arms reduction agreement more likely because it offers protection against cheating. This and not trust will lead to reducing, and we hope ultimately eliminating, the nuclear arsenals that now threaten all humanity. If a defensive system was not a viable option, the Soviet Union would not be committing so much of its own resources in developing and deploying strategic defenses of its own.

Technology can open up new doors to peace and security, and that's what our Strategic Defense Initiative is all about. The time has come to rechannel the efforts of some of our best minds to develop tools which can be used to maintain peace, tools that protect rather than kill. The United States stands ready, as I assured Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland and reaffirm today, to negotiate seriously about safeguards that will enable the Soviet Union to share in the benefits of strategic defense. What we in the West have done to rebuild our strength and revitalize our alliance has guaranteed the peace, but a lasting peace cannot be based simply on an arms agreement. Better relations must include more and open, freer contacts between people and governments, a respect for human rights, and an end to those regional conflicts that continue to plague mankind.

Chancellor Kohl and the German people have been steadfast in their support and in their friendship for many years. They know, as we do, that our destinies and those of all free people are tied. We strive for a free, secure, and prosperous world—a world at peace; and we do it, together, with our friends and allies, the German people. So, it gives me great pleasure to welcome Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a partner, colleague, and friend.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, let me thank you in my own name and on behalf of my wife and my delegation for the friendly and warm welcome you have extended to us. I'm delighted to be in Washington again, and I feel that this wonderful fall day, with its sunshine, is a very true symbol standing for the nature of the relationship between our two countries.

And it gives me particular pleasure, Mr. President, to see you again—a good friend of our country and an esteemed personal friend. This is the seventh time that we have met since I took over the office of Federal Chancellor back in 1982, and this figure alone gives an indication of the intensity and closeness of the relations between our two countries and governments. And in addition, we have often been in contact, consulting each other by letter or telephone. And I would like to take this opportunity before the public of your country, here, to express my appreciation and my great gratitude for this trustful cooperation. I thank you for this form of close cooperation which is based on mutual trust, and it is a token of a friendship and partnership underpinned by shared values, ideals, and interests.

Germans and Americans are united with the British, the French, the Italians, and others in the Atlantic alliance, an alliance of historical dimension. It is a community based on reciprocity, a defensive alliance against aggression and political blackmail, an alliance for the preservation of democracy, freedom, and human rights. The security of the Federal Republic of Germany is indissolubly linked with this alliance and through our partnership with the United States of America. Only with the assistance of the United States can the security of Western Europe be assured. The American troops in the Federal Republic of Germany are defending our common freedom together with our troops, and they are welcome in our country. Mr. President, you and your fellow citizens in this country should know that the vast majority of the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany are in favor of the presence of these troops, and they regard them as their friends. And we know that we can rely on each other.

The European allies render an important contribution to our common defense. And the 12 states united in the European Community are undergoing a dynamic process of political and economic integration through which the European pillar of the alliance will be strengthened. And we Europeans, Mr. President, have recognized that this is the only way in which we can play a role in tomorrow's work. In your speech to the European Parliament in Strasbourg in May 1985, Mr. President, you welcomed and appreciated this development. It will not be detrimental to our alliance, but it is going to strengthen it.

It remains our goal—and I know that I share it with you, Mr. President—to create peace and security with ever fewer weapons. In Reykjavik, thanks to your serious and consistent efforts in pursuit of peace, a major step was taken in this direction; and we must now take the opportunities that present themselves without endangering our defensive capability. Your meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev confirmed that the Soviet Union, too, is interested in an improvement of the relations between West and East. And we should take the Soviet Union at its word and sound out at the negotiating table where real progress could be made. My government is contributing actively to the efforts to promote dialog and cooperation, confidence, understanding, and reconciliation. The world is looking hopefully to the two superpowers, but the small- and medium-sized states must play their part and make their contributions as well.

Mr. President, in your impressive speech to the young Germans gathered at Hamburg Castle, in my home district, in 1985, you said: "The future belongs to the free." Let us continue to work together for this goal. We must convince the young people, the young generation, in the United States, in the Federal Republic of Germany, all over the world, that it is worthwhile to stand up for our values for freedom, democracy, and the rule of law. You have been persuasive and vigorous, Mr. President, in your support of an increase in youth exchanges between our peoples. For that, I am grateful to you, and we will discuss this subject further. Together, we shall create conditions under which even more young people from our two countries will have the chance to get to know one another.

Mr. President, under your leadership, the United States of America has rediscovered self-confidence and regained a spirit of enterprising leadership. As in the past, these are the qualities that will enable the American Nation to master the challenges of the future. The Federal Republic of Germany, with all its citizens, will be a loyal friend and partner to the United States of America as it goes about this task.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where Chancellor Kohl was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Following the ceremony, the President and Chancellor Kohl met in the Oval Office and then in the Cabinet Room with members of their staffs.

Joint Statement on the Establishment of the United States-German Youth Exchange Council

October 21, 1986

U.S.-German friendship and cooperation enhance our mutual interests. We are convinced that youth exchange of all kinds will help ensure that this friendship will flourish in the future. We agree on the need to have our succeeding generations play an increasingly active role in promoting this friendship. In recent decades there have been many youth exchanges between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Recently, with the impetus of the Presidential Youth Exchange Initiative of 1982 and subsequent important contributions from the Federal Republic of Germany, bilateral exchanges have nearly tripled. To ensure that these exchanges will thrive, we have agreed to the creation of a U.S.-German Youth Exchange Council. Our two governments, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals who have been involved in youth exchanges, or those who have played a leading role in U.S.-German relations, will be represented. The Council will provide advice on improving youth exchange programs, suggest new exchange initiatives, and explore additional funding resources. The Council will meet at least once a year in Washington or Bonn in connection with the cultural exchange talks between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Appointment of Ardys M. Heise as a Member of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee

October 21, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Ardys M. Heise to be a member of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee for a term expiring March 15, 1989. She would succeed G. Lawrence Keller.

Since 1983 Mrs. Heise has been owner of Heise International, a public relations and marketing firm in San Diego, CA. Previously, she was director of communications services, San Diego Community College District, 1974–1983; public affairs officer, University of California at San Diego School of Medicine, 1969–1974; owner and manager of Ardys Heise and Associates, 1965–1969; and special events manager, Barnes Chase Advertising Agency, 1962–1965.

Mrs. Heise graduated from Upland College (B.A., 1949). She is married, has three children, and resides in San Diego, CA. Mrs. Heise was born May 15, 1927, in Upland, CA.

Statement on Signing the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986

October 21, 1986

I have signed H.R. 4021, the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986, which extends for 5 fiscal years a variety of programs under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. In addition, H.R. 4021 subjects States, as a condition of their receipt of Federal financial assistance, to suits for violation of Federal laws prohibiting discrimination on the basis of handicap, race, age, or sex to the same extent as any other public or private entities.

Although I have reservations about the potential costs of this bill for the Federal Government, I support the important programs authorized by the Rehabilitation Act. The special services made available through these programs help disabled persons, including the most severely disabled, attain productive employment and achieve greater economic and personal independence. This legislation can further assist disabled persons in their efforts to achieve those goals.

Note: H.R. 4021, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 99–506.

Statement on Signing the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986

October 21, 1986

I am signing H.R. 5300, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, which implements instructions of the budget committees to the substantive committees to reduce the fiscal year 1987 deficit and raises the debt ceiling to $2.3 trillion. I am pleased that the Congress, in passing reconciliation, has addressed many of the concerns raised by the administration. In particular, the sale of Conrail is an important step. I would note, however, that the tax provisions relating to Conrail are burdensome and may interfere with obtaining the best price for the railroad.

It is disturbing and disappointing that this reconciliation bill, which is supposed to reduce spending, not only has few outlay reductions but actually incorporates substantial program expansions, mainly in the Medicare area—increasing outlays on the order of $2 billion in fiscal year 1987 and even more annually thereafter. I sincerely hope that the Congress will endeavor to use reconciliation next year for the purpose generally envisioned: to reduce spending, not to increase revenues.

Note: H.R. 5300, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 99–509.

Statement on Signing the R.M.S. *Titanic* Maritime Memorial Act of 1986

October 21, 1986

I have approved S. 2048, the R.M.S. *Titanic* Maritime Memorial Act of 1986, the purpose of which is to encourage international negotiations to: (1) designate the R.M.S. *Titanic* as an international maritime memorial and (2) develop and implement guidelines for conducting research on, exploration of, and if appropriate, salvage of the R.M.S. *Titanic*. Such agreements and guidelines would serve to enhance public knowledge of the *Titanic's* scientific, cultural, and historical significance. The R.M.S. *Titanic* is the premier symbol in modern times of both the perils of the sea and the need for high standards of ship safety. The significance of the R.M.S. *Titanic* stems not only from the durable imprint of the disaster upon the consciousness of succeeding generations but also from the enormous strides made by the international community in promoting safety of life at sea, the study and observation of ice conditions, the maintenance of ice patrols in the North Atlantic Ocean, and the development and improvement of standards for the design and construction of vessels.

Although I support the purpose of this act, I must register my objections to two of its provisions. Section 5(a) directs the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to enter into consultations with foreign nations; section 6(a) directs the Secretary of State to enter into negotiations with foreign nations. If interpreted literally, these requirements would contravene my constitutional authority to conduct foreign relations. To avoid this constitutional difficulty, these provisions must be viewed as discretionary. Entry into negotiations with the appropriate nations concerning the R.M.S *Titanic* is, of course, dependent on the willingness of those nations to support the development of the international agreement and guidelines encouraged by this act. I invite interested nations to join us in this endeavor.

Note: S. 2048, approved October 21, was assigned Public Law No. 99–513.

Toasts at the State Dinner for Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany

October 21, 1986

The President. Well now, normally I would just start saying thank you, and one of the nicer parts of the job I've got is getting to know the leaders of other countries. But I know that the leader of the other country will forgive me for a little American thing that has to be said right now: At the top of the 4th, the New York Mets are 4, the Boston Red Sox, 1 [The President referred to the third game of the World Series].

But tonight we honor one of those foreign leaders who's been a joy to know; a man who has achieved great power and influence, yet has remained unpretentious and who, as Nancy would say, is just simply charming. Chancellor Kohl, as was reconfirmed in our meetings today, is a responsible leader who takes his work seriously; a man with confidence, because what he does is out of honest conviction.

A German philosopher, Heinrich Heine, once said, "The worst poison is to despair of one's own power." Well, despair is not in Chancellor Kohl's vocabulary. He sets his goals and goes about achieving them with great gusto. Chancellor Kohl is a realist, yet he has not lost touch with his ideals. Carl Schurz, born a German, an adopted American, a champion of human freedom, once wrote: "Ideals are like the stars; we never reach them. But like the mariners of the sea, we chart our course by them." Chancellor Kohl charts his course guided by the ideals of liberty and justice. This is the source of his sense of purpose, the source from which democracy draws its strength, a power beyond the reach of tyrants.

Today the Western democracies face challenges that, at times, seem overwhelming. Yet we persevere, and in the end, freedom will triumph. Our victory will not be realized in the crossing of borders by well-equipped armies, certainly not in the launching of missiles or the occupation of other countries. Our victory will come, perhaps little by little, as walls are torn down, missiles dismantled, and as people are freed. Free peoples everywhere share this vision. The friendship and comradery of Chancellor Kohl's visit is testimony that the world we seek is already being built.

In a few short years, the world will not only enter a new century but also a new millennium. And so I would ask you all to join me now in a toast to friends, close partners who are working with us to ensure that the time ahead will be an age of peace, prosperity, and freedom: To Chancellor Kohl and Mrs. Kohl and the German people.

The Chancellor. Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it's a source of particular pleasure for my wife, my colleagues, and my delegation to be your guests here tonight. With warmth and elegance you, Mrs. Reagan, have extended to us such magnificent hospitality. And as always, we appreciate the cordiality of your welcome and the very friendly and intimate atmosphere that prevails here. And all those who have preserved for themselves a sense of history will certainly enjoy these hours here in this house.

Well, my last appointment before coming to this hospitable occasion here in the White House was meeting with Youth for Understanding. And there I met with young Germans who have come here to this country to spend 1 year in American families, and with young Americans who have just returned from Germany. And I feel, Mr. President, that both these occasions, my visit with Youth for Understanding and this dinner here tonight, go together and belong together.

This day, with the serious and important conversations we had when we tried to take stock after the Reykjavik conference, that what we are doing and what we are discussing is serving the purpose only for coming generations. And it is true in 14 years from now we arrive in the year 2000. This is a new century and will be a new millennium. And that is the reason why what we are doing now, what we start to set in motion, is so important for the young generation. And I consider it to be important to make a remark of that kind in this very house which has seen so many historic events and, over the last 100 years, also world historic events. And it is important for my fellow countrymen, Mr. President, in Germany—in both parts of Germany—it is important for them to know that we have friends here in this country—we, as Germans. And they should know that we in Germany can rely on those friends. This is a solid friendship, and this friendship is based on shared ideals and values. And I think this is more important and matters more than anything else. Because material conditions may change, but when we continue to share the same values, then we will also have a common future.

And I would like to thank you once again, as I have done already today, for having seized this opportunity in Reykjavik. And both of us are without any illusion. We know with whom we are talking. But we know that these talks are necessary and that, in reality, there is no alternative to these talks and that the time has now come to get over this watershed, as [Secretary of State] George Shultz has put it—there, where you can take the responsibility for it, with a sense of realism, but also with a sense of courage. And I'm saying this as a German, a German who lives, more than a national of another country, in the shadow of the dividing line between East and West. And I'm making these remarks as somebody who knows that peace and freedom cannot be had for nothing and as somebody who is asking for greater sacrifices from the young generation of his own country than perhaps in other countries. We have just extended the term of the draft. But we have done it because we are aware of the fact that freedom and peace are inseparably linked up with one another.

Mr. President, we had good talks. And I think I may say, with your permission, what characterizes and what is best in our talks is that we don't make so many words to make ourselves understood to each other. World statisticians who are looking into a good many things claim that in 1953, when Konrad Adenauer, the first Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, paid his first visit to the United States of America, had spoken during various addresses and statements a total of 288,000 words. At that time, we didn't have computers yet—[*laughter*]—and I think nobody checked on that figure. But it sounds well. We required fewer words today, because it was not necessary to us to make ourselves understood. And this, Mr. President, I think is a good omen, and I hope things will stay like this. You may rely on your friends in Germany as we—and I myself, personally—have gone through the experience that we may rely and count on you.

I should now like to propose a toast: To your good health, Mr. President; to your good health, Mrs. Reagan; and to a prosperous future of the great American Nation, the great Americans, our friends.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. Chancellor Kohl spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Remarks on Signing the Tax Reform Act of 1986

October 22, 1986

Well, thank you, and welcome to the White House. In a moment I'll be sitting at that desk, taking up a pen, and signing the most sweeping overhaul of our tax code in our nation's history. To all of you here today who've worked so long and hard to see this day come, my thanks and the thanks of a nation go out to you.

The journey's been long, and many said we'd never make it to the end. But as usual the pessimists left one thing out of their calculations: the American people. They haven't made this the freest country and the mightiest economic force on this planet by shrinking from challenges. They never gave up. And after almost 3 years of commitment and hard work, one headline in the Washington Post told the whole story: "The Impossible Became the Inevitable," and the dream of America's fair-share tax plan became a reality.

When I sign this bill into law, America will have the lowest marginal tax rates and the most modern tax code among major industrialized nations, one that encourages risk-taking, innovation, and that old American spirit of enterprise. We'll be refueling the American growth economy with the kind of incentives that helped create record new businesses and nearly 11.7 million jobs in just 46 months. Fair and simpler for most Americans, this is a tax code designed to take us into a future of technological invention and economic achievement, one that will keep America competitive and growing into the 21st century.

But for all tax reform's economic benefits, I believe that history will record this moment as something more: as the return to the first principles. This country was founded on faith in the individual, not groups or classes, but faith in the resources and bounty of each and every separate human soul. Our Founding Fathers designed a democratic form of government to enlist the individual's energies and fashioned a Bill of Rights to protect its freedoms. And in so doing, they tapped a wellspring of hope and creativity that was to completely transform history.

The history of these United States of America is indeed a history of individual achievement. It was their hard work that built our cities and farmed our prairies; their genius that continually pushed us beyond the boundaries of existing knowledge, reshaping our world with the steam engine, polio vaccine, and the silicon chip. It was their faith in freedom and love of country that sustained us through trials and hardships and through wars, and it was their courage and selflessness that enabled us to always prevail.

But when our Founding Fathers designed this government—of, by, and for the people—they never imagined what we've come to know as the progressive income tax. When the income tax was first levied in 1913, the top rate was only 7 percent on people with incomes over $500,000. Now, that's the equivalent of multimillionaires today. But in our lifetime we've seen marginal tax rates skyrocket as high as 90 percent, and not even the poor have been spared. As tax rates escalated, the tax code grew ever more tangled and complex, a haven for special interests and tax manipulators, but an impossible frustration for everybody else. Blatantly unfair, our tax code became a source of bitterness and discouragement for the average taxpayer. It wasn't too much to call it un-American.

Meanwhile, the steeply progressive nature of the tax struck at the heart of the economic life of the individual, punishing that special effort and extra hard work that has always been the driving force of our economy. As government's hunger for ever more revenues expanded, families saw tax cuts—or taxes, I should say, cut deeper and deeper into their paychecks; and taxation fell most cruelly on the poor, making a difficult climb up from poverty even harder. Throughout history, the oppressive hand of government has fallen most heavily on the economic life of the individuals. And more often than not, it is inflation and taxes that have undermined livelihoods and constrained their freedoms. We should not forget that this nation of ours began in a revolt against oppressive taxation. Our Founding Fathers fought not only for our political rights but also to secure the economic freedoms without which these political freedoms are no more than a shadow.

In the last 20 years we've witnessed an expansion and strengthening of many of our civil liberties, but our economic liberties have too often been neglected and even abused. We protect the freedom of expression of the author, as we should, but what of the freedom of expression of the entrepreneur, whose pen and paper are capital and profits, whose book may be a new invention or small business? What of the creators of our economic life, whose contributions may not only delight the mind but improve the condition of man by feeding the poor with new grains, bringing hope to the sick with new cures, vanishing ignorance with wondrous new information technologies?

And what about fairness for families? It's in our families that America's most important work gets done: raising our next generation. But over the last 40 years, as inflation has shrunk the personal exemption, families with children have had to shoulder more and more of the tax burden. With inflation and bracket-creep also eroding incomes, many spouses who would rather stay home with their children have been forced to go looking for jobs. And what of America's promise of hope and opportunity, that with hard work even the poorest among us can gain the security and happiness that is the due of all Americans? You can't put a pricetag on the American dream. That dream is the heart and soul of America; it's the promise that keeps our nation forever good and generous, a model and hope to the world.

For all these reasons, this tax bill is less a freedom—or a reform, I should say, than a revolution. Millions of working poor will be dropped from the tax rolls altogether, and families will get a long-overdue break with lower rates and an almost doubled personal exemption. We're going to make it economical to raise children again. Flatter rates will mean more reward for that extra effort, and vanishing loopholes and a minimum tax will mean that everybody and every corporation pay their fair share. And that's why I'm certain that the bill I'm signing today is not only an historic overhaul of our tax code and a sweeping victory for fairness, it's also the best antipoverty bill, the best profamily measure, and the best job-creation program ever to come out of the Congress of the United States.

And now that we've come this far, we cannot, and we will not, allow tax reform to be undone with tax rate hikes. We must restore certainty to our tax code and our economy. And I'll oppose with all my might any attempt to raise tax rates on the American people, and I hope that all here will join with me to make permanent the historic progress of tax reform. I think all of us here today know what a Herculean effort it took to get this landmark bill to my desk. That effort didn't start here in Washington, but began with the many thinkers who have struggled to return economics to its classical roots—to an understanding that ultimately the economy is not made up of aggregates like government spending and consumer demand, but of individual men and women, each striving to provide for his family and better his or her lot in life.

But we must also salute those courageous leaders in the Congress who've made this day possible. To Bob Packwood, Dan Rostenkowski, Russell Long, John Duncan, and Majority Leader Bob Dole; to Jack Kemp, Bob Kasten, Bill Bradley, and Dick Gephardt, who pioneered with their own versions of tax reform—I salute all of you and all the other Members of the Senate and House whose efforts paid off and whose votes finally won the day. And last but not least, the many members of the administration who must often have felt that they were fighting a lonely battle against overwhelming odds—particularly my two incomparable Secretaries of the Treasury, Don Regan and Jim Baker—and I thank them from the bottom of my heart. I feel like we just played the World Series of tax reform—[*laughter*]—and the American people won.

Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House to a group of administration officials, Members of Congress, congressional staff members, and corporate chief executive officers. Prior to the signing ceremony, the President met with Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole in the Oval Office to thank him for his leadership during the 99th Congress. Following the signing ceremony, the President telephoned Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon to thank him for his many contributions to the tax reform bill.

Proclamation 5557—A Time of Remembrance for Victims of Terrorism

October 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

International terrorism has taken the lives of thousands of people around the world and continues to claim lives. It is most fitting that we set aside a time of remembrance for the victims of terrorism.

The United States has taken positive steps to stop the onslaught of terrorism against civilized society. We will continue to do so, because we keep in mind the value and dignity of every human being and the commission that Thomas Jefferson expressed so well when he wrote, "The care of human life and happiness, and not their destruction, is the first and only legitimate object of good government."

The United States has a clear policy of combatting terrorism and of refusing to make concessions to terrorists. We have sought cooperation with all nations, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, to fight terrorism. We have put those who would instigate acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property on notice that we will vigorously confront this criminal behavior in every way—diplomatically, economically, legally, and, when necessary, militarily. We have demonstrated our resolve.

At this time of remembrance, we also reiterate our determination to secure the release of all Americans being held hostage abroad and our sympathy and understanding for their families.

We observe our time of remembrance for victims of terrorism on October 23. That is the third anniversary of the terrorist bombing of the United States compound in Beirut, Lebanon, in which 241 American servicemen, defenders of freedom and peace, lost their lives. As we mourn these men and all other victims of terrorism, as we honor them, and as we offer our heartfelt condolences to the families of victims, let us remind the world that our reflection and remembrance fortify our determination to deter and defeat terrorism.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–403, has designated October 23, 1986, as "A Time of Remembrance" for all victims of terrorism throughout the world and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 23, 1986, as a Time of Remembrance for all victims of terrorism throughout the world, and I urge all Americans to actively participate by flying the American flag at half staff on that day, as a symbol of patriotism, dignity, loyalty, and courage.

Accordingly, I call upon and authorize all departments and agencies of the United States and interested organizations, groups, and individuals to fly United States flags at half staff on October 23 in memory of the victims and in the hope that the desire for genuine peace and freedom will take firm root in every person and nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:09 a.m., October 23, 1986*]

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Arms Reductions

October 22, 1986

In his address to the Soviet people today, General Secretary Gorbachev expressed optimism about arms reductions and characterized the Reykjavik meeting as an important political event. We believe an historic breakthrough occurred in Reykjavik, and there is no turning back. For the first time, there is serious discussion of arms reductions rather than arms control.

The United States has reentered the nuclear and space talks in Geneva with renewed dedication and optimism for the goal of achieving agreements on significant nuclear arms reductions. The United States has made clear its intention to place all of the proposals made in Iceland on the negotiating table in Geneva. We are pleased that General Secretary Gorbachev also stated the Soviet desire to move forward from where the two sides left off at Reykjavik. Much hard work remains, but we are ready to get on with it.

Nomination of Charles E. Redman To Be an Assistant Secretary of State

October 22, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles E. Redman to be an Assistant Secretary of State (Public Affairs). He would succeed Bernard Kalb.

Mr. Redman entered the Foreign Service in June 1974. He served first in the State Department operations center and then as staff assistant in the Bureau of European Affairs. In December 1976 he began a tour of duty as political officer at the American Embassy in Paris. He then served from 1979 to 1982 on the NATO international staff as Deputy Director of the Private Office of the Secretary General of NATO. Following a 2-year assignment as political officer in Algiers, he returned to Washington in August 1984 to become Deputy Director and then Acting Director of the Office of European Security and Political Affairs. Since July 1985 Mr. Redman has served as Deputy Spokesman for the Department of State. On October 12, 1986, he also became the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs at the Department of State.

Mr. Redman graduated from the United States Air Force Academy (B.S., 1966) and Harvard University (M.A., 1968). He served in the United States Air Force until 1974, including assignments in Vietnam and on the air staff in Washington as special assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence. Mr. Redman was born December 24, 1943, in Waukegan, IL. He is married to the former Eileen Kowal, and they have three children.

Proclamation 5558—United Nations Day, 1986

October 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

United Nations Day is an occasion to reaffirm our devotion to the principles of the United Nations Charter and to celebrate mankind's progress toward the kind of world the framers of that Charter longed for and planned for in the aftermath of the Second World War. That world is one founded upon universal and reciprocal respect for human rights and the peaceful resolution of differences.

When we reflect on the record of the world's governments in this twentieth century in bringing to fruition mankind's dreams of peace, human rights, freedom, and justice, we can only conclude that much remains to be done. Our century has witnessed the rise of totalitarian systems, the two world wars, mass annihilations, incessant local and regional conflicts, and systematic violations of human rights. Mankind clearly stands in need of help in learning to live in peace and cooperation.

This is the kind of help that the ideals and institutions of the United Nations offer. But we must also help ourselves, and we can continue to do so by resolving to live up to the ideals of the U.N. Charter. The United Nations today faces a crisis of cash and credibility. The opportunity exists, during the 41st General Assembly, for the member states to consider and adopt a program of reforms; strengthen the U.N.'s ability to reach and help humanity, particularly the poorest and most defenseless; and reinforce the U.N.'s mission to keep the peace and promote human rights. If all the members of this universal organization decide to seize the moment and turn the rhetoric of reform into reality, the future of the United Nations will be secure.

We have a better world today because of the United Nations and its various international organizations, such as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)—now celebrating its 40th anniversary of serving the world's children through eradicating disease, lowering the rate of infant mortality, and focusing the world's attention on children in need. We will have a better world tomorrow the more we remain faithful to the vision and the promise of the Charter framed in San Francisco 41 years ago.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim Friday, October 24, 1986, as United Nations Day, and I urge all Americans to acquaint themselves with the activities and accomplishments of the United Nations. I have appointed Roger E. Birk to serve as the United States National Chairman for the 1986 United Nations Day and welcome the role of the United Nations Association of the United States of America in working with him to celebrate this special day.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:14 p.m., October 23, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 23.

Remarks on Departure for a Campaign Trip to Wisconsin, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Florida

October 23, 1986

Mr. Fahrenkopf. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm Frank Fahrenkopf, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, and want to welcome you here this morning. [*Applause*] Thank you.

Twelve days, including today, is all that's left in the 1986 election cycle, a critical election cycle and critical decision for the people of this nation. They have a decision to make on November 4th: whether or not to support candidates for the Senate and for Congress and for the governorships and State legislatures of this country—candidates who will support the greatest President that I think we've seen in this nation in this century.

It is a decision as to whether or not the great advances and changes and positiveness of the last 6 years will be fought in the last 2. We don't want that. And I'm so very, very pleased to introduce to you the greatest asset of the Republican Party, who in the next 12 days will be traveling across this country on behalf of our candidates and the Reagan revolution, ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States, Ronald Wilson Reagan.

The President. Well, I thank Frank for that very kind introduction, those generous words, and I thank each and every one of you for coming out for this send-off. You know, this beats getting an Oscar. [*Laughter*] Today the 1986 campaign begins in earnest. I'm headed out for several days of campaigning. We're going to bring to the American people a message of hope about their future, but also a message of concern about the threat to all that we've accomplished together and all that we hope to do together.

We've got a great story to tell. Due to our efforts and the support of the American people, we've put our country back on the path to jobs, opportunity, growth, and security. And inflation has reached its lowest level in 20 years. Interest rates are less than half of what they were. And since the recovery began, almost 11.7 million jobs have been created—these are new jobs. Now, that's what I call a Republican jobs program, and it didn't happen by accident.

There's never been a race where the choices are so clear and the differences so distinct. Just yesterday I signed into law an historic piece of legislation that overhauls the tax code, makes it fairer, and brings down the tax rates. The liberals have already announced that they plan to undermine the spirit of that legislation and risk throwing our country back into recession by raising taxes. By election day, we've got to make certain the voter knows that this is a race between the tax, tax, spend, spend crowd and responsible Republicans who would rather protect the family budget than protect the Federal budget. It's a make-or-break election that will determine not only whether America is prosperous but whether our people will be safe and our nation secure. Again, the differences between the parties are glaring. A vote for Republicans is a vote for tough law and tough judges. We pledge that if the American people continue to put their faith in us, we'll continue to put on the bench judges who will do everything they can to protect the citizenry and put the criminals where they belong—behind bars.

Another area of disagreement: We believe there's no greater asset for world peace than an America that is strong, confident, and united. We appreciate that the real purpose of our military is not to fight a war but to protect the peace. And in protecting human freedom and preserving the peace, I think our country has a record second to none. The relationship between peace and strength was nowhere more apparent than during my recent meetings in Iceland. By rebuilding our defenses, we were able to negotiate with confidence, and today we're closer than ever before to an agreement that would dramatically reduce the number of ballistic missiles that threaten mankind, and someday, perhaps, even eliminate them totally. If we hadn't begun to rebuild our defenses, there would have been no negotiations. It's only through strength that we can protect the peace and rid the world of nuclear weapons.

Well, this will be our message in the coming days. And I'll be asking the American people: Do you want to extend and complete economic recovery or see it stifled through tax increases by the same people who nearly ruined our economy the last time they had the chance? Do you want to move toward a peaceful world of ensured defense against nuclear missiles or remain stuck in a world of permanent nuclear terror? I have every confidence our fellow citizens will reject the advocates of the failed policies of the past and keep our country moving forward. Young people deserve an America as secure, free, and filled with opportunity as the one that we were given. That's what this election is all about. So, let the campaign begin! We Republicans have standard bearers out there that we can all be very proud of.

I'm going to start out in Wisconsin and be in Missouri in the middle and Oklahoma by nightfall and Florida tomorrow before we come home. And I'm very proud of the people I'm going to be representing there—or talking to about there—to their constituents. So, let's all do our best. And the most important thing, when you're talking to your friends and neighbors, and particularly those younger voters—they're very much with us, except they also have a rather high percentage of not getting to the polls on election day—so, tell everyone the most important thing is vote. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 9:45 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House.

Statement on the 30th Anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution

October 23, 1986

Today we observe the 30th anniversary of that unforgettable day, October 23, 1956, when the people of Budapest—workers, students, soldiers—rose up in revolt against communism and Soviet occupation, and for freedom and nationhood. Today we commemorate the shining example of idealism, patriotism, and sheer courage that is the immortal legacy of the freedom fighters of the Hungarian Revolution.

In an age when most nations enjoy independence, and free institutions are spreading, the peoples of Eastern Europe cannot be permanently denied their birthrights. We reject such defeatism; more important, East Europeans reject it, too. We see proof of this in the courageous document issued last week in Budapest, East Berlin, Prague, and Warsaw, and signed by 122 prominent people. The signers wrote: "The traditions and experiences of the Hungarian revolution remain our common heritage and inspiration." Recounting that revolt, the workers uprising in East Germany in 1953, the Prague spring of 1968, and Poland's Solidarity trade union movement, the signers pledged to continue to seek democracy, independence, pluralism based on the principle of self-government, and peaceful reunification of a divided Europe.

This declaration tells all of us that brave hearts still beat for the work of true justice among the people. On this 30th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, let all Americans honor the Hungarian freedom fighters with profound gratitude for our own freedom and with renewed solidarity with everyone whose dream is the noble one of freedom.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr., in Waukesha, Wisconsin

October 23, 1986

The President. Thank you very much. But before I get into my remarks, let me give you a news bulletin. This morning the Commerce Department just reported the biggest jump in durable goods orders in 2 years, about 5 percent, and what this means is more production and more jobs in the future. Our 4-year-long economic recovery looks like it's headed for a second boom. We can let the good times roll again in America if we keep Bob Kasten and company in the Senate, too—if we keep the big spenders out of Washington just 2 more years. Help me!

Now, I thank Senator Kasten for that very kind introduction, and a very special thanks to the North Waukesha High School Band. Now, before I came out I heard them playing a particular song that brought back many great memories to me. No other fight song has been adopted by so many high schools across the land—my own included. As a matter of fact, I was halfway through my high school football career before I knew that it was "On Wisconsin" and not "Onward Dixon." [*Laughter*] On my way in I saw a lot of young people here today, and I have a special message for all of the young people here from my roommate. When it comes to drugs, please, for yourself, your families, for your future, and for your country, just say no. I want to tell you that Nancy has impressed me so much on this point that the other day in Iceland, even though it didn't have to do with drugs, I just said no. [*Laughter*]

But it's wonderful to be here in Wisconsin and really good to be back on the campaign trail. It almost feels like 1980 all over again. You know, as I said to my staff when we were taking off on Air Force One, it's great to be out of Washington and back where the real people are. Now, you know, with your excellent Congressman Jim Sensenbrenner here and with the Senator here, I'm not going to say anything about the institution of the Congress of the United States; but there are some changes that are needed there. And with regard to some of the people there, some of them remind me of the three fellows that came out of a building one day and found they'd locked themselves out of the car. And one of them said, "Will you get me a wire coathanger? I can straighten it out. I can fix it. I can get in and lift the handle." And the second one said, "You can't do that. They'd think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But it's great to be here with so many old friends: Wisconsin's excellent Congressman, James Sensenbrenner, and Governor Tommy Thompson. You know, having been a Governor myself for 8 years, I think I recognize good Governor material when I see it, and believe me, Tommy Thompson is the best. I became Governor of California after a liberal, free-spending, high-taxing administration like Tony Earl's. I made tough choices and hard decisions, and I know that Tommy Thompson will do the same here in Wisconsin. We've turned the country around, and now it's time to bring the revolution home to Wisconsin and elect Tommy Thompson as your next Governor.

And if Tommy is tomorrow's star, today's star is Bob Kasten. Bob is a man of proven ability, one of the key players in Washington and a tough, effective fighter for Wisconsin—just one of the best darn Senators in the whole United States Senate. Now, believe me, we need Bob Kasten in the U.S. Senate to keep America on the track of growth, prosperity, and freedom. It's no secret there are still some folks in Washington who want to put America full speed in reverse, back to the days when big government, taxes, and inflation were destroying our economy, and military weakness made America a punching bag for fanatics and dictators around the world. America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around the neck. Now, we threw that sign away, and it reads, "Don't Tread on Me."

Just as Bob said when he was up here, it's important to remember those days 5½ years ago, because the tax-and-spend crowd is still lurking in the shadows, just waiting for a second chance. The liberal leadership of the Democratic Party hasn't changed. They're just itching to raise your taxes and rev up that inflationary money machine. The Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, spoke for them all last year when he said, and I quote: "Should the American people pay through the nose by taxation? The answer is yes." Well, come November, the American people will be going to the polls and saying, loud and clear: "Sorry, Tip, the answer is no."

Yesterday, I signed a piece of historic legislation to overhaul our country's tax code, making it fairer and simpler and cutting taxes for almost every individual taxpayer. But wouldn't you know it, even before the bill reached my desk, the liberal Democrat leadership came out and said they wanted to raise your taxes and to turn tax reform into a tax hike. Well, Bob was one of the first Senators pushing for fairer and lower taxes, and he agrees with me that raising tax rates now would be an intolerable breach of faith with the American people. And that's why I've asked every candidate for national office to sign a pledge not to raise the rates on tax reform, to keep them low and fair. But I think you should know Bob Kasten signed up right away, but so far his opponent has refused to sign. I think that tells the whole story right there.

The truth is, the liberal Democratic leaders never met a tax they didn't like. [*Laughter*] And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, those liberals act like they've got your credit card in their pocket; and believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] Well, you're the people who pay the taxes, and you know that we don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little. We have a deficit because Congress spends too much. It's about time that Congress cut the Federal budget and left the family budget alone. But, you know, sometimes I don't think the liberal Democrats will ever change their thinking. But then, as I've always said, you don't have to make them see the light, just make them feel the heat. [*Laughter*] So, let's make them feel the heat on this election day.

But, you know, even the liberals who've bottled up our tough anticrime bills for years have begun to climb aboard our campaign to rid America of the scourge of drugs. We have much more to do in this area. We'll need to back up the new drug legislation with strict enforcement, perhaps even stiffer penalties, and the kind of no-nonsense judges that we will put on the bench unless we're denied that chance by a Democratic Senate. We need the Republican Senate. We need Bob Kasten.

Now, there's another issue that Bob and I feel strongly about, and I bet you do, too: that's keeping America strong and proud and peaceful and free. As you know, I just recently returned from my meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland. That meeting was a breakthrough in our discussions with the Soviets. We're no longer talking about arms control; we're talking about arms reductions, possibly even the complete elimination of ballistic missiles from the face of the Earth. Now, that's an historic turnaround for the Soviets, and it wouldn't have been possible without the firm support of you, the American people, whose hard work and support have enabled us to rebuild our military might. The American people know that the only way to negotiate for peace is from a position of strength. We're closer to real arms reductions than ever before, and it's because America today is once again strong and united.

But one major obstacle remained in Iceland. Unfortunately, Mr. Gorbachev decided to make all our progress hostage to his demand that we kill our Strategic Defense Initiative. I had to remind him of my pledge to the American people on SDI and that in America when you give your word, you keep your word, and that stands up no matter what the time or place. SDI is our insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman or some other country that develops ballistic missiles, or in case of the Soviets who don't keep their side of the bargain. No responsible President could rely on Soviet promises for his country's safety. The record on their treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises, and each has its own track record. I'll bet on American technology any day.

One thing that's come out of all this discussion, now, since that trip, about SDI is that a great many Americans, I don't think, quite understood what we were talking about with those initials. SDI, Strategic Defense Initiative, is a purely defensive and purely peaceful technology. If the Soviets honestly want progress toward a world free of nuclear weapons, they have nothing to fear from SDI. Soviets are hard bargainers. We must even be more patient and determined and united. We must speak with one voice, saying, loud and clear, we'll walk the extra mile for peace, but we'll never gamble with America's safety. So, I want to ask you a question. I'll bet I know the answer. Can I count on your support to keep America strong and united and on the road to peace?

Audience. Yes!

The President. I was sure you'd say that. [*Laughter*] You know, if I could interject something here: There's nothing that I am prouder of than the young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. They're some of the most splendid young people this nation has ever produced. And let me say this: If we must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, they deserve the finest weapons and equipment that money can buy; and I'm going to do my best, and so is Bob, and so is Congressman Sensenbrenner here, to see that they get that kind of equipment. And it's because of the quality of the men and women in our Armed Forces and the quality of the weapons they carry in defense of this country today that every nickel-and-dime dictator the world over knows that if he tangles with the United States of America he will have a price to pay.

Yes, we're once again united in hope and strong in purpose. We have, as Bob told you, squashed inflation. We've cut the prime interest rate by two-thirds. We're keeping the doors of the opportunity society wide open by cutting tax rates further and spurring on the economic expansion that has already created almost 11.7 million new jobs. This year more Americans are working than ever before, and the proportion of working-age people employed is the highest in the history of the United States. Now, I didn't know it until I got buried in the bureaucracy up there that what is considered to be the potential employment pool in the United States is every human being, 16 years of age, male or female, and up. And today—highest level as I say—61.3 percent of the people in that group are employed in the United States. That's the highest in our history.

I just know that a State whose motto is "Forward" and whose official song is "On Wisconsin" is going to want a fighter and a man with bold vision for the future and the talent, imagination, and willpower to take us there. I just know that Wisconsin is going to send Bob Kasten back to the United States Senate. I don't think Wisconsin wants a Senator like Bob's opponent who belongs to the tax-and-spend liberal wing of the Democratic Party.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. He's offering nothing positive in his campaign, and I'm just proud that Bob is going forward with his record of achievement. You know, very few freshman Senators have made the mark Bob Kasten has—a pioneer in tax reform and one of the leaders in putting America back on track to strength abroad and prosperity at home. In the Senate and in the White House, Bob Kasten's opinions count. He's earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues, and he's earned Wisconsin's vote. And we need him to stay right where he is: in the Senate.

Now, you know, we're talking about more than just one man. His election could well decide whether we keep control of the Senate or lose it to the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party. And that's the difference between 2 more years of progress and

2 more years of paralysis. I didn't seek reelection to be a 6-year President. There are too many exciting challenges still before us, too much business that still must be completed. I cannot, and I will not, have my hands tied by a Congress that is totally hostile to all that we're trying to do. You know, my name will never be on the ballot again——

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Thank you. I hope you mean you hope I'll live 4 more years. [*Laughter*] The Constitution speaks to the other. But if you want to vote for me, vote for Bob Kasten, so that we can have a Republican Senate that will work with me instead of against me and be around after I'm gone. And I'm not just asking that for me. Do it for yourself. Do it for Wisconsin. Do it for America.

Now, maybe you've noticed that I've been careful to refer to the liberal *leadership* of the Democratic Party. That's because I believe that the liberals who have taken control of that once-great party don't represent the vast majority of hard-working, patriotic Democrats found throughout America. I would have to feel that there were probably some here in this audience today. Maybe some are ex-Democrats, also, like I am. Maybe some still haven't switched. But I know how tough it can be to break with tradition. But I remember what Winston Churchill once said when he was in the Parliament of England and changed parties. And when he was criticized for it he said "Some men change principle for party, and some men change party for principle."

All I'm asking the people of Wisconsin is to remember that the Senator you elect will determine the future, your future, America's future. So, before I go, let me just conduct an informal poll. [*Laughter*] Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Bob Kasten as your Senator for the great State of Wisconsin?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Tommy Thompson as your Governor?

Audience. Yes!

The President. You just made my day.

Well, I'm so pleased to be able to talk with so many young people that I can see who are here today. I just want to finish by saying you're what it's all about. You know, back at the beginning of World War II, General George Marshall, the Army Chief of Staff, was asked if the United States had a secret weapon as we went into that war, and what was it? George Marshall said, "Just the best blankety-blank"—well, just the best darn kids in the world. Now, he didn't say "darn" exactly, but Presidents aren't allowed to talk like generals. [*Laughter*] Well, I've been seeing your generation all over the country in rallies like this one, and I know that if George Marshall were here today, he'd still say, "We've got the best blankety-blank kids in the world."

So, when it comes election——

Audience. Ronnie!

The President. Thank you. I love you. So, when it comes to election time, I hope you'll remember how important that your vote is, because it's your future that's being voted in this election, America's future. And I just want to tell you one thing, though, that—a reminder here. Now, I know that none of you are guilty or you wouldn't be here. We find out from all the polling that in the age group from 18 to 24 that's where our party stands with the strongest support—the most. But that happens to be the voting group that has the smallest percentage of going to the polls and voting. So, when you go home and when you talk to your friends—if they're 18 or over—tell them they've got to get there. Go the polls on election day.

While you're there, win one for Bob Kasten and Tommy Thompson, Jim Sensenbrenner, and win one for Wisconsin's all-star congressional team. Win one for your future, and win one for America. And, again, on that voting and the necessity of it, let me just tell you—Will Rogers, not known to many of you young people, a great humorist in our country, once said that the people you elect and send to public office are no better and no worse than the people who send them there, but he said they're all better than those who don't vote at all. Go to the polls!

Thank you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:42 a.m. at the Waukesha County Expo Center. Following his remarks at the rally, the President attended a reception for major donors to Senator Kasten's reelection campaign at the center. He then traveled to Springfield, MO.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Pacific Regional Fisheries Treaty

October 23, 1986

On October 20, 1986, negotiators from the United States and 16 Pacific island nations reached agreement on a regional fisheries treaty that will give American tuna vessels access to some 10 million square miles of rich fishing grounds in the South Pacific Ocean. The agreement provides just and fair compensation to the islands for the resource and offers the parties to the treaty a substantial development assistance package that will continue the long tradition of close and productive relations between the United States and the island states. The agreement came after 10 sessions of difficult negotiations over 2 years stemming from seizures of U.S. tuna boats in the region. The agreement is not only an expression of a mutual desire to reduce the friction these seizures generated but offers another concrete example of U.S. interest in the sustained development of the democratic nations of the area.

The agreement calls for the United States to provide a minimum of $12 million each year for at least 5 years to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, a regional organization representing the 16 nations. The U.S. tuna fishing industry will contribute $1.75 million in license fees plus $250,000 in technical assistance. The U.S. Government will provide $10 million annually in economic assistance. The treaty also will help island States develop their own fishing industries through joint ventures and technical assistance from the U.S. industry, the most advanced in the world. In many instances, fisheries are the only natural resource available for development by the island nations.

Proclamation 5559—National Kidney Program Day, 1986

October 23, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Many thousands of Americans who suffer from irreversible kidney disease have obtained treatment through the End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Program. This program has assured that Americans affected with otherwise fatal kidney failure will have access to lifesaving dialysis or transplantation therapy.

ESRD patients may remain economically productive and capable of making valuable contributions to family, community, and country while they receive treatment. This program has special significance as an example of the kind of partnership that can be formed between government and the health care industry in dealing with catastrophic illness.

Our Nation is strongly committed to achieving economy in health services without compromising quality of care. The ESRD progam contributes to this important goal.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 367, has designated October 23, 1986, as "National Kidney Program Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Thursday, October 23, 1986, as National Kidney Program Day, and I call upon Federal, State, and local government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:45 a.m., October 24, 1986*]

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for Christopher S. Bond in Springfield, Missouri

October 23, 1986

The President. After listening to you and to those kind words by Kit Bond and by Senator Danforth, I've just grown 6 inches taller than when I came in. But believe me, I can tell you, it is good to be here today in Spoon's Temple of Doom. The way you cheered, I sort of thought the Bears had come in—[*laughter*]—or maybe the Lady Bears. And while I'm at it, permit me a quick wink at the Sugar Bears. And if that wasn't enough, now if the rest of you and if the rest on fraternity row will forgive me for some recognition here, they told me back in Eureka when I was a TKE back there at Eureka College that TKE was a fraternity for life, and I guess it is. Thank you.

But it's good to be here in Missouri, away from Washington and out in the real America. And it's especially good to be here at Southwest Missouri State, a university with a long and proud history. Indeed, Southwest Missouri State was established all of 81 years ago, and believe me, I'm always happy to celebrate something older than I am. [*Laughter*] And special thanks to the Bruin Pride Band, the Willard High Band, the Springfield Kickapoo High Band, and the Parkview High Band. But with so many young people here today, I have a special message for you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] Nancy insisted that when it comes to drugs, please, for yourselves, your families, your future, and your country, just say no. By the way, Nancy's impressed me so much with that the other day in Iceland, as you've heard, even though it didn't have to do with drugs, I just had to say no.

But it's an honor to share this podium today with so many of Missouri's finest. I'm sorry that your fine Governor, John Ashcroft, can't be with us. His mother died recently, and I know you all join me in extending our sympathy. But greetings to three men I work with and depend upon every day back in Washington: your outstanding Congressman, Gene Taylor and the Congressman from the 8th District, Bill Emerson, and though he's not here, I want to mention the Congressman from the 6th District, Tom Coleman, and your tremendously effective Senator, Jack Danforth. That's what I call the Missouri A-Team.

This brings me to my friend, Kit Bond. Now, of course, I could refer to Kit as your former Governor. But doesn't it seem just a little bit better to talk about Kit Bond, the next United States Senator from the great State of Missouri? [*Applause*] Kit understands Missouri. His family has been here for six generations. And Kit understands good government. As Governor, he started out in 1981 with an inherited deficit of $270 million. He went on to balance the budget every year and leave Missouri with a $300 million surplus. But perhaps most important, Kit understands economic growth and jobs. He worked closely with the big auto manufacturers and others to provide job training under the Job Training Partnership Act, an initiative that was enacted by our administration. And during his second term as Governor, the number of new jobs that Kit brought to Missouri amounted to more than 100,000. Now, they call this the Show-Me State. Well, Kit, you've shown us, and how!

Well, now Kit's running for the Senate in a crucial election that could decide control of the Senate itself. As you may know, back in Washington last week—2 weeks late—the Congress finally adjourned. I'll pause a moment while you all heave a sigh of relief. [*Laughter*] And not because any of these on this platform decided that they would leave; there are some others there that give us a great deal of worry. [*Laughter*] But now that the legislative year has at last come to an end, it's time for the campaign of 1986 to begin in earnest, time to look in more detail at the issues of the day and all we hope to accomplish for America in the years ahead.

Kit and I believe that today our nation faces an historic opportunity to ensure world peace and lead the entire globe to greater prosperity and freedom. We see the opportunity for new jobs, better education, rising incomes, and lower taxes. We see the American dream taking place and taking new shape and rising to new heights, and we say yes to the future, yes to the greatness of Missouri and our nation. Liberal Democrats, like Kit's opponent, say no—no to success, no to prosperity, no to all that we've already done to get big government off your backs and out of your pockets. This, then, is the choice: forward or back. You know, standing here today, I have the feeling that Missouri will not only say yes to the future but go for it.

You'll remember that when we took control of the White House and Senate just 5½ years ago, we inherited an economy that the liberal Democrat leadership had turned into the worst mess since the Great Depression. Their policy of tax and tax and spend and spend was beginning to throw Americans out of work all over the country, including far too many right here in Missouri. It had given us double-digit inflation, as Kit told you. And it had produced the highest interest rates since—get ready—since the Civil War. Big government had become the Democrats' pet, but the Democrats' pet was the people's monster. To get big government off your backs, we cut government growth, slashed regulations, and enacted an across-the-board personal income tax cut of almost 25 percent. Then we indexed taxes, making it impossible for inflation to push you into higher tax brackets ever again just because you got a cost-of-living pay raise. Now, I knew I was in for it when the hostile critics dubbed our economic plan Reaganomics. They said we couldn't do it. But while the naysayers complained, we went to work.

Today inflation has fallen from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent for the last 12 months. Interest rates are down. Mortgage rates are down. And we've seen the creation of almost 11.7 million jobs in less than the last 4 years—more jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in the past 10 years. You know, I really, though, found out our economic plan was working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics.

You know, it sort of reminds me of a story. A lot of things when you get my age remind you of stories. [*Laughter*] But this was a Democratic fundraising rally at a hotel. And outside, when all of them were coming out, there was a kid there with a bunch of puppies. And he was trying to sell them, and he was saying, "Come buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." Two weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same hall, and there was the same kid with the same puppies. And when they were coming out, he was saying, "Buy a Republican puppy." Well, one of the press, a newspaperman who had seen him 2 weeks before, said, "Hey, kid. Wait a minute. Two weeks ago you were trying to sell these puppies as Democrats. What are you doing here now trying to sell them as Republicans?" And the kid says, "Now they got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But to return to the economy, just yesterday I signed into law a sweeping and historic tax reform, a reform that will make our entire tax system simpler and fairer and enable some 8 out of 10 Americans to pay Federal income taxes of 15 percent or less. That's right, 15 percent or less. [*Applause*] Sounds good to me, and I think you just indicated it sounds good to you. Tax cuts and new jobs are our record, the Republican record. Still more economic growth is our agenda for the future. And what is the liberal Democrats agenda? The answer is simple: raise taxes. The Speaker of the House, Tip O'Neill, spoke for all the liberal Democrats last year when he said, and I quote: "Should the American people pay through the nose by taxation? The answer is yes." Well, come November, the American people will be going to the polls and saying, loud and clear: "Sorry, Tip, and sorry, Harriett [Woods], the answer is no."

You're the people who pay the taxes, and you know that we don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little. We have a deficit because Congress spends too much. And it's about time they cut the Federal budget and left the family budget alone. The contrast between us and the liberal Democratic leadership is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Since I began appointing Federal judges to be approved by the Republican Senate, the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Convicted criminal defendants are going to jail more often and receiving longer sentences. For example, the average sentence in drug cases has gone up by some 17 percent, from 56 to 65 months.

Now, of course, I could go on quoting you the reports and statistics, but what it all comes down to is this: Since we Republicans took the White House and Senate away from the liberal Democratic leadership—and remember, the Senate has to confirm any judges that I appoint—we've given America tough laws and tough judges. Even the liberals who bottled up our tough anticrime bills for years have begun to climb aboard our campaign to rid America of the source of drugs. We have much more to do in this area, and we'll need to back up the new drug legislation with strict enforcement, perhaps even stiffer penalties, and the kind of no-nonsense judges that we'll put on the bench unless we're denied that chance by a Democratic Senate. We need the Republican Senate. What I'm saying is: We need Kit Bond!

And if Kit Bond and other Republicans help us retain control of the Senate, we can go right on fighting crime. And you know, here and there I've heard some people, usually on the other side, try to indicate that, well, maybe there's something in the checks and balances to have a Senator from each party. If you like what Jack Danforth's been doing up there, why should you send someone up to cancel his vote? But if Kit and the other Republicans help us regain control of the Senate, we can go right on fighting crime. But if Democrats like his opponent gains control—well, I just have to believe it's better to have a Republican running the Senate Judiciary Committee, as he will, than a liberal Democrat, Teddy Kennedy. Now, my friends, both parties talk law and order, but Republicans like Kit Bond make it happen.

In foreign affairs we Republicans have rebuilt our nation's defenses and won new respect for America around the world. And among our men and women in uniform, we've seen morale soar as we've given them the pay and the training they've always deserved. And you know, if I could interject something here: There's nothing that I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And let me say this: If we must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve, at the same time, the finest, the best weapons and equipment that money can buy; and that's what we're trying to get them. And something else: I just have to believe that from now on every nickel-and-dime dictator in the world today knows that if he wants to tangle with the United States of America, he'll have to pay a price.

Regarding our dealings with the Soviets, as you know, as you were just told up here before by my friends, I just recently returned from my meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland. This meeting was a breakthrough in our negotiations, our discussions, with the Soviets. We're no longer talking arms control; we're talking arms reductions, and possibly even the complete elimination of ballistic missiles from the face of the Earth. That's an historic turnaround for the Soviets, and it wouldn't have been possible without the firm support of the American people, whose hard work and support have enabled us to rebuild our military might. The American people know that the only way to negotiate for a true peace is from a position of strength. We're closer to real arms reductions than ever before, and it's because America today is once again strong and united. So, I'm very optimistic. I'm just optimistic enough to believe that the question now isn't whether but when we reach agreements on reductions. And that's why it was heartening to find Mr. Gorbachev agreeing with me yesterday, that the proposals we made in Iceland are still on the table. Our negotiators are ready in Geneva. We must not allow areas where there's agreement to be held hostage to areas where there isn't. The Soviets should move the ball forward in areas such as long-range, intermediate nuclear forces and nuclear testing, and we're prepared to do so.

Unfortunately, in Iceland Mr. Gorbachev decided to make all our progress hostage to his demand that we, in effect, kill our Strategic Defense Initiative. I had to remind him of my pledge to the American people on SDI, that in America when you give your word, you keep your word, and that it stands up no matter what the time or place. SDI is our insurance policy to protect us from attack or from accidents or some madman or some other country that develops ballistic missiles, or in case the Soviets don't keep their side of the bargain. No responsible President could rely on Soviet promises for his country's safety. The record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. Now, I'm not a linguist. I'm very limited in foreign languages. But I did say something in our negotiations in Iceland in Russian: *Dovorey no provorey*. That means trust but verify. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises, and each has its own track record. And I'll bet on American technology any day.

And I discovered that many people aren't quite sure of what we're talking about. It hasn't been explained to them—SDI. It's exploring a purely defensive, purely peaceful technology. If the Soviets honestly want progress toward a world free of nuclear weapons, they have nothing to fear from SDI. The Soviets are hard bargainers. America must be even more patient and determined and united. America must speak with one voice, saying, loud and clear, we'll walk the extra mile for peace, but we'll never gamble with America's safety. So, I want to ask you a question. I think I know the answer. Can I count on your support to keep America strong and united and on the road to peace?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Thank you. I kind of thought you'd say that. And the other little explanation—if it's been overlooked—that I want you to know, too, is that I made it very plain that we are ready to sign now a treaty that is binding as law that would say when we have rid ourselves of those ballistic missiles on both sides and if SDI has proven out to be the shield, the defensive shield we think it can be, we will be very happy to turn it over, also, and let the Soviet Union have it so that both of us can go on through history without being suspicious of each other.

Renewed prosperity, rebuilt national defenses, world peace on a more secure footing—all this we've accomplished. But I must tell you that today that all our accomplishments, all that during these past 5½ years we've struggled so hard to achieve, is in danger. For if we lose the Senate, the liberal Democrats will march us back to the grim days of the seventies. This is my last campaign, and if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do it by voting for Kit Bond.

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Oh, the Constitution says no. But if you mean do I want to live 4 more years? Yes. [*Laughter*]

But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you—and especially to you young people—for it will shape our nation's future. So, I urge all of you—and again, I have you young people in high school and college especially on my mind—to study the issues and, come November 4th, to cast your vote. Because you might be interested to know that the polls indicate that of all the various age groups in our nation, those between the ages of 18 and 24—a majority are on our side. But I want you to go out of here not only with what you yourselves believe, but I want you to go out of here as missionaries to all the others in your age group. Because the polls also indicate that you have the highest percentage in that age group who do not go to the polls to vote. It won't help unless you get there. And if you do, you'll be playing a major part in determining what the future is going to be for all of you in this country.

Now, I've been—I probably shouldn't do this—but I've been talking about polls. I want to conduct an informal poll, and I won't mind if you speak up so that all of America can hear you.

Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Would you rather have an America that's strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Kit Bond to become the next Senator from the great State of Missouri?

Audience. Yes!

The President. You just made my day. And do you know something? You didn't hurt Kit Bond's feelings either. [*Laughter*]

Well, it's time to go now, and before leaving——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes, it really is. I've got Oklahoma yet to do. Before leaving, I'd like to just say how delighted I was to be able to talk to all of you young people. People my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you the same freedom and the same opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. And when we look at you and when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, it gives us great heart. Way back at the time of World War II, the Chief of Army Staff, General George Marshall, he was asked did we have a secret weapon, and, if so, what was it? And General Marshall said, "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." And I think——

Audience. We love you, Ronnie!

The President. Well, believe me, I love you, all of you. I've been all across this country. I've been on campuses. I've met so many of you. And having, as Governor, been burned in effigy on a few campuses some years ago—[*laughter*]—I just want to tell you that if George Marshall were here today, he would say of you, "You are the best blankety-blank kids in the world."

Audience. Ronnie! Ronnie! Ronnie!

The President. Thank you. You know, naturally, being here, I've been doing a little remembering, and I can't help but thinking of one of the last times that a President visited Springfield was back in 1952. And the President was Harry Truman. And on that same day, a certain movie actor—I think his name was Ronald Reagan—was in town. He was promoting his latest film, and the name of the movie—one of my favorites, incidentally—was "The Winning Team." And as a matter of fact, I understand that Springfield resident Viola Roemhild took home movies of that day in Springfield that have been on TV here. Well, today things have sort of repeated themselves. Ronald Reagan is back in Springfield. And the way I look at it, Kit Bond and all of you are one more winning team.

Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:37 p.m. in the John Q. Hammons Student Center at Southwest Missouri State University. He was introduced by Mr. Bond. After speaking, he attended a reception for major donors to Mr. Bond's campaign at the center. He then traveled to Oklahoma City, OK.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Don Nickles in Norman, Oklahoma

October 24, 1986

The President. Thank you all very much, and thank you, Don. And I just have to say, with regard to that 4 more years, the Constitution has something to say about that. But I'll tell you what; I'll settle for 2 more years of a Republican Senate.

I appreciate this opportunity to be with you, and I can't think of a more inspiring place to meet. Here we are on the home turf of two real winners: Don Nickles and the University of Oklahoma football team. Now, Don is no Brian Bosworth [Linebacker for the University of Oklahoma football team]. How could there be more than one Boz? But Don is an Oklahoman that all of you should be proud of. He's been scoring points for you and for your State in the Nation's Capital. I'm here today to ask you to do me a personal favor: For Oklahoma's sake, for America's sake, please do everything you can to reelect Don Nickles to the United States Senate.

And by the way, I want to offer a great big thanks to the University Band, to the Muskogee High School Band, the McAlister High School Band, and Ponca City High School Band. Thank you very much. And also, I appreciate very much something we didn't have when I was playing football in college. Would you believe it, the cheerleaders then were always males? Your football players don't know how lucky they are. [*Laughter*] I can't help but see and recognize the young people here in this audience, and I have a special message to you from my roommate. She says when it comes to drugs, please, for yourselves, for your families, for your future, and for your country, just say no. I want to tell you Nancy's impressed me so much with that, that the other day in Iceland, even though it didn't have anything to do with drugs, I found myself just saying no.

But getting back to why we're here today, there's another great winner with us. And so, there's one other thing I'd ask you to do: Put Henry Bellmon back in the Governor's chair. The people of Oklahoma should take advantage of this great resource. I'm speaking of my friend, Henry Bellmon. As Oklahoma passes through a critical time, it's more important than ever that the State utilize the experience, the wisdom, and the contacts that years of public service have given Governor Bellmon. Henry Bellmon has seen government operate from both a local and a national perspective. He's had the kind of hands-on experience that is so crucial for Oklahoma. But most important, Henry Bellmon is the one man in Oklahoma today that has developed, over his distinguished political career, the kind of national contacts—from Wall Street to the Silicon Valley—that can help get Oklahoma turned around and headed into a bright and prosperous future. His experience, his courage and savvy, will do the job for Oklahoma. He'll be as good a Governor as Don's been a Senator, and that's saying a lot. And at the same time, when you think of him, send up there to the State capital to help him, Tim Leonard as Lieutenant Governor.

Now, I feel a special bond with Don. First of all, we both got to Washington at about the same time. And prior to our arrival, the liberals had totally dominated American Government, controlling both Houses of the Congress, the Presidency, and all the departments and agencies. You might say Don and I were part of a cleanup crew. The tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend crowd had been on a binge that left our country with murderous inflation, sky-high interest rates, ever-increasing taxes, business decline, unemployment, and unprecedented national uncertainty.

Don and I, together with you the American people, went to work cleaning up the gigantic mess that we had inherited. It was a little like the job Noah had after the animals left the Ark. Well, it was a challenge, but with the commitment and hard work of a team of dedicated elected officials—Don Nickles has been a real champion on that team—we've put America's economic house in order and opened the door to growth, opportunity, and jobs. We've come a long way, and if we stick together, nobody, but nobody, is going to turn us back.

Now, I fully appreciate that a few areas of the country, including Oklahoma, are facing some tough economic challenges right now. That's all the more reason to send Don Nickles back to the United States Senate. There isn't a harder working member of that august body than Don. He's on the job every minute, watching out for your interests. In fact, he has one of the highest attendance records in the entire Congress. He's been a leader, for example, in the efforts to keep our domestic energy industry alive and kicking. He's been a major force to repeal the Fuel Use Act. And along with Senator Gramm of Texas, Don has introduced the oil and gas revitalization bill. And just recently, he was able to obtain an additional $3 million for hydrocarbon research right here at the University and the OU Energy Center.

That liberal gang we replaced 5½ years ago used every problem—like the ones confronting the energy business—as an excuse to increase Federal spending, raise your taxes, and expand the power of the Washington bureaucracy. Well, Don's approach is fundamentally different. Don and our team are not trying to create more jobs for the bureaucracy in Washington; we want more jobs created by a thriving private sector right here in Oklahoma. That's what Don's working for. He's so well thought of that his Senate colleagues made him the chairman of the vitally important Energy Regulation and Conservation Subcommittee. And by the way, if the Republicans lose control of the Senate, he would then, of course, be replaced, and very likely he would be replaced as head of that powerful subcommittee by Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. The last thing our economy needs is the last thing the energy industry needs is to have someone who is anti-oil and anti-free enterprise elevated to such power. You can stop that disaster before it happens by reelecting Don Nickles to the United States Senate. [*Applause*] I was kind of hoping you'd say that.

Don's been working overtime on behalf of Oklahoma's ranchers and farmers. These are hard times for many farmers, and with Don's energetic support, we've been trying to help them get out from under. Last year Don pushed through his farm protection and flexibility plan, allowing farmers to maximize farm program benefits without losing their average base. With his Landowner Protection Act, he's helped to change farm credit policy, thus curtailing farm foreclosures, whenever and wherever it's realistic to do so. This administration is determined to stand by our farmers in this difficult period, and that's why we've spent more—believe it or not—to help the American farmer than was spent by the last five administrations all put together—some $26 billion this year alone. This, of course, is short term. This is help for an emergency situation. In the long haul, we know the farmers want profits rather than subsidies. And together, we can see to it that American agriculture makes a profit and that it's run by farmers and not Federal bureaucrats.

One of the gifts the liberal establishment gave farmers and the rest of the American people during the last decade was an ever-increasing tax load. Between 1976 and 1981, the Federal tax take doubled. For the farmers, the owners of small businesses, there was one especially odious tax: the estate tax. By the time we took office, it was getting so high that, in many cases, families with family businesses or farms were unable to pass on to their children what they'd spent a lifetime building. Well, with Don Nickles' help, we slashed that tax and, with an across-the-board reduction in the tax rates, we turned off the Federal tax vacuum. And we're wiping out the inheritance tax for surviving spouses. And then, we indexed the tax rates so you wouldn't automatically be pushed into higher and higher tax brackets by getting a cost-of-living pay raise to keep pace with inflation. Most people didn't realize what was happening to them. They would get a raise that was only meant to keep them even with the cost of living. But the income tax is based on the number of dollars you earn, not their value. So, you'd be pushed into higher and higher brackets and wind up poorer than you were, because you were paying an increased income tax. We've wiped that out, and we're going to keep it wiped out. Now, Don was a champion in these battles, and at the same time, his opponent fought us all the way.

Now, 2 years ago—or 2 days ago, I should say, I signed into law one of the most far-reaching tax overhaul and rate reduction bills in history. Don has pledged to oppose any efforts to increase the tax rates, increases that would undermine the progress this legislation represents. Don's taken and signed the taxpayer protection pledge; the voters deserve to know where his opponent stands. What you've got here in Oklahoma is a classic race between a big taxer and spender versus a responsible leader who thinks it's better to protect the family budget than to fill the Federal budget. You know the big taxers kind of remind me a bit of a lady who had a pretzel stand in the foyer of a large office building. And there was one gentleman, a very compassionate man, who would come by every day and put a quarter down on the plate, but never took a pretzel. And every day, the same thing, and this went on for a long time. And then one day, he came through with his quarter and put it down, and the woman grabbed him by the arm. And he said, "I know you want to know why I put the quarter down and never take the pretzel." She says, "No. I just want you to know that pretzels are 35 cents now." [*Laughter*]

Well, the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend crowd took the American people for granted too long. That over-the-hill gang, and Don's opponent was right there with them, came close to wrecking our economy. Well, they're waiting in the wings to come back with tax bills blazing. Come election day, you can head them off at the pass and let them know that the days of high taxes, high inflation, and high interest rates are over. And you can send that message special delivery. As a matter of fact, Don Rickles [Nickles] will deliver it directly and personally to the United States Senate. The differences in economic philosophy between Republicans and Democratic leadership in this election are no less dramatic than the contrast in their approaches to the safety of our neighborhoods and the security of our country. The liberals who bottled up our tough anticrime bills for years have now begun to climb aboard our campaign to rid America of the scourge of drugs. But there's much more to be done in this area. We need to back up our new drug legislation, which I will sign shortly, with strict enforcement, perhaps stiffer penalties, and no-nonsense judges. Now, you know, a Democratic Senate would have a veto power over my judicial appointments. That's another vital reason to keep the Senate in responsible, Republican hands and another reason to reelect Don Nickles. If the Republicans lose the majority, the chairman of the all-important Judiciary Committee will be Teddy Kennedy.

Audience. No-o-o! Boo-o-o!

The President. Now, you know, on issues relating to national security, Don's opponent, like the liberal leadership of his party, is totally out of step with the people of Oklahoma. He voted to freeze the United States into a position of nuclear inferiority vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. And if he had his way, there would have been no need to negotiate in Iceland, because we would have had no MX missile, our strategic defense research would have been curtailed, deficit [defense] spending would have been slashed, and we would have had no leverage. You know, just a few minutes ago, over there, back in the corner there, there seemed to be Iceland being replayed all over again. And it indicated that there has been—and I mean this seriously—a great misunderstanding about what our Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI, is really all about and what it means.

Negotiating is important, but it must be from a position of strength. This was never more clear to me than it was in Iceland. There was immense pressure to sign an agreement, to give up hope for developing a defense against ballistic missiles, simply to have a trophy to wave. But with Don and a lot of good people like him backing me up, I was able to stand firm for a safer, more secure future. Americans realize that no deal is better than a bad deal. And it wasn't really so hard. The answer to a lot of problems is, as I told you, just say no. Well, we're working for the day when we can just say yes to a good agreement. I'm confident with all the progress we've made, that yesday will come sooner than anyone expects. And when it happens and we're able, for the first time, to reduce the number of nuclear weapons threatening mankind, it will be a result of the realism and commitment of solid individuals like Don Nickles, individuals who understand that peace through strength is not just a slogan, it's a fact of life.

And now I'd just like to interrupt my regular remarks for a second to answer one of the signs that has been held up several times over there, because I'm sure it is the result of a legitimate misunderstanding. The sign indicates that the SDI, that defense program, would be equal to a first strike of nuclear power. Now, let me just tell you, you know, that this nation—and for a number of years now—has participated in a treaty called the ABM treaty which, in effect—well, it's been termed "the MAD policy," for mutual assured destruction. And that's what it means: that our safety is dependent on having so many nuclear missiles on each side aimed at each other; that each side, it will be presumed, will never resort to a strike. So, some people have thought that when we come along with a defense that could prevent those other missiles from hitting us, that that would, in effect, be saying that we're striving to prepare for a first strike—to be able to defend ourselves, but shoot missiles at the other fellow.

Well, let me tell you what our offer was and has been from the first. I know that if we start it, if this system succeeds and we can put it together, and we just started with our missiles—offensive missiles—to put this in effect. I could see where an enemy would be tempted to a first strike in order to prevent us from getting the capacity for a first strike. But from the very first, our proposal has been to the Soviet Union, and made again in Iceland, that if and when such a system is developed, we will ask them to join us in watching the testing, and then we will join in both sides eliminating all nuclear missiles at the same time we share the defensive system. The whole objective is peace, not arms superiority for the sake of conquering someone else.

Now, today the United States has again resumed its leadership role. The Western alliance is unified and confident. The forces of freedom are on the move. And one thing I'm especially proud of: In these last 5½ years not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism. In fact, one small country, Grenada, has been returned to the family of free nations. What we're doing is laying the foundation for a new era of peace, prosperity, and freedom. And you know, it's a unique experience for me to be here in support of Don. He's the youngest Member of the United States Senate, and I'm, well, I'm a little older. [*Laughter*] Don symbolizes the new, positive, forward-looking leadership this country needs to carry us into the next century.

You know, it wasn't that long ago, just looking back a few years, when there were those who were counting America out. Our best days were behind us, they said. Word from Washington was that we should lower our expectations, because we'd never be able to live as well again as we had been in the past. Well, don't ever believe that. America will be a land of enterprise, opportunity, and hope, a shining light unto the world, as long as her people are free and her leaders have the courage to do what is right. Now, Don Nickles is a little older than many of you here, but he's like so many of the young people that I've met all over this country. On campuses like this, in workplaces, and on military bases—this generation is the best this great country has ever produced. You aren't coming in second best to anyone. I'd like to tell you a little story. I don't know whether they still—or mention this in history. Back when World War II started, General George Marshall was the Chief of Staff of the Army. And someone asked General Marshall, did the United States have a secret weapon, and, if so, what was it? And General Marshall said, "Our secret weapon is just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." I think if George Marshall were here today, he'd be saying that about this generation.

Now, it's all important to feel as you do. And let me just say one other thing: I know that here in this place I couldn't be speaking to an audience like this that did not have some participation in it by Democrats or people who had been Democrats and had changed as I did. Because I was a Democrat for a great part of my adult life, and then I guess I discovered what Winston Churchill had said in the British Parliament when he changed parties. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and some men change party for principle." There are millions of Democrats all across this country, good patriotic citizens who have found themselves and are finding themselves totally out of step with their leadership. That's why so often in my remarks I mention that I was criticizing the leadership. They're still going down that same old road.

These band members will be able to recognize—I remember when I was the drum major of the YMCA Band in Dixon, Illinois. And we were asked to lead the parade on Decoration Day, Memorial Day, in a nearby town. Well, there was a marshal of the parade on a big white horse out in front of us, and so we just followed him. And the band was playing, and I was pumping that baton and so forth. But he, the marshal, rode back down to make sure everything was coming along in the line of parade. And pretty soon, I thought the music was beginning to sound a little fainter, and I turned and sneaked to look around. The marshal had arrived back just in time to turn the band to the right. I was walking down the street all by myself. [*Laughter*] And that's what's happened to the Democratic Party: The leadership is walking down the street all by itself; the party has turned to the right.

So, now——

Audience. We love you, Ron!

The President. I don't know what she said.

Senator Nickles. We love you, Ron!

The President. Hey, I love all of you, too.

And you know, now I've got to tell you one thing about—you might be interested to know that in the various age groupings in our society those from 18 to 24 are the largest—I should say, have the largest percentage supporting us. But I want to send you away with one message: I hope you'll go out of here as missionaries, because that same age grouping, 18 to 24, has the lowest average percentage of going to the polls and voting on election day. So you not only go out of here determined to vote, but to everyone you can buttonhole, tell them the most important thing in this free system of ours is that right to go there to the polls and vote. And now, none of us up here will be mad if, when you tell them to vote, you also add to vote for Don Nickles, Henry Bellmon, Mickey Edwards, and Jim Inhofe. Your votes will make a difference.

This has been wonderful to be here with all of you, and I'm just sorry I've got to leave here for a place called Florida. But God bless all of you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:07 a.m. in the University of Oklahoma sports arena. He was introduced by Senator Nickles. Earlier, the President attended a reception for major donors to Senator Nickles' reelection campaign at the Sheraton Century Center Hotel in Oklahoma City. Following his remarks at the rally, the President traveled to Tampa, FL.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Paula Hawkins in Tampa, Florida

October 24, 1986

The President. Thank you very much, and thank you, Paula, for that more than kind introduction. And all of those good things you were saying about me, you left out one name: Paula Hawkins was in there on all those things, too. Well, I'm delighted that here today with us the Pinellas Park High School Band, the Seminole High School Band, and the Tampa Bay Buccaneer Pep Band. It's wonderful to be back here in Florida and here in Tampa, in the district of one of Congress' staunchest supporters of lower taxes, a stronger defense, and getting tough on criminals: Congressman Mike Bilirakis. And he didn't come alone. Sitting there with him is Congressman Andy Ireland, Bill McCollum, Bill Young, and Connie Mack. That's kind of an A-Team. [*Laughter*]

Well, the history books tell us that one of the first visitors to Tampa was Ponce de Leon. He was looking for the Fountain of Youth. And, no, it's not true that I was with him. [*Laughter*] If I had been, I'd have seen that he found it. [*Laughter*] I can't help but see the young people here in the audience and those young people in those bands. I have a special message for all of them from my roommate. [*Laughter*] It's the same message you've heard from Paula Hawkins so many times. When it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, your families, for your future, and your country—just say no. Well, I want to tell you that Nancy and Paula have impressed me so much with that that the other day in Iceland, even though it didn't have to do with drugs, I found myself just saying no. [*Laughter*]

But it is wonderful to be back here in Florida. You know, as I said to my staff when we were taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and back where real people are. Now, I couldn't do this as much when Congress was still in session. There's a certain element among them that—well, Paula and I and the gentlemen I just mentioned down here, we feel we have to stay in town to keep an eye on them. I'm not reflecting on Congress as an institution; I have a great respect for it. But most of us must be aware that there are some elements there that need watching. Those elements—I'm reminded of them in a little story about three men who came out of a building to get into the car and found they'd locked themselves out. And one of them said, "Well, get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out, and I know how to get in." The second one said, "You can't do that. Someone will see you and think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we'd better think of something fast, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But it's really great to be back on the campaign trail. It almost feels like 1980 all over again. [*Applause*] No, the——

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. ——the Constitution says that can't be. But I'll tell you what: I'll settle for 2 more years of a Republican Senate. But 1980—that was the year you sent Paula Hawkins and me to Washington to clean up a mess like this country hadn't seen in years. The tax-and-spend crowd had sent inflation and interest rates sky-high, while economic growth was left in the dust. Military weakness and indecision had made America a punching bag for every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world. And when it came to soaring inflation, economic stagnation, and unemployment, the liberal crowd gave us a lot of talk about how we, the American people, were to blame. They said we were suffering from malaise. Do you remember that? And then they told us the answer was to lower our expectations and accept a new era of limits.

And no one said that louder than Paula Hawkins' opponent. In 1980 he [Gov. Robert Graham] told the Democratic National Convention that America should accept that it had entered—and these are his words—"the twilight of the petroleum era." "Face it," he said, "there is not enough food or freedom or compassion to go around." Well, it was time, he said—again in his words—"for a period of austerity." Well, to meet the challenges of this period, he said—and again I'm quoting—"We're going to need Senator Kennedy, Governor Jerry Brown, and all the wise warriors" of their party.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. And as for what Paula Hawkins and I were saying about cutting taxes and bringing America back, well, he had just had one thing to say about that—here's what he said: "simple-minded." You know, hearing that kind of lighter-than-air liberalism, I can't help but think that if you liked Jimmy Carter as President, you'll love Bob Graham as Senator. Paula's opponent and the Washington liberal crowd would like you to believe that the last 5½ years happened by accident. They'd like you to forget that inflation is at the lowest level it's been in 20 years; that interest rates are at the lowest level in 9 years and they—are you ready for this—they had been higher than at anytime since the Civil War; that we've created more new jobs in the United States since our recovery began, these 46 or 7 months, than Europe and Japan combined had created in the last 10 years. And this year there are more Americans at work and a greater proportion of Americans working than ever before in the history of our country. The potential employment pool of everyone that might possibly be considered as employable in our country is everyone, male and female, from 16 years of age up all the way. And today 61.3 percent of that potential pool is employed. And there's never been that kind of a percentage in our nation's history.

Now, some of these things I've said they want you to forget, but I've got a feeling you're not going to forget. Remember, the liberals are just itching for a chance to raise taxes in Washington the way Paula's opponent has been raising taxes here in Florida. When it comes to raising taxes he's a real pro. He's got lessons that even the Washington crowd could learn. [*Laughter*] But after all, thanks to Paula's help in Washington, they're out of practice raising taxes; and [gubernatorial candidate] Bob Martinez will teach them to kick the habit in Tallahassee, too. But Tip O'Neill spoke for the entire Washington tax-and-spend crew last year when he said, and I quote: "Should the American people pay through the nose by taxation? The answer is yes." Well, come November, the American people will be going to the polls and saying, loud and clear: "Sorry, Tip, the answer is no."

You know, the truth is the liberal Democratic leaders never met a tax they didn't like. [*Laughter*] And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] Well, you're the people who pay the taxes, and you know that we don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little. We have a deficit because Congress spends too much. And it's about time they took care of the Federal budget and left the family budget alone. You know, for 5½ years, whenever I've needed help in cutting taxes and passing our program for rebuilding America's strength, I've known that I could count on the support in the Senate of Paula Hawkins. The votes were close at times, and the battles were hard. And there were many that, without her, we couldn't have won.

Some of them had to do with an issue that Paula Hawkins and I feel strongly about, and I bet you do, too; that's keeping America strong and proud and peaceful and free. Now, as you've just been told here today, and as you know, I just recently returned from Iceland. That meeting was a breakthrough in our discussions with the Soviets. We're no longer talking about arms control; we're talking about arms reductions, possibly even elimination of ballistic missiles from the face of the Earth. And that's an historic turnaround for the Soviets, and it wouldn't have been possible without the help of Senators like Paula and the firm support of the American people, whose hard work and support enabled us to rebuild our military might. The American people know that the only way to negotiate for peace is from a position of strength.

We came closer in Iceland to real arms reduction than ever before, but Mr. Gorbachev decided to make all of our progress hostage to his demand that we, in effect, kill our Strategic Defense Initiative.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. I had to remind him of my pledge to the American people on strategic defense against nuclear missiles, that in America you give your word and that stands up no matter what the time or place. SDI is our insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman that might come along or some country that develops ballistic missiles, now that we all know how to make them, or in case the Soviets don't keep their word.

You know, not everyone understands that. Frankly, Paula's opponent is on record as saying that he supports something less than full funding of SDI. Well, Florida doesn't need a Senator who wants to reserve judgment on our security insurance policy. Just a few days before I left for the meeting, the liberals in Congress were working to cut funding for SDI as far as possible. As I was about to go to the bargaining table with the Soviets, they were trying to take away one of the things that got the Soviets to that table in the first place. But then the Blame America First crowd has been trying to cut defense for years without getting a thing in return. Thanks to Paula's unwavering support, we've made great progress—with the liberals kicking, screaming, and fighting us all the way—in rebuilding our military strength is where we've made that progress. There's been nothing vague about Paula's commitment to a strong defense. And with her help, we've revitalized the Western alliance. And I'm happy to report that after 5½ years, not 1 square inch of property has been lost to communism. In fact, one small country, Grenada, has been brought back into the family of free nations.

Let me, if I could, just say something, because a great many people aren't quite sure or don't really understand the SDI proposal. And I'm going to interject here something about it. It is our effort—right now we are abiding by a system that was passed a number of years ago called the MAD policy, for mutual assured destruction. And what this meant—must be an echo in here [the President referred to shouting from the audience]. I asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff one day if it wasn't possible that we, with our technology in this country, couldn't come up with a defensive system that could start erasing those missiles as they came out of their silos and that could give us a shield to protect us.

Audience members. Boo-o-o!

The President. They decided that we had that technology, that, yes, possibly, this could be done—probably it could be done. And so we've been researching. And there have been numerous breakthroughs, and we're all very optimistic. But I also, at the same time, said that if we developed such a system and we're sure that it would work, we couldn't just start in with our own offensive weapons and theirs and start to install this, to deploy this system, because this would be an invitation to attack before we had it deployed. Because our opponent would think that we were trying, now, to protect ourselves and, at the same time, be able to destroy them. So, I said when and if we have that system—and I said this in Iceland when we were there, to them—I said we, when it is ready and it looks like that we've found it, we will sign a treaty with you that both of us are going to eliminate all our ballistic missiles and we will share this defensive system with you. I'm sorry those jokers left the room before they heard that.

And now, let me add something else. There's nothing I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And if, God forbid, we should ever have to ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then, believe me, they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that money can buy. And with Paula's help, we're going to do that. It's because of those young men and women and the quality of the weapons they carry that every nickel-and-dime dictator the world over knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will pay a price.

Well, I've talked a lot about Paula Hawkins' support for what we've done, and, as I said, we would never have made it this far without her. But let me talk for a few moments about her leadership. Paula Hawkins has one of the most impressive records of leadership in the entire United States Senate. Take just one area: drugs. Before Paula Hawkins went to Washington, you could hardly find a Senator with a serious interest in drug abuse. Paula Hawkins changed that and, together with someone else I know, put drug abuse at the top of the national agenda. And almost singlehandedly she made it a Federal offense to sell drugs on or near a school. Paula has been the best general the United States Senate has had in the battle against drugs.

Now, to hear some people talk now you'd never know it, but she's had to fight some hard battles. Yes, the liberals who bottled up our tough anticrime bills for years have begun to climb aboard our campaign to rid America of the scourge of drugs. We have much more to do in this area, and we'll need to back up the new drug legislation with strict enforcement, perhaps even stiffer penalties, and the kind of no-nonsense judges that we will put on the bench unless we're denied the chance by a Democratic majority in the Senate—I have to have their approval of any judge that I appoint. We need the Republican Senate. We need Paula Hawkins. Well, I'm happy to report to you that I'll shortly sign a drug abuse bill that would never have been on the agenda before Paula was a Senator. I'd hope that I may be able to bring it here and sign it here, but I think someplace there in the bureaucracy they're playing games. It's all been passed already, but somehow they just haven't put it together enough for me to get my name on it.

But Paula's been a leader on many issues. She championed using diplomacy against drugs as well as issues like missing children and child abuse. Who can forget her courageous leadership against child abuse—and you know, if she hadn't said it about me, I was going to say it about her—or removing limits on Social Security COLA's and on establishing the voice of liberty for the oppressed nation just 115 miles from our shores, Radio Marti. Some Senators make a difference on just a vote or two. In her work against illegal drugs and for children, she's making a difference for an entire generation. Paula Hawkins is unique and irreplaceable.

You know, I've discovered about myself that every once in a while something reminds me of a story. It's always happening. [*Laughter*] Well, right now, Paula reminds me not of a story but of an actual happening in one of our major cities, a thing that happens all too often. This story has to do with an accident, a man lying there injured in the street. A crowd had gathered around; a woman was bending over, administering to him. And a man came along and elbowed his way through the crowd, shoved the woman aside, and said, "Here, let me take this. I've had first aid training." And she meekly stepped back, and he knelt down and started all the things that he'd learned in first aid training. And after a time, the woman touched him on the shoulder and said, "When you come to that part about calling the doctor, I'm right here." [*Laughter*] Paula Hawkins is a fighter for Florida. Send her back to Washington, because that's where she fights for Florida. Florida and America need her there.

Now, there's someone else that I hope you'll elect: Bob Martinez, Bob Martinez and his running mate as Lieutenant Governor, Bob Bradley. Now—say, two Bobs there. I bet you your opponents are going to start referring to you as the Bobsey Twins. [*Laughter*] Well, if they do, just pick it up and go with it. [*Laughter*] Well, Bob has been a leader in business. He has experience. He's been a leader for Tampa. He's ready to lead Tampa—or lead Florida, I should say. You know what kind of a leader he is. Here in Tampa he cut taxes while improving services. Under his leadership, Tampa was named among the 10 best places in America for entrepreneurship, for starting a new business, and for building the jobs and technologies of America's future. Bob Martinez understands that the key to America's future and Florida's future is not more and more taxes, but well-managed growth with more and more jobs and more and more opportunities for everyone. Under Bob Martinez, Florida will be, more than ever before, the American dream State.

Now, you know Bob's opponent. He wants to write the next chapter in the history books of Florida. He wants to call that chapter Tax and Spend in Tallahassee. Well, that's the kind of liberal chapter that the people of Florida don't want. So, elect a Governor for the future of Florida: Bob Martinez and his running mate. You know, one thing I like about Bob Martinez is that, like me, he was once a member of the other party. Now, I know there couldn't be a meeting like this without there being a number of Democrats in the crowd, especially in these times. Throughout the United States, crisscrossing as I have done, I know there are millions of patriotic Democrats who are totally dismayed with the liberal leadership in their party today. And believe me, those of you who are or once were and have changed, as Bob and I did, believe me, you're welcome. I wouldn't be President today without your help, and I hope you'll help Bob and Paula, too.

I know it's tough to break with tradition. But I remember what Winston Churchill, as a Member of the British Parliament, said when he changed parties. And he was criticized, and he said, "Some men change principle for party and some change party for principle." These many patriotic Democrats I'm talking about know that the leadership of their party has turned in a direction they just cannot follow. Well, all I'm asking of the people of Florida is to remember that the people you elect will help determine the future—America's future. So, before I go, let me conduct an informal poll. I won't mind if you speak up so loud that all America can hear you. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Paula Hawkins as your Senator?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Bob Martinez as your Governor?

Audience. Yes!

The President. You have just made my day, and you didn't hurt their feelings at all. [*Laughter*]

Well, I've just one other thing I want to mention here: I'm so pleased to see and talk, as I said in the beginning, to so many young people who are here today. They're what this campaign is all about—that we of older generations, and my generation, can look at them and see how well they deserve—as they do. I've seen them all over the country, on campuses, and just three campuses yesterday and the day—well, just yesterday, as a matter of fact. And to see them—and I told them many times, and enjoy telling them, that they remind me of what George Marshall, as Chief of the Army Staff, said at the beginning of World War II when someone asked him if we had a secret weapon and what was it? And he said: "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." I think he'd say it about today's young people, too. But I just want to give one caution to all of those young people here. It isn't just enough for you to go out and vote. You, the age from 18 to 24, among the voters, is the highest percentage supporting us. But you also have the highest percentage who don't go to vote. So, when you go out of here, buttonhole every friend you've got and shame them into going to the polls on November 4th.

Now, some people have noted that this is my last campaign. But this campaign is not about me; it's about you and your future. People my age have in mind, as I said, that our responsibility is to see that when it comes your turn to take over we turn over to you the same freedom, the same great opportunity that the preceding generations have turned over to us. And that's what we've sworn to do, and that's what we're going to do.

So, thank you all, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 5:17 p.m. in the Sun Dome at the University of South Florida. He was introduced by Senator Hawkins. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a reception for major donors to Senator Hawkins' campaign and Mr. Martinez' gubernatorial campaign at the Sun Dome. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Executive Order 12570—Delegating Authority To Implement Assistance for Central American Democracies and the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance

October 24, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1987, enacted by section 101(k) of the Joint Resolution Making Continuing Appropriations for the Fiscal Year 1987 (Public Law 99–500), the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2151 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, and in order to delegate certain functions concerning the designation of funds to be transferred and operation of accounts, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Pursuant to section 205, the account for which funds are made available by title III of the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1987, is designated the account from which funds made available by title II of the Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 99–10) are transferred.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State is authorized to perform the following functions vested in the President by sections 205 and 206 of title II of the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1987:

(a) Pursuant to section 205, the authority to designate the account to which funds transferred from the funds appropriated by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 99–88), under the heading "Assistance for Implementation of a Contadora Agreement," are deposited, and the amount transferred; and

(b) The authority to implement section 206 utilizing the funds described in section 3 of this Order.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Defense is authorized to perform the function, vested in the President by section 206 of title II of the Military Construction Appropriations Act, 1987, of designating the accounts from which unobligated funds, made available by the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1986 (as contained in Public Law 99–190), are transferred.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 24, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:53 a.m., October 27, 1986*]

Statement on Signing the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1986

October 24, 1986

I am pleased today to sign S. 1917, a bill that, among other things, provides for immunization and oral rehydration in developing countries, promotes democracy in Haiti through economic assistance and other means, and adopts measures to protect tropical forests and biological diversity in developing countries.

I must note, however, that section 204 of the bill states that the President shall exercise certain authorities—defined by reference to the authorities granted under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act—to assist the Haitian Government to recover the assets it alleges were stolen by former President Jean-Claude Duvalier and his associates. While I have no objection to assisting the Government of Haiti, I would have to object to such a provision if it mandated the specific actions to be taken by the Government because such a mandate would unreasonably detract from the flexibility necessary to formulate and conduct a sound foreign policy. Fortunately, the bill does not directly specify which of the many executive powers referenced by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act should be employed. Therefore, the President retains the discretion to select those powers that are appropriate to carry out the legislation's purposes.

Note: S. 1917, approved October 24, was assigned Public Law No. 99–529.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on United Kingdom-Syria Diplomatic Relations

October 24, 1986

Today the British Government has broken diplomatic relations with Syria as a result of Syrian Government involvement in the attempt to bomb an El Al passenger airplane. The conviction of Nizer Hindawi and his sentencing to 45 years in prison reflects the gravity of the crime and the natural response of a civilized nation. The President notes that had it not been for the vigilance of those responsible for security at Heathrow Airport, over 400 persons, including 230 Americans, would have perished.

A state that encourages and takes part in terrorism isolates itself from the civilized world. The United States will consult and cooperate with others to bring practical meaning to that isolation—diplomatically, politically, economically.

We applaud the reaction of Her Majesty's government. We support the British decision. Our Ambassador is being withdrawn from Syria. In the coming days we will be in close consultation with Her Majesty's government and other allies regarding additional steps that we and others will take.

Memorandum of Disapproval of the Bill for the Relief of the Merchants National Bank of Mobile, Alabama

October 24, 1986

I am withholding my approval of S. 593, a bill for the relief of the Merchants National Bank of Mobile, Alabama. The enrolled bill would authorize the payment of $809,609 to the Merchants National Bank in settlement of its claims against the United States relating to certain government loan guarantees.

The compensation would be for losses the Bank claims were caused by the issuance and cancellation of a loan guarantee and the subsequent reissuance on different terms of a second loan guarantee. The need to renegotiate the terms of the loan guarantee originally extended to the Merchants National Bank of Mobile was regrettable. However, the Bank's claim that it was injured as a result of the change is not supported by the facts.

While the terms of the two guarantees were different, the second loan contained some provisions that were more advantageous to the Bank than those that were included in the first guarantee, and the Bank's losses did not result from the need to cancel the first guarantee and the issuance of a second guarantee. Under the circumstances that existed at the time the second guarantee was negotiated, this guarantee was not less advantageous to the Bank than the first, unauthorized guarantee.

I must, therefore, withhold my approval of S. 593 in order to prevent payment to the Bank of an unsupportable gratuity.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 24, 1986.

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 25.

Radio Address to the Nation on Economic Growth
October 25, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Last Wednesday, in a ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House, I signed into law the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. That moment was a victory for fairness that will, I'm convinced, usher in a new era of growth and opportunity for America.

When this bill goes into effect, 80 percent of the American people will pay a top rate of only 15 percent or less in Federal income tax. No one will pay more than 28 percent of total income. A family of four living at the poverty level will have over $1,000 more in their pockets. In fact, millions of working poor will be dropped from the Federal income tax rolls altogether—they won't have to pay a cent in Federal income tax. Now, that's what I call fair. As for families, at long last blessed relief. The standard deduction will increase sharply, and the personal exemption—that's the amount of money you get to deduct for yourself and each one of your dependents—will almost double, rising to $2,000 in 1989. I wasn't exaggerating when I said that this bill is at once the best antipoverty program, the best profamily measure, and the best jobs creation bill ever to come out of the U.S. Congress.

The day I signed this bill we also heard some extremely good news about the economy. Gross national product, the figure that measures our economy's growth, showed a strong upswing in the third quarter, coming in at 2.4 percent. Sales are up, with a sharp increase in durable goods purchases—pointing to increased production and more jobs in the future. And U.S. exports of goods and services are up dramatically over last quarter. What does all this mean? Well, it tells us that our economy is solid and accelerating again. We're now enjoying one of the longest peacetime economic expansions in postwar history. We're seeing record numbers of new businesses being created and nearly 11.7 million jobs created in the last 46 months. Sure there are ups and downs, and some sectors of the economy are not yet sharing fully in the expansion. But the indications are that our economy is gathering momentum for even more growth, more job creation, a narrowing trade deficit, and continued low inflation in the months ahead. Add to this the progrowth, low rate taxes—or tax rates, I should say, of the new tax bill and you've got an economy that's ready to climb. We're headed for a second leg upward, and I believe our 4-year-long recovery will one day be recorded as one of the most remarkable peacetime expansions in the 20th century. And we're going to keep the good times rolling until they extend to every single corner of our nation.

Contrast this with the economic mess we inherited 5½ years ago. It's not for nothing those are called the days of malaise. Inflation then had skyrocketed up to 13 percent. Now it's holding at an incredible 1.8 percent. The prime rate had shot up to 21½ percent. Today we've cut it by two-thirds. When we came into office the top tax rate was 70 percent, and the middle class was paying tax rates that once were levied only on the very rich. Worse, inflation gave you an automatic tax hike every year and Congress more of your money to spend, without their having to stand up and vote for a tax hike. Well, the first thing we did was cut your taxes and index them so that wouldn't happen again. And with tax reform, that top rate of 70 has been chopped to only 28 percent of total income.

All these achievements were hard fought, believe me. But it's a funny thing, some of the same people who fought us every step of the way when we tried to cut taxes and reform our tax code—these same people are talking down the American economy. Well, in one sense, I have to say they're right. There is a cloud hanging over the American economy, and that's the possibility that the tax-and-spend mentality will return to Washington and take us back to those bad old days of sky-high taxes, double-digit inflation, and 21½ percent interest rates. Don't think it can't happen. There are still a lot of people in Washington who have that mentality, who want to raise your taxes back up to where they were in 1980. So, unless we keep our guard up, we could find ourselves in no time returning to the policies of tax and tax, spend and spend. And we'd wake up one morning to find that all we've worked so hard for, all our progress, gone with the wind.

Now, that's why I'm talking to you, the American people. Your hard work turned America around and set it firmly on the road of prosperity—and the numbers released this week prove it. We've come so far. With your commitment, with your support, we can keep America growing, confident, and secure. We can—and I know we will—keep the doors of the opportunity society wide open and keep America's future one of hope and ever-growing possibilities.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Proclamation 5560—National Housing Week, 1986

October 25, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The housing industry has played a major role in our economic prosperity, especially since World War II. Thanks to our free enterprise system, to the vision of many entrepreneurs, and to sound government policies, the housing industry has created millions of jobs, increased demand for goods and services, and generated billions of dollars for our economy.

Because of this economic activity, millions of Americans have been able to provide safe, secure, and affordable housing for their families. Our communities, our Nation, and the institution of the family itself are much the stronger thereby. The policies of all levels of government should be committed to continuing this situation.

It is most appropriate that Americans recognize the social and economic benefits the housing industry provides our Nation, and that we remain grateful for the free market system that provides Americans with affordable housing opportunities.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–419, has designated the week of October 19 through October 26, 1986, as "National Housing Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 19 through October 26, 1986, as National Housing Week, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:54 a.m., October 27, 1986]

Proclamation 5561—National Adult Immunization Awareness Week, 1986

October 25, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Influenza and pneumonia are among the principal killers of American adults, especially the elderly. Fewer than 12 percent of the adult population are vaccinated against these diseases or against other highly infectious diseases such as measles, rubella, diphtheria, and hepatitis B. Fewer than half of Americans over sixty are vaccinated against tetanus.

Inoculation against infectious diseases is a major factor in preventive health care. The Surgeon General of the United States has repeatedly called on our Nation to prevent the massive costs associated with health care through programs of health promotion and disease prevention. Many studies by the United States Public Health Service confirm the soundness of this directive. Inoculation with vaccines approved as safe and effective by the United States Food and Drug Administration, and readily available to the public, could save the lives of tens of thousands of American adults this year.

In recognition of the importance of adult immunization and the benefits that can flow from heightened public awareness, the Congress, by Public Law 99-528, has designated the week of October 26 through November 1, 1986, as "National Adult Immunization Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of October 26 through November 1, 1986, as National Adult Immunization Awareness Week. I call upon all government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:55 a.m., October 27, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 27.

Message on the Observance of the World Day of Prayer for Peace

October 27, 1986

To His Holiness the Pope, John Paul II, and to the International Religious Leaders gathered at Assisi, Italy, for the "World Day of Prayer for Peace," October 27, 1986:

On behalf of the Government and people of the United States of America, I send warm wishes to the participants in the World Day of Prayer for Peace. Our prayers are with you for the success of this historic gathering. We must never lose sight of the divinity which has created mankind itself. I extend to you my heartfelt support and reiterate my personal commitment to the cause of peace.

In addition to our prayers, we must join together to take steps to ensure lasting peace. Man has created awesome weapons in this nuclear age of ours. It is my fervent goal and hope—and that I know of all of you—that we will some day no longer have to rely on nuclear weapons to deter aggression and assure world peace. To that end, the United States is now engaged in a serious and sustained effort to negotiate major

reductions in levels of offensive nuclear weapons with the ultimate goal of eliminating these weapons from the face of the Earth. In addition, we are exploring the possibilities presented by new technologies to protect human lives from the threat of nuclear destruction through the use of strategic defenses—which threaten no one. Such technologies offer the hope of placing deterrence of war on a safer and more stable basis. Is it not better to save lives than to avenge them?

In my meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev in Iceland, we made tremendous strides toward the goal of a safer and more stable world. The United States will do its full part in the negotiations in Geneva to build upon the progress which was achieved at Reykjavik.

As we seek the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons, we must also address the serious threats and imbalances in conventional and chemical weapons. Wars fought with non-nuclear weapons, including chemical, are causing suffering and death in many parts of the world. We have proposed a global ban on these chemical weapons, and call on all civilized nations to join us in ridding the world of this menace.

Finally, we recall that true peace is more than the absence of war: it is the presence of justice and mutual respect and tolerance among the peoples of the world. Human rights and human freedom are its indispensable elements. For we know that governments at peace with their own people are not likely to threaten the peace of their neighbors.

Universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms should be a cornerstone of universal peace. Among the most cherished rights is that of all persons to practice their religion or belief, free of interference or persecution. Each of us should be able to seek, unhindered, a relationship with the divinity. I commend this historic meeting for its efforts to lead humanity toward a more tolerant, just, and peaceful world.

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this message.

Appointment of Alma Lee Gildenhorn as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

October 27, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Alma Lee Gildenhorn to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Smithsonian Institution, for a term expiring September 1, 1996. She would succeed John G. Spatuzza.

Mrs. Gildenhorn is currently cochairman, Washington Committee for the Endowment of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Previously she was president of Bristol Antiques, 1973–1984.

Mrs. Gildenhorn graduated from the University of Maryland (B.A., 1953). Mrs. Gildenhorn is married, has two children, and she currently resides in Bethesda, MD. She was born January 14, 1932, in Baltimore, MD.

Designation of Robert Elsner as Chairman of the Marine Mammal Commission

October 27, 1986

The President today announced his intention to designate Robert Elsner to be Chairman of the Marine Mammal Commission. He would succeed William Evans.

Since December 12, 1984, Dr. Elsner has been a member of this Commission. He currently is professor of marine science, Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska in Fairbanks, a position he has held since 1973.

Dr. Elsner graduated from New York University (B.A., 1950), the University of Washington (M.S., 1955), and the University of Alaska (Ph.D., 1959). He is married, has three children, and resides in Ester, AK. Dr. Elsner was born June 3, 1920, in Boston, MA.

Remarks on Signing the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

October 27, 1986

Well, today it gives me great pleasure to sign legislation that reflects the total commitment of the American people and their government to fight the evil of drugs. Drug use extracts a high cost on America: the cost of suffering and unhappiness, particularly among the young; the cost of lost productivity at the workplace; and the cost of drug-related crime. Drug use is too costly for us not to do everything in our power, not just to fight it but to subdue it and conquer it.

The magnitude of today's drug problem can be traced to past unwillingness to recognize and confront this problem. And the vaccine that's going to end the epidemic is a combination of tough laws—like the one we sign today—and a dramatic change in public attitude. We must be intolerant of drug use and drug sellers. We must be intolerant of drug use on the campus and at the workplace. We must be intolerant of drugs not because we want to punish drug users, but because we care about them and want to help them. This legislation is not intended as a means of filling our jails with drug users. What we must do as a society is identify those who use drugs, reach out to them, help them quit, and give them the support they need to live right.

Let me take a moment here and salute a special person who has turned the fight against drug abuse into a national crusade. She started long before the polls began to register our citizens' concern about drugs. She mobilized the American people, and I'm mighty proud of her. I know the work Nancy's been doing has been appreciated. And Nancy's made a special commitment to assist young people who are just getting started to quit and to prevent others from starting in the first place. One young person asked her advice about what to do if offered drugs. And she came up with a bit of simple, yet profound, wisdom. She said, "Just say no." And today there are thousands of Just Say No clubs all over America. In all of our endeavors here in Washington, we're striving for a world where our young people can live happier, more opportunity-filled lives. Our goal in this crusade is nothing less than a drug-free generation. America's young people deserve our best effort to make that dream come true.

In the last few years, we've made much progress on the enforcement end of solving the drug problem. Interdiction is up, drug crops are being destroyed while still in the fields all over the country and overseas, organized crime is being hit and hit hard, cooperation between governments is better than ever before. This legislation allows us to do even more. Nevertheless, today marks a major victory in our crusade against drugs—a victory for safer neighborhoods, a victory for the protection of the American family. The American people want their government to get tough and to go on the offensive. And that's exactly what we intend, with more ferocity than ever before. But as I've said on previous occasions, we would be fooling ourselves if we thought that new money for new government programs alone will solve the problem.

Let's not forget that in America people solve problems, and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human interest. So, at the same time that government sends a long, loud, clear message, I ask each American to be strong in your intolerance of illegal drug use and firm in your commitment to a drug-free America. United, together, we can see to it that there's no sanctuary for the drug criminals who are pilfering human dignity and pandering despair.

There've been some real champions in the battle to get this legislation through Congress: Senators Bob Dole, Robert Byrd, and Strom Thurmond; Congressmen Bob Michel, Jim Wright, Benjamin Gilman, Charles Rangel, and Jerry Lewis. I'd like to single out Senator Paula Hawkins in particular. She took this battle to the public and has been a driving force behind the effort to rid our society of drug abuse. Like Nancy, she made her commitment to fighting drugs long before it was the popular thing to do. This kind of honest, hard-working leadership is what makes all the difference. And now, Paula, if you and your colleagues will join Nancy and me, we will get on with the signing of that bill, making it the law of the land.

Note: The President spoke at 2:39 p.m. in the East Room at the White House to a group of Cabinet members, administration officials, Members of Congress, and private citizens. H.R. 5484, approved October 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–570.

Executive Order 12571—Implementation of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act

October 27, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–440) ("the Act"), and section 301 of Title 3 of the United States Code, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Implementation of the Act. All affected Executive departments and agencies shall take all steps necessary, consistent with the Constitution, to implement the requirements of the Act.

Sec. 2. Functions of the Department of State. The Secretary of State shall be responsible for implementing Sections 208, 302 (to the extent it relates to temporary imports), 303(b), 307(a)(2), 317, 318, 401(b)(2), 501(b), 504, 506, and 508 of the Act. Responsibility for transmitting the report required by Section 509 of the Act is delegated to the Secretary of State.

Sec. 3. Functions of the Department of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall be responsible for implementing Sections 301, 302 (to the extent it relates to permanent imports), 303, 305, 308, 309, 310, 319, 320, 323(a)(1), and 510 of the Act.

Sec. 4. Functions of the Department of Commerce. The Secretary of Commerce shall be responsible for implementing Sections 304, 321, and 502(b) of the Act.

Sec. 5. Functions of the Department of Defense. The Secretary of Defense shall be responsible for implementing Section 322 of the Act.

Sec. 6. Functions of the United States Trade Representative. The United States Trade Representative shall be responsible for implementing Sections 323(a)(2) and (b) of the Act and Section 402 (except for the imposition of import restrictions).

Sec. 7. Functions of the Agency for Inter-

national Development. The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall be responsible for implementing Sections 210 (to the extent of determining the existence of food shortages only) and 505 of the Act.

Sec. 8. Functions of the Department of Transportation. The Secretary of Transportation shall take the steps specified in Sections 306(a)(2) and (3).

Sec. 9. Definition of Strategic Minerals. The Secretary of State shall be responsible, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Defense, for determining which articles are strategic minerals within the meaning of the Act.

Sec. 10. Regulatory and Enforcement Authority. The head of each agency assigned functions by this Order is delegated authority under Sections 601 and 603 of the Act to the extent that they relate to functions delegated by this Order or conferred by the Act.

Sec. 11. Coordination and Policy Guidance. The Secretary of State is responsible for ensuring that implementation of the Act is effectively integrated with and is supportive of the foreign policy of the United States. In carrying out their respective functions and responsibilities, the head of each agency assigned responsibility under this Order shall consult with the heads of other affected agencies.

Sec. 12. Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee. An Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on South Africa is hereby established, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State. The Committee shall also include the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Agriculture, the United States Trade Representative, and other members as appropriate. The Committee shall serve as a forum for consultations on United States policy concerning South Africa and shall monitor implementation of the Act to ensure consistency with United States policy objectives.

Sec. 13. Reservations of Functions. All authority not expressly delegated or granted herein is retained by the President. The President retains the authority to exercise any of the authority delegated or granted in this Order.

Sec. 14. Effective Date. This Order shall be effective immediately.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 27, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:06 p.m., October 28, 1986]

Statement on Signing the Bill Implementing Certain Water Projects in California

October 27, 1986

I am signing H.R. 3113, a bill that would implement certain water project agreements for (1) the coordinated operation of the Central Valley Project and the State of California Water Project and (2) the preservation of the Suisun Marsh. The enrolled bill would also increase the authorization of appropriations for the Small Reclamation Project Act of 1956. My administration has made a concerted effort to develop cooperative water agreements that would assure the maintenance of water quality in the Sacramento-San Joaquin delta and in the Suisun Marsh, located northeast of San Francisco. Last year my administration successfully reached agreements with the State of California that will do an excellent job in protecting the water quality in these two important areas. The Federal project will meet the agreed-upon standards, and the project costs will be reimbursed by the water users. H.R. 3113 embodies the legislative authority that is necessary to implement these water quality agreements.

The bill contains one feature that could prove troublesome. Specifically, H.R. 3113

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would require the Federal Government to achieve at full Federal cost any future water quality standards set unilaterally by the State of California that are stricter than those stipulated in the agreement for coordinated operation of the Central Valley Project. Contrary to longstanding administration policy, the cost of meeting any such prospective water quality standards would have to be met solely by the Federal taxpayer, rather than by the water project beneficiaries. This nonreimbursement feature represents a potential open-ended commitment against the U.S. Treasury that is essentially outside of the Federal Government's control.

I am signing this bill into law because it will allow us to implement important water quality agreements with the State of California. I must emphasize, however, that my administration cannot accept a situation in which the Federal taxpayer pays the cost of meeting prospective California water quality standards. If California acts to raise the water quality standards at Federal expense, the administration will seek remedial legislation that would make the Federal costs of meeting these higher standards reimbursable. Such action is in keeping with laudable advances that the Congress and the administration have recently achieved regarding water project cost-sharing.

Note: H.R. 3113, approved October 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–546.

Statement on Signing the Klamath River Basin Fishery Restoration Bill

October 27, 1986

I am pleased today to approve H.R. 4712, a bill that authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate regulations to increase the stock of fish in the Klamath River Basin and related areas. In signing this bill, I am stating my interpretation of certain of its provisions in order to make certain that the bill is implemented in a constitutional manner.

First, the bill requires that certain restoration work be performed by unemployed persons who are commercial fishermen, Indians, or other persons whose livelihood depends upon commercial resources in the area. If the reference to Indians were an express racial classification, a serious constitutional issue would be raised. I understand from the legislative history of the bill that this reference, however, is not to be viewed as a racial classification, but simply as a reference to one of the groups whose members are most likely to depend on the commercial resources of the area. Accordingly, I sign this bill understanding that the Secretary of the Interior will give preference in employment only to Indians whose livelihood depends on the area's resources.

Second, the bill establishes a council composed of members appointed by State Governors, Federal agencies, and an Indian organization. Because the members of the council are not appointed pursuant to the appointments clause, they cannot undertake executive functions pursuant to Federal law. Therefore, section 3(b)(1)(B) of the bill makes clear that the council has a purely advisory function, which consists of making recommendations based on a plan it establishes to manage the fish populations of the river basin and of holding hearings on these recommendations.

The bill also establishes a task force composed of members appointed by State Governors, county officials, Federal agencies, and an Indian organization. Like the council, the task force, which consults with the Secretary when he establishes and implements a program to increase the fish populations of the river basins to optimum levels, has only advisory functions. The bill requires the Secretary of the Interior and the director of the California department of fish and game to provide support for the task force. Because a serious constitutional question would be presented if the bill were interpreted as a direction to a State to place State employees directly at the disposal of the Federal Government, I interpret this provision to require the California official to provide support only for those members of the task force appointed by California State officials. Any additional assistance would necessarily be in the discretion of the State official.

Finally, the bill requires the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a memorandum of agreement with the California department of fish and game to facilitate the enforcement of fishery harvesting regulations. Since State officials, who are not appointed under the appointments clause of the U.S. Constitution, may not constitutionally perform executive functions under Federal law, I understand that the Secretary of the Interior will ensure that the agreement with California is drafted in such a way as to avoid this infirmity.

Note: H.R. 4712, approved October 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–552.

Statement on Signing a Bill Amending the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act
October 27, 1986

I am signing H.J. Res. 17, a joint resolution that gives the United States consent to a number of amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act that were adopted by the State of Hawaii between August 21, 1959, and June 30, 1985. This consent is necessary because section 4 of the Act to Provide for the Admission of Hawaii into the Union, Public Law 86–3, 73 Stat. 4 (1959), requires that amendments to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act be approved by the National Government. I am signing this joint resolution because I believe, as the Department of the Interior testified when the resolution was pending, that the matters with which the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act is concerned should be left entirely to the State of Hawaii. The administration of the public lands in question can be competently handled by the State government.

I also wish to express another concern. Because the act employs an express racial classification in providing that certain public lands may be leased only to persons having "not less than one-half of the blood of the races inhabiting the Hawaiian Islands previous to 1778," the continued application of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, Haw. Rev. Stat. 201 *et seq.* (1976), raises serious equal protection questions. These difficulties are exacerbated by the amendment that reduces the native-blood requirement to one-quarter, thereby casting additional doubt on the original justification for the classification. While I am signing this resolution because it substantially defers to the State's judgment, I urge that the Congress amend section 4 of the Act to Provide for the Admission of Hawaii into the Union so that in the future the State of Hawaii may amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act without the consent of the United States and give further consideration to the justification for the troubling racial classification.

Note: H.J. Res. 17, approved October 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–557.

Statement on Signing the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

October 27, 1986

I am pleased to sign into law H.R. 4759, the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987. This act represents another significant step forward in our effort to improve our foreign intelligence and counterintelligence capabilities. It is essential that we authorize sufficient appropriations and provide adequate authorities to enable our intelligence agencies to undertake effectively their vital mission. In this era of budget stringency, the Congress found it necessary to reduce the amounts I requested for our nation's foreign intelligence program. Despite these reductions, I am pleased that the Congress did not impose further cuts that would have seriously jeopardized the intelligence community's ability to deal with the increasingly complex and diverse challenges facing it.

I am particularly pleased with the provisions contained in title IV of the act, which enhance the counterintelligence authorities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Defense. These new authorities will enable us to detect and apprehend those who would betray our country for personal gain and improve the security of the country against hostile intelligence threats.

I am concerned, however, about the amendment of the National Security Act of 1947 to require that the House and Senate Intelligence Committees be notified of a transfer of defense articles and services in excess of $1 million. The scope of such notifications should be governed by appropriate agreement between the intelligence community and the intelligence committees of the Congress. Once an agreement has been reached, I hope that this amendment to the National Security Act of 1947 will be repealed. I also view those provisions of the bill that set forth the policy of the Congress as advisory and not binding on me as President. Despite these concerns, I believe that this legislation as a whole represents another positive step toward fulfilling our commitment to strengthen our nation's foreign intelligence capabilities.

Note: H.R. 4759, approved October 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–569.

Statement on Signing the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

October 27, 1986

As I stated in my remarks at the signing ceremony for this bill, I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. One other matter concerning the act is worthy of note. This act contains several important provisions reforming the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that will considerably enhance the ability of Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, to combat drug offenders and other criminals. My administration has been seeking such reforms since 1981.

These FOIA reforms substantially broaden the law enforcement exemptions in that act, thereby increasing significantly the authority of Federal agencies to withhold sensitive law enforcement documents in their files. The statutory language changes make clear, for example, that any Federal law enforcement information relating to pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause an identified harm. The act also includes, for the first time, special exclusions whereby certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to the requirements of the FOIA under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances.

Additionally, this act makes several changes with respect to the charging of fees under the FOIA. Agencies will now be able to charge and recover the full costs of processing requests for information under the FOIA, consistent with the Federal user fee concept, in the large number of cases in which FOIA requests are made for commercial purposes, a term that has been broadly construed in other contexts of the FOIA. At the same time, the act will somewhat limit the fees applicable to noncommercial educational or scientific institutions and to bona fide representatives of established news media outlets. It is important that no such special treatment is accorded to organizations engaged in the business of reselling government records or information.

Finally, the bill improves the standard governing the general waiver of FOIA fees, by mandating that such waivers be granted only where it is established that disclosure is in the "public interest" because it is likely to "contribute significantly to public understanding" of the operations or activities of the Government. This standard is intended to focus upon benefits to the public at large, rather than upon the interest of a particular segment of the public, and thus clarifies the type of public interest to be advanced.

Note: H.R. 5484, approved October 27, was assigned Public Law No. 99–570.

Statement on Signing the Government Securities Act of 1986

October 28, 1986

I have signed H.R. 2032, the Government Securities Act of 1986. This important piece of legislation, which represents the culmination of 18 months of cooperative, bipartisan efforts by the Congress and the administration, will help assure the continued safety and efficiency of the markets for United States Treasury and other government-related debt. The Government Securities Act, for the first time, establishes requirements for registration, financial responsibility, customer protection, recordkeeping, and audit of brokers and dealers who transact business solely in government securities. It will be possible to know who these government securities brokers and dealers are and to assure that they are persons of integrity and appropriate financial standing. By limiting the areas of regulation to those that will have the greatest positive impact, the act will enhance the market's integrity without impairing its essential efficiency.

The choice of the Department of the Treasury as rulemaker will ensure that regulations are carried out in a manner that minimizes confusion and takes into account the need to finance the Federal debt at the lowest possible cost to taxpayers. Careful and judicious implementation of this legislation will benefit both the taxpayers in general and those who individually invest in government securities. Therefore, I am pleased to sign this act.

Note: H.R. 2032, approved October 28, was assigned Public Law No. 99–571.

Statement on Signing the National Bureau of Standards Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

October 28, 1986

While I am signing into law H.R. 4354, the National Bureau of Standards Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987, I want to express a strong concern regarding one aspect of the Federal personnel provisions contained in the bill. Some of these provisions are similar to those contained in my proposed Civil Service Simplification Act as introduced in the 99th Congress.

However, unlike my proposal which requires cost-neutral implementation and which is intended to be phased in gradually governmentwide, this bill explicitly rejects cost neutrality as a requirement of implementation. Moreover, because the provisions of this bill apply to only one program, they threaten fragmentation of the Federal personnel system. This I cannot allow to happen.

Therefore, I want to take this opportunity to reaffirm my intention to work with the 100th Congress to produce major reforms of the personnel system to tie pay more closely to performance and to simplify inefficient structures and processes. Such reforms must be introduced systematically, governmentwide, and in a cost-neutral fashion.

Note: H.R. 4354, approved October 28, was assigned Public Law No. 99–574.

Statement on Signing the Bill Authorizing Contracts for Federal Debt Collection

October 28, 1986

I am pleased to approve S. 209, which authorizes the Attorney General to contract with private counsel in pilot program districts to collect debts owed the United States. I have been advised by the Department of Justice that two provisions of this bill raise constitutional questions. These provisions must, of course, be implemented consistent with the Constitution.

First, I am approving S. 209 knowing that the Attorney General will take all steps necessary to ensure that any contract entered into with private counsel contains provisions requiring ongoing supervision of the private counsel so that all fundamental decisions, including whether to initiate litigation and whether to settle or compromise a claim, are executed by an officer of the United States, as required by the Constitution.

Second, sections 3718 (b)(1)(B) and (b)(3) will require the Attorney General and all executive and legislative agencies to use their best efforts to assure that not less than 10 percent of all claims referred to private counsel will be referred to law firms owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals. I am signing this bill on the understanding that those objectives will be pursued in a race-neutral manner with respect to the actual award of contracts and that the criteria for identifying socially and economically disadvantaged contractors will not contain preferences or presumptions based on race or ethnicity. Implementation of these provisions in any other manner would be of doubtful constitutional validity because the goal is not premised on findings of actual discrimination in the granting of contracts. Moreover, even if such discrimination were established, any racial or ethnic preferences provided by these sections would not be narrowly tailored to remedy such discrimination. Thus, the authority of the Attorney General and the heads of agencies under this law must be read with these constitutional requirements in mind.

The very premise of America is equal opportunity without regard to irrelevant characteristics such as race. Therefore, all Americans, regardless of race, who seek one of these contracts must be allowed an equal chance to demonstrate social and economic disadvantage in order to obtain a contract.

Note: S. 209, approved October 28, was assigned Public Law No. 99–578.

Remarks on Signing the Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act of 1986

October 28, 1986

Today I will sign the Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act. And let me start by expressing America's thanks to the Members of Congress who played so great a role in passage of this legislation: Senators Denton, Mattingly, Abdnor, Murkowski; Congressmen Montgomery, Hammerschmidt, McEwen. And let me also recognize the American Legion, the AMVETS, Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Disabled American Veterans.

We are in Georgia, so without taking away from the contributions of anyone else, let me say a few words about Senator Mattingly's determination and hard work and devotion to America's veterans. Mack, I know you're an Air Force veteran yourself and that you know the sacrifices so many of our veterans have made to keep America free. And I know that you feel as I do, that America has a sacred duty to care for those who have borne the battle, for their wives and for their children. I also know your quiet kind of leadership. You're more interested in results than headlines, and you don't go around doing a lot of bragging. But you did great work here. And I thought the good folks would like to know that. Thanks, Mack, and thanks to every one of you.

Some of the proudest moments that I have had since becoming President have been when I've met with America's veterans. I spoke to a special group of them just a little more than 2 years ago at the top of a cliff overlooking a beach in Normandy in France. They were the boys who had scaled that cliff 40 years before on D-day as America and its allies began a crusade in Europe. Their story was heroic, but not unique. It was the story of millions of Americans who've served in uniform—the story of all of those who have been prepared to make the supreme sacrifice, should duty call, to protect liberty, to protect democracy, and to protect this blessed land that we call America.

Nor was it a new story. It began at Lexington and Concord, and, yes, it continues to this very hour. It's the story of Fort McHenry and San Juan Hill, of the Marne and Guadalcanal, the Chosen Reservoir and Khesanh and Grenada. It's the story of the spirit of freedom and the battle against tyranny, and part of the pride of every American is that it's the story of American spirit at its finest. Today we honor those who have given us all this legacy of devotion. And we honor what they have done, and we acknowledge our eternal debt to them. So, in closing, let me say to all you veterans who have come here to be part of this moment, I know I speak for all the Nation when I say thank you, and God bless you.

And now I'd better start writing.

Note: The President spoke at 11:24 a.m. in the Jenkins Fine Arts Building in Columbus, GA. H.R. 5299, approved October 28, was assigned Public Law No. 99–576.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Mack Mattingly in Columbus, Georgia

October 28, 1986

The President. Thank you very much. I enjoyed that "6 more years!" chant very much. That other one—there's a little constitutional provision involved there—no. No, I'll settle for 2 more years of a Republican Senate. Well, you couldn't hear that, that was a plug for my wife to run. [*Laughter*]

Well, thank you, Mack, for that kind introduction, and let me say hello to the mayor of Columbus, Bill Feighner, and to your next mayor, John Gaus. And having been the drum major of a boys band in Dixon, Illinois, let me also say hello to some great bands: the Hardaway High School Band, the Shaw High School Band, and the LaGrange High School Band.

Audience. We love you!

The President. I love all of you, believe me. And before I get started, let me mention two of Georgia's and the Congress' best, Newt Gingrich and Pat Swindall. And let me also mention the Governor for Georgia's future, Guy Davis. And to those of you who've come over here today from Alabama, I just want to say that you have a true American hero for your Senator, Jeremiah Denton. And I'll be seeing him in my next stop in Birmingham later today. And, you know, looking at all these signs and everything, you'll forgive me, I have to mention one. It's way back in a little school called Eureka College in Illinois many years ago. A fraternity named Tau Kappa Epsilon not only made me a member, they gave me a job waiting tables or I couldn't have gone to school. [*Laughter*]

I can't help but see the young people who are here in the audience, and I have a special message to all of you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] When it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no. [*Applause*] Thank you.

You know, it's wonderful to be here in Georgia. And, you know, as I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One: It's great to get out of Washington and get back to where the real people are. You know, I probably couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session. As Mack Mattingly will tell you, that's because some of those folks need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I have great respect for the institution, it's just some of the individuals that Mack and I criticize, as he has already, some of them need watching, really. Some of them remind me of that little story about three fellows who came out of a building and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Well, get me a wire coathanger and I can straighten it out and figure out how to trip the handle with it." And the second one said, "You can't do that. Someone will see us and think you're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*] And that story says so much about the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend policies that left our country just a few short years ago with negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest interest rates since—get ready—the War Between the States.

And so, as a part of the 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, Mack Mattingly and I headed for Washington. And as he told you, we cut government growth, we slashed regulations, we cut income taxes—yes, almost 25 percent. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in history. In the last 47 months we have created over 11½ million new jobs, more jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in the past 10 years. Inflation, as Mack told you, has come down. It's plummeted from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. And, you know, I got the idea that our ideas were working when the opponents stopped calling it Reaganomics. Now, just a few days ago we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth—gross national product, GNP—and some other indicators show our economy gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. In short, we're headed for a second boom. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. I give you my pledge: Neither Mack nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and until every American who wants a job has a job.

To broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less—and that's why I call it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. You know, the truth is those folks never met a tax they didn't like. [*Laughter*] When it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] But you, the American people, you know the truth. We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little. We have a deficit because Congress spends too much. Now, isn't it about time the Congress started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget? [*Applause*]

The contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Now, you know a President appoints judges, but they have to be confirmed by the United States Senate, or they don't become a judge. Since I began appointing Federal judges to be approved by people like Mack Mattingly in the Republican Senate, the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Criminals are going to jail more often, and they're receiving longer sentences. Over and over, the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choices for judges. And that's where Mack Mattingly can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals like Joe Biden and a certain fellow from Massachusetts deciding who our judges are. I'll bet you will agree: I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed by Strom Thurmond than one run by Joe Biden or Teddy Kennedy.

You know, I can't resist telling another story here. There was a Democratic fundraiser. And when the people were coming out of the affair at the end of it, there was a kid outside with some puppies. And he was holding up these puppies one by one, and he was saying, "Pups for sale. Democratic pups for sale." And 2 weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same place, and the same kid was there with the puppies. And he was now holding up Republican puppies for sale. And a newspaper reporter who had seen him 2 weeks before said, "Hey, kid, wait a minute. Last time here, 2 weeks ago, you were trying to sell those puppies as Democrat puppies. Now you say they're Republican puppies. How come?" The kid said, "Now they got their eyes open."

Ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters that I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. Here, too, because of the support of men like Mack Mattingly, we've been able to restore America's strength, as he told you. There's nothing I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. The only place where our opponents try to cut spending is with regard to the defense budget. And let me tell you, if we ever have to ask those young people to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that money can buy. And we're going to see that they get them. Because of our young men and women in uniform, things really have changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. We threw that sign away, and it now reads, "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will have to pay a price. And one other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And finally, there's another special accomplishment. We must never forget that it was our decision to move ahead with SDI, that's Strategic Defense Initiative—a defense initiative against ballistic missiles. It's that that brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table, the bargaining table. And today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. And let me pledge to you today: Our goal today is to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. In Iceland we came closer to real arms reduction than ever before, but Mr. Gorbachev decided to make progress hostage to demands that we kill SDI. I had to remind him that SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman who might come along, as they have in past history, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of the bargain. And I had to remind Mr. Gorbachev of my pledge to the American people to never abandon SDI and that in America when you give your word, you keep your word.

Audience. SDI! SDI! SDI!

The President. Thank you. [*Laughter*] Well, and keeping my word was what I tried to do in Iceland. What we need in Washington is a Congress that won't give away at the conference table what we refused to surrender at the negotiating table in Reykjavik, Iceland. No responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper for his country's safety. As a matter of fact, a good friend of mine and a great student of history has written a book I recommend, certainly to anyone in public life. It's called "The Treaty Trap," and it is a history of treaties going clear back beyond the birth of Chirst. And history shows that any nation that depended on paper, a treaty, to protect its interests instead of keeping its hardware up—that nation didn't stay around very long to write many of our pages in history. No responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper for this country's safety. The record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises, and each has its own track record. And I'll bet on our technology any time.

I know this crowd couldn't be here in this place unless among you there were a number of Democrats. No, I want you to know. No, I know that during these past 6 years as President I have relied again and again upon the support of Democrats like those who would be present at this gathering. And I thank them. As you may know, I was a Democrat once myself, until I learned that the liberal leadership of that party had gotten completely out of step with the hard-working, patriotic members of the Democrat Party—the rank and file who make up that party across the Nation. Now, I know how tough it can be to break with tradition, but remember what Winston Churchill said when in the British Parliament he changed parties. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and others change party for principle."

Here in Georgia the choice couldn't be any clearer this year. While Mack and I have been a team, Mack's opponent [Wyche Fowler, Jr.] has voted against me more often than any other member of the Georgia delegation. He was the only Georgian opposed to the balanced budget amendment and he voted against the B–1 bomber, the Peacekeeper missile, strategic defense, and 13 times against helping the freedom fighters in Central America. And according to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, he voted against veterans more often than anyone in the entire United States Congress.

Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to build a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give the cleanup crew of 1980 a chance to finish the job? Well, now, just to be sure where you stand, I thought I'd conduct an informal poll. [*Laughter*] So, speak up loudly, and let all America hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy or Joe Biden controlling the confirmation of Federal court judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Now, would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong, proud, and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. And do you want Mack Mattingly as your Senator from the great

State of Georgia?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Thank you.

Audience. Six more years! Six more years! Six more years!

The President. Thank you. You just made my day, and you didn't make Mack unhappy either. You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Mack Mattingly.

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Six more years!

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Thank you. Thank you. If you mean I should live 4 more, I'm with you.

But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, and especially to you young people, for it'll shape our nation's future. Every poll shows that the age group from 18 to 24 has the highest percentage in support of us and what we've been doing. But every poll also shows that that same age group, 18 to 24, has the lowest voter turnout. So, to all of you young people here: Exercise your sacred right as an American, participate in shaping history itself by going to the polls and casting your vote. And also, when you leave here, if it's your intention to do that, go out as missionaries and buttonhole your friends and tell them to get to the polls and vote. They're needed. I was going to ask if I could count on you, but you've already given me that answer. You know, back in World War II, General George Marshall, then the Chief of Staff of our Army, was asked by someone as we entered that terrible, great war if we had a secret weapon and, if so what was it. And General Marshall said: "Yes. And our secret weapon is just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." I think if the General were here today, I think the General would say of this generation of yours, you young people, once again, "the best blankety-blank kids in the world."

Well, it's time to go now. But before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young people, you young Americans, the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. Sometimes those of us—my own generation and generations between mine and yours—sometimes we slipped up and let things get out of hand, as we did several years ago. But that has to be our sacred pledge. And when we look at you—when we see your openness, your enthusiam for America and for life itself—it gives us heart. My friends, in casting your vote for Mack Mattingly, you'll be winning one for yourselves, for Georgia, and for America. Thank you. God bless you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:50 a.m. in the Columbus Municipal Auditorium. Following his remarks, the President attended a reception for major donors to the Georgia State Republican Party in the auditorium. He then traveled to Birmingham, AL.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Jeremiah A. Denton in Birmingham, Alabama

October 28, 1986

Thank you all very much—our Republican State Chairman, Emory Folmer, and I thank you, Senator Denton, for that kind introduction. And a special thanks to the Berry High School Band, the Hewitt Trussville High School Band, the Fayette County High School Band, and the Cleveland High School Band. You know, I can't help but see the young people here in the audience, and I have a special message for all of you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] She said, "When it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no."

Well, it's great to be here with Bill McFarland. Bill will make Alabama a great

Congressman in the mold of Bill Dickinson and Sonny Callahan, and I hope you'll help him. And having been a Governor myself for some time, I think I recognize good Governor material when I see it, and believe me, Guy Hunt is the best. You send him and his teammate, Don McGriff, to the State capital. And that brings me to today's star and one of the all-star players in the U.S. Senate, a true American hero and a national treasure, Jerry Denton. You know, it's wonderful to be here in Alabama. And you know, I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and get back to where the real people are. You probably know I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Jerry Denton will tell you. That's because some of those folks need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I'm not attacking the institution of the Congress, but among the Members of the Congress, there are some that they remind me—in their actions and their outlook on government—of the three fellows that came out of a building one day and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And the first one said, "Well, if somebody will get me a wire coathanger, I'll straighten that out, and I know how to trip the handle, and I can get the car open." And the second one says, "We can't do that. Someone will think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

That story says so much about how the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few years ago: negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest interest rates since—get ready—the War Between the States. And so, as a part of the 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, Jerry Denton and I headed for Washington. We cut government growth, slashed regulations, and cut income taxes almost 25 percent. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in history, creating over 11½ million new jobs in the last 47 months—more jobs than Western Europe and Japan combined have created in the past 10 years. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. You know, all those people that were making fun of us and getting mad at us and so forth and saying that it wouldn't work—I realized it was working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*]

Just days ago we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth, the gross national product, and some other indicators show our economy gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. In short, we're headed for a second boom. I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Jerry nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and until every American who wants a job has a job.

Now, to broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less, and that's why I call it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before the fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. You know, the truth is those people never saw a tax they didn't like. [*Laughter*] And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] The American people know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because Congress spends too much. Isn't it about time the Congress started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget?

The contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Now, you realize that the President appoints the Federal judges, but they can't be a judge unless they are approved by the Senate. Well, since I began appointing Federal judges to be approved by people like Jerry Denton in the Republican Senate, the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Criminals are going to jail more often and receiving longer sentences. Over and over again, the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choices for judges. And that's where Jerry Denton can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals like Joe Biden and a certain fellow from Massachusetts deciding who our judges are going to be. I just bet you'll agree: I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed by Strom Thurmond, as it is, than one run by Joe Biden or Teddy Kennedy. [*Applause*]

I don't know why, but around about here I always feel like telling a story. And maybe some of you have heard it, but then you've got to remember that after you pass 40, you begin telling stories over and over again. [*Laughter*] This is a story about a Democratic fundraiser in a downtown hotel. And when they started coming out of the fundraiser, there was a kid outside with a bunch of puppies. And he was holding them up, and he was saying, "Buy a puppy, a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." Two weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser there, and as they started coming out, here was the same kid with the puppies. And he was saying, "Buy a Republican puppy. Buy a Republican puppy." And a newspaperman who was there and had been there 2 weeks before said, "Wait a minute, kid. You were here 2 weeks ago with those puppies, and you were calling them Democrat puppies. Now you are calling them Republican puppies. How come?" Kid says, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial issues that I've mentioned: My most solemn duty as President is the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. Here, too, because of the support of men like Jerry Denton, we've been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And let me tell you: If we must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that money can buy. And with Jerry Denton's help, we're going to see that they get them.

Because of our young men and women in uniform, things have really changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. We threw that sign away. Now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." It's still a difficult and dangerous world out there, but with Jerry's help, we've made ourselves stronger and better prepared to deal with it. And I just have to believe that with Jeremiah Denton chairing the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will have a price to pay. Another thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And finally, there's another special accomplishment. We must never forget that it was our decision to move ahead with SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative, against ballistic missiles, that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. Now, today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength. And let me pledge to you today: Our goal is to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to remove them from the face of the Earth. I think it's a travesty that we should be engaged in what was called mutual assured destruction, the MAD policy. And this meant that, well, we'll both have so many weapons pointed at each other and no defense against them that maybe we'll be scared to shoot at each other first. That doesn't make me sleep easier at night.

In Iceland we came closer to real arms reduction than ever before, but Mr. Gorbachev decided to make progress hostage to demands that we kill SDI. I had to remind him that SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman who might come along, as a Hitler came along, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of the bargain. And I had to remind Mr. Gorbachev of my pledge to the American people to never abandon SDI and that in America when you give your word, you keep your word. So, that's all I did in Iceland was try to keep my word. What we need in Washington is a Congress that won't give away at the conference table what we refused to surrender at the negotiating table in Reykjavik, Iceland. No responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper for his country's safety. The record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. Each has its own track record. And I'll bet on American technology any time.

Now, you know, in a crowd like this and in this place, there must be many Democrats. I want you to know that during these past 6 years as President I've relied again and again upon the support of Democrats like you who are here today, and I thank you. As you may know, I used to be a Democrat myself until I learned that the liberal leadership of that party had become completely out of step with the hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party across this nation. I know how tough it can be to break with tradition. As a matter of fact, after I had decided that I could no longer follow that leadership and I began campaigning for Republican candidates, I still hadn't gotten around to reregistering. And then one night I was speaking to a Republican fundraiser. And a woman stood up right in the middle of my speech, out there in the audience, and she said, "Have you reregistered?" And I said, "Not yet, but I'm going to." She said, "I'm a registrar." She came right down the center aisle—[*laughter*]—put it on the podium, and I signed up and then said, "Now, where was I?" Well, we have to remember what Winston Churchill said. He was in the British Parliament, and he changed parties. And he was criticized for that. And he said, "Some men change principle for party, others change party for principle."

Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought its economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to rebuild or build a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give the cleanup crew of 1980 a chance to finish the job?

You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Jerry. But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, and especially to you young people, because it's going to shape our nation's future. And every poll shows that the age group from 18 to 24 has the highest percentage of that group on our side. But every poll shows just as clearly that in that same age group, 18 to 24, you have the lowest voter turnout. So, to you young people here: Not only go out prepared to vote, but go out as missionaries and buttonhole your friends and tell them to get on the ball and vote. That's the only way you're going to have a voice in what kind of a country you're going to live in. Now, exercise your sacred right as Americans and participate in shaping history itself. And, as I say, do it by casting your vote.

And you know something? I goofed a little while ago when I started in. I forgot to mention the Oak Grove High School Band. [*Applause*] All right. You know, you young people—and I knew a time when I was a Governor of California when I couldn't have said what I'm going to say now. I've been all over the country. I've been on campuses. I've been in schools. I've been visiting with our young men and women in uniform in our military bases. Back in the beginning of World War II, General George C. Marshall was the Chief of Staff of our Army. And someone asked him, as we went into that terrible war, did we have a secret weapon, and if so, what? And George C. Marshall said: "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." And after all that I've seen crisscrossing this country about your generation, if George Marshall was around, he'd say you're the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

Well, it's coming on time to go now. But before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed on to us when it came our turn. And when we look at you and when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, it gives us heart.

I just want to close by saying a few words about this man I'm honored to call my friend, Jerry Denton. It makes you proud to be in government when you can work with someone like Jerry. And whenever I'm with him, I can't help but think back to that time when, after unimaginable suffering in a North Vietnamese prison camp, Jerry stepped from his plane onto U.S. soil for the first time in nearly 8 years. And then when I saw you, Jerry, that morning on television in Sacramento, with no idea that we'd be standing together now—but today I think we can all say with you what those of us who were watching and saw you say then—the simplest and truest words ever spoken by a human being, after all of that misery—he said, "God bless America."

Thank you. God bless you all, and God bless America.

Note: The President spoke at 1:24 p.m. at the Birmingham-Jefferson Civic Center. He was introduced by Senator Denton. Following his remarks, the President met with major donors to the Alabama State Republican Party at the center. He then traveled to Charlotte, NC.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator James T. Broyhill in Charlotte, North Carolina

October 28, 1986

The President. Thank you all. And before I get into my remarks here—I've just learned upon arrival that many of our friends in South Carolina are with us today by way of radio and television, so if you'll permit me, I'd just like to extend my best wishes to two outstanding Congressmen, the next Governor and Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Carroll Campbell and Tommy Harnett.

But thanks, all of you. My heartfelt thanks to some bands that make beautiful music: the Bessemer City Yellowjackets, the Ashbrook Green Wave, the Hunter House Huskies, the Olympic Trojans, and the Lincolnton Wolf Pack.

But thank you, Jim, for that kind introduction. And I want you and every one here to know what an honor it is to share this platform with so many of North Carolina's finest public officials devoted to their State and Nation—my friends, Governor Jim Martin and Congressmen Alex McMillan and Bill Hendon. And since you and I both need Alex McMillan in Washington, could I ask the people of this congressional district a favor? On November 4th, send him back—send them both back. And I violated protocol there in the order of reading them off, but also Senator Jesse Helms.

I can't help but see the young people here in the audience, and I have a special message to you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] She said to tell you when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no.

Well, it's wonderful to be here in North Carolina. You know, as I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and get back to where the real people are. You probably know I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Jim Broyhill will tell you. That's because some of those folks need watching. [*Laughter*] I'm not talking against the institution of the Congress; I believe in it. I'm just talking about some individuals there and their approach to government. They remind me of three fellows that came out of a building and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger, and I can straighten it out, and I can get in and trip the handle and get us in." And the second one said, "You can't do that. People will think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we'd better do something pretty quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But that story says so much about how the tax-and-tax, spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few short years ago: negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest interest rates since—get ready—the War Between the States. And so, as part of that 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, Jim Broyhill and I headed for Washington. We cut government growth, slashed regulations, and cut income taxes almost 25 percent. Today we're enjoying one of the longest economic recoveries—expansions, I should say, not recovery anymore, in history, creating over 11½ million new jobs in the last 47 months. That's more jobs than Western Europe and Japan combined have created in the past 10 years. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loans are down. And, you know, all of those people that didn't like it and were making fun of it and criticizing me and so forth—I could tell it was succeeding when they stopped calling it Reaganomics.

Now, just days ago we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth, the gross national product, and some other indications show our economy gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. In short, we're headed for a second boom. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Jim nor I will be satisfied, nor these others here on the platform, until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and until every American who wants a job gets one.

To broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less, and that's why I call it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. Now, you know, the truth is those folks never met a tax they didn't like. [*Laughter*] When it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pockets. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] The American people know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because Congress spends too much. Isn't it about time that they start protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget? [*Applause*]

The contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Maybe some of the younger people, particularly, don't know that while I appoint the Federal judges, they have to be approved by the United States Senate. And since I've begun appointing Federal judges to be approved by people like Jim Broyhill in the Republican Senate, the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Criminals are going to jail more often and receiving longer sentences. Over and over, the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choices for judges. And that's where Jim Broyhill can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals like Joe Biden and a certain fellow from Massachusetts deciding who our judges are. And I'll bet you'll agree: I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed by Strom Thurmond than one run by Joe Biden or Ted Kennedy. [*Applause*] And for that matter, I'd rather have an Agriculture Committee chaired by Jesse Helms than by a Senator who doesn't know the problems of the farmers in this part of the country.

You know, as I say, I'm talking about just some Members up there on the Hill that cause all of these problems. They remind me of a time when the Democrats were holding a fundraiser in a downtown hotel. And when they came out of the fundraiser, there was a kid there with some puppies.

And he was trying to sell them as the people came out. He was saying, "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." Well, 2 weeks later the Republicans were holding a fundraiser in the same hotel. And as they were coming out, here was the same kid with the same puppies. And he was saying, "Buy a Republican puppy. Buy a Republican puppy." And a newspaperman who'd been there the 2 weeks before recognized him, and he said, "Hey, wait a minute. You were here 2 weeks ago, and you were selling those as Democrat puppies. Now you say they're Republican puppies. How come?" And the kid said, "Well, now their eyes are open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters that I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. Here, too, because of the support of men like Jim Broyhill, we've been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And with all those who would hack away at the budget for the Defense Department, let me tell you: If we must ever ask these young people to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that money can buy and Jim Broyhill's help. We're going to see they get them.

You know, because of our young men and women in uniform, things really have changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we threw that sign away. Now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he'll have to pay a price. One other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And finally, there's another special accomplishment. We must never forget that it was our decision, as Jim has told you, to move ahead with SDI, that's Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles—that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. Today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, as Jim said. And let me pledge to you today: Our goal is to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. In Iceland we came closer to real arms reduction than ever before, but Mr. Gorbachev decided to make progress hostage to demands that we kill SDI. Well, I had to remind him that SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman who might come along, like Hitler did, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of the bargain. And I had to remind Mr. Gorbachev of my pledge to the American people to never abandon SDI and that in America when you give your word, you keep your word. So, that's what I tried to do in Iceland—was keep my word.

What we need in Washington is a Congress that won't give away at the conference table what we refused to surrender at the negotiating table in Reykjavik, Iceland. Now, no responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper for his country's safety. To those of you who might like some heavy reading, a friend of mine and a great student of history, Larry Beilenson, authored a book some years ago called "The Treaty Trap." He had done exhaustive research on the history of treaties going back thousands of years. And he had found that no country which ever put its faith in the paper of a treaty and let its hardware go away ever stayed around very long to add more pages to history. So, no responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper for his country's safety. The record of Soviet treaty violation is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. Each has its own track record. I'll bet on American technology any day.

Now, we can——

Audience member. We love you, Mr. President!

The President. Thank you. Well, I love all of you. In a crowd like this, in this place, there must be a number of Democrats.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes, yes. Now, wait a minute—yes. Hear me out. I want you to know that during these past 6 years as President I've relied again and again upon the support of Democrats like those who would be here in this gathering, and I thank them. Now, as you may know, I used to be a Democrat myself until I learned that the liberal leadership of that party had become completely out of step with millions of hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party across this country. I know how tough it can be to break with tradition, but remember what Winston Churchill said—a Member of Parliament in England, and he changed parties. And he was roundly criticized. His reply was, "Some men change principle for party, and some others change party for principle."

With all these bands around, I have to tell you a little thing that helps illustrate this. I was the drum major of a boys band in Dixon, Illinois, when we were invited to lead the parade in a nearby town on Decoration Day. And the marshal of the parade on a big white horse was up in front, but then he turned and galloped back down the parade to see that everything was coming along all right. And I was out in front pumping my baton, and the band was playing, and we were marching down the street. And suddenly I began to think the music was sounding fainter and fainter. [*Laughter*] And I turned around, took a look. It seems he had ridden back up just in time to turn the band down the street to the right—[*laughter*]—and I, like the Democratic leaders of today, was going down the street all by myself.

Here in North Carolina, the choice couldn't be any clearer. To begin with, Jim Broyhill led the fight for our historic tax cut of 1981. Indeed, after we'd achieved the final victory, I invited him into the Oval Office for a private meeting. What I wanted to do was express my thanks. Here in North Carolina alone, the tax cuts and other measures that Jim Broyhill helped to enact have led to the creation of countless more jobs. Now, that's Jim Broyhill's record. He's actually cut your taxes and helped create new jobs. And then there's Jim's opponent. He [Terry Sanford] has a long, long record of doing pretty much the opposite. He was raising your taxes back when I was still making motion pictures. [*Laughter*]

And if I could interject something here: One position taken by Jim's opponent really touched my temperature control. As Commander in Chief, every day I see the threats posed by terrorists and strongmen to our men and women in uniform. Then I learn that Jim's opponent has stated that in foreign policy America behaves like a bullyboy in the schoolyard. Imagine that. Jim's opponent still believes in blaming America first. Well, I don't believe the people of this great State want a Senator like that.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. I believe you want a Senator like Jim Broyhill, a Senator who believes in peace through strength. And this, then, is what it comes down to. In Jim's opponent you have a man who would vote to raise your taxes, vote to weaken our defenses, and vote to blame America first. But in Jim Broyhill you have a Senator with more than two decades of experience at getting things done for the people of North Carolina; a Senator who believes, as I say, in peace through strength, who led the fight to cut your taxes and create new jobs; and a Senator who believes in the goodness and decency of the American people and in the greatness of our nation. The truth is, the best man for the job is already on the job. Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, and who opposed efforts to build a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give the cleanup crew of 1980 a chance to finish the job?

You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Jim Broyhill. But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, and especially to all you young people, for it'll shape our nation's future. Every poll shows that the age group between 18 and 24 gives us and what we're doing the highest support of any age group. But now—wait a minute, there's more—every poll shows just as clearly that it's that same age group, 18 to 24, that has the lowest voter turnout. So, to you young people who are in that group: Exercise your sacred right as an American, participate in shaping history itself by going to the polls and casting your vote. Can I count on you? [*Applause*]

But having said that, I'd want to say I'm so pleased that so many of you are here, and even these much younger than that group who are here that I'm looking at. Because, you know, at the beginning of World War II, as we entered that terrible war, someone asked the Chief of Staff of the Army, General George C. Marshall, if the United States had a secret weapon, and if so, what was it. And General Marshall said, "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's the best blankety-blank kids in the world." And I've been all over the country, and I've seen your fellows of your generation. And I want to tell you if General Marshall was around today he'd say, once again, you are the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

In reality, even to the youngest of you here, you're what this election is all about. The people of my age, and those generations between mine and yours—sometimes we've slowed down and let things get out of hand in this country. And then we've brought them back into line, because we have a sacred trust, and we have a pledge that we have to make. And that is that when it's your turn to take over the country that we will be able to turn over to you the same kind of country of opportunity and freedom and strength that was turned over to us by our parents and grandparents. And when we look at you, when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, it gives us heart to continue keeping that pledge to you. My friends, in casting your vote for Jim Broyhill, you'll be winning one for yourselves, you'll be winning one for North Carolina, and you'll be winning one for America. And will you forgive me if I say, you'll be winning one for the Gipper! Thank you all. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 5:16 p.m. in the Thurston Aviation Hangar at Charlotte-Douglas International Airport. He was introduced by Senator Broyhill. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Memorandum of Disapproval of the Department of Transportation and Federal Maritime Commission Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1987

October 28, 1986

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4175, a bill "To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1987 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation and the Federal Maritime Commission."

I am disapproving H.R. 4175 because it would not repeal the Maritime Administration's Title XI loan program, as I proposed in the 1987 Budget. This program is one of several Federal credit programs that I proposed to reduce or phase out in order to limit the government's intervention in the Nation's lending market.

Achievement of our credit reform goals is important to the maritime industry and the economy as a whole. The maritime industry must be encouraged to rely on the private credit market, without Federal intervention, as its source of capital if we are to continue our progress toward restoring that industry to full health. Borrowers in general must be freed from the government's preemptive allocation of credit, which forces unsubsidized borrowers to pay more for credit and may result in some borrowers being "crowded out" entirely.

I am also not approving H.R. 4175 because it would continue to authorize appropriations for financial assistance to State maritime schools. Such an authorization of appropriations is entirely inappropriate during this time of necessary fiscal restraint.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
October 28, 1986.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Richard McIntyre in Evansville, Indiana

October 29, 1986

The President. Thank you very much. Believe me, Governor Orr, it's great to be back in your State again. And here on this 30th anniversary of the opening of this particular stadium, I don't think I'll be as entertaining 30 years later here as the wonderful Harlem Globetrotters were then. Of course, I was just a small boy at the time. [*Laughter*] But let me start off by saluting some tremendous young people who have come out here to help us: the Castle High School Band, the Bedford North Lawrence High School Band, the Lincoln High School Band, the North High School Band, and the Reitz High School Choir.

You know, Rick, and all of those nice things that you said about your good people here—I owe a tremendous debt to the people of Indiana. In the Presidential primaries and elections of 1976, 1980, and 1984, you were always very supportive, and I just want you all to know that I was grateful then and I'm grateful today. And there's another reason why I and many Americans feel gratitude to you. Incidentally, before I go on in my remarks, too, I'm sorry that out there in the motorcade I had to miss Jean Moore's singing of our national anthem.

Well, there's another reason why I feel gratitude to all of you: You've sent to Washington some of the finest Representatives in the Capital. And I refer here to Senators Dick Lugar, Dan Quayle, and a great Congressman like Dan Burton. And, as you know, I'm here today because I was hoping you could right a great injustice and send us one more Republican to the next section [session] of the Congress. And I promise, I'll get to that in just a few moments. And believe me, as a farmer says, I intend to throw some hay down here where the goats can get at it.

I can't help but see these young people here in the audience, and I have a special message for all of you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] She said to tell you that when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future, and your country—just say no.

Well, it's wonderful to be here in Indiana. As you know, as I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and get back to where the real people are. Now, you probably know I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session. As Rick McIntyre will tell you, that's because some of the folks back there need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I am not taking a crack at the institution of the Congress; it's fine. I'm talking about some individuals there. You know, they remind me, in the way they do governmental business—these ones I'm talking about—of the three fellows that came out of a building and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out, and I know how to trip the handle and get us in." The second one said, "We can't do that right out here. They'll think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

That story says so much about how the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend policies left our country, just a few short years ago, with negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest rates since—get ready—the highest rates since the Civil War. And so, as a part of that 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, we Republicans headed for Washington. We cut government growth, we slashed regulations, and cut income taxes almost 25 percent. Today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in our history. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent. And we've created over 11½ million new jobs in a little less than 4 years. That's more jobs than Western Europe and Japan combined have created in the past 10 years. And you know, our economic recovery programs were widely criticized by some of those people I was talking about a moment ago in Washington. And they were taking cracks at them and even making fun of them. I really could tell when our plan was beginning to work because they stopped calling it Reaganomics.

Just days ago we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth, GNP, the gross national product, and some other indicators show our economy gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. In short, we're headed for more prosperity. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Rick nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job.

To broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less, and that's why I call it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. You know, the truth is, those folks never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pockets. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*]

Now, Rick's opponent [Frank McCloskey] is a card-carrying member of the tax-and-spend crew. He has voted repeatedly to block our cuts in the Federal budget and for higher and higher taxes. But Rick McIntyre and the American people know the truth. They know we don't have a deficit because Congress spends too much—or I mean, we don't have it because we're taxed too little; we do have it because Congress spends too much. Made a slip there. I was trying to read that sign they're holding up. Isn't it about time that the Congress started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget?

You know, these differences we have on taxes and spending, and the differences between what they say at home and what those people then do when they get back in Washington, reminds me of a Democratic fundraiser at a downtown hotel. And when they came out from the fundraiser, there was a boy outside, a kid selling puppies. And he was holding them up and saying, "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat pup." Two weeks later the Republicans had a fundraiser there. And when they came out, there was the same kid, only he was now saying, "Buy a Republican pup. Buy a Republican pup." Well, a newspaperman that was there 2 weeks before recognized him and said, "Hey, wait a minute son. You were here 2 weeks ago selling them as Democrat pups," he says, "now you're selling them as Republican pups. How come?" And the kid says, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of the United States. Here, too, because of the Republican support, we've been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing in this job that I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And let me tell you, if we must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest of weapons and equipment that money can buy. And with Rick's help, we're going to see that they get them. Because of our young men and women in uniform, things really have changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we threw that sign away and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will have a price to pay. And one other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And finally, there's another special accomplishment. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, the thing we call SDI. Today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. And let me pledge to you: Our goal is to keep America strong, to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us against accidents or some madman like a Hitler or a Qadhafi who might come along, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of a bargain. The record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. And I'll bet on American technology every time.

Now, Rick's opponent is an example of what I'm not talking about. Not once, but seven times he voted to cut and delay SDI, just what the Soviets want us to do. Now, I knew there were those who had their doubts, but flying back from Iceland, I knew the American people would support firmness with the Soviet Union. So, I couldn't come here today without thanking each one of you for that support.

Now, I know that in a crowd like this, this place, there must be some of you who are Democrats.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. No, no, now wait a minute. No, no, hear me out. I couldn't come here today without thanking them for their support. I want you to know that during these past 6 years as President, I've relied again and again when the chips were down, on the support of some of the Democrats like those who are probably here. And I thank them, because, as you may know, I used to be a Democrat myself. Yes—wait a minute—until I learned that the liberal leadership of the Democratic Party had gone a direction that took them completely out of step with millions of hard-working, patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party across the country.

With all these bands present I have to tell you that I was once the drum major of a boys band in Dixon, Illinois. And I had a little experience that now seems to me like what I've seen happening to the Democratic Party. We were invited to a neighboring town to lead their parade on Memorial Day. Really leading the parade, of course, was the parade marshal on a big white horse out in front of me there. We're going down the street and suddenly he turned and rode back down the parade to make sure everything was coming along all right. And I'm pumping that baton and the band is playing, and suddenly, music began to sound a little faint. [*Laughter*] And I kind of sneaked a look over my shoulder. The man on the horse had gotten back just in time to turn my band to the right down an intersection and I was all alone, going up the street by myself. [*Laughter*] Well, that's what's happened with the Democratic Party. The people have turned to the right, and the leaders are still going down the road. Now, I know how tough it can be to break with tradition, but remember what Winston Churchill, that great Englishman, said, as a Member of Parliament, when he changed parties and was roundly criticized for doing that. And his response was, he said, "Some men change principle for party, and some change party for principle."

You know, my friends, one of the principles that the Democrat leaders have abandoned most dramatically is the principle of fairplay. And there's no better example than what happened to Rick McIntyre. Twice—twice the votes showed that he was certified as the duly elected representative of this district, but the Democrats in the House, on a strictly partisan vote, simply refused to seat him. It was an act of unprecedented arrogance. If there's one thing that makes this country of ours great and strong, it is that we are a federation of sovereign States. And this is unique in most all the world. But these individuals, these Democrat leaders, would like to make the States into just administrative districts of the Federal Government. Well, don't let that happen.

You, the people of Indiana, said officially, and in keeping with your rules and regulations of elections, that you had elected Rick McIntyre. And a little group in the Congress of the United States said no and overrode your State. Well, they threw your votes out the window and, in a naked display of power politics, as you know, just turned the district over to someone else. I think it's clear that it's time we restored balance to the House of Representatives. So, I'm asking all Americans: Vote against power politics. Vote fairness, and vote for balance. Vote Republican in 1986. And I'm sure I don't need to ask the people of this district: take back what is rightfully yours, send Rick McIntyre to Washington as your Representative in the United States Congress. And while you're at it, remember that nothing has done more to balance the Democratic House than our Republican Senate. So, please send Dan Quayle back to Washington, also.

Ladies and gentlemen, we couldn't have accomplished all that I was talking about a little earlier if we had not had that one House of the Congress, the Senate. Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. If you've often thought about all that could be achieved if we had more Republicans to join that gallant band of 180 that we now have in the House, I ask you: Will you choose the Democratic leaders who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to pursue a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give the cleanup crew of 1980 a chance to finish the job?

Well, just to be sure of where you stand, I thought I'd conduct an informal poll. Speak up loudly now so you'll let all America hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy or Joe Biden controlling the confirmation of Federal court judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. Now, would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Rick McIntyre as your Congressman from the 8th district of Indiana?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Thank you. You just made my day, and you didn't hurt Rick's feelings at all.

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. Well, there's a little constitutional difficulty there, but if you mean do you want me to live 4 more years, I'm with you. And I'll tell you what I'll settle for: You send Dan Quayle back there so that we've got a Republican Senate for 2 more years, and I'll be happy.

You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. ——but if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Rick McIntyre. But important as this election will be to me, it will be even more important to you, and especially to you young people, because it will shape our nation's future. Now, every poll shows that the age group in our country from 18 to 24 has the greatest majority on our side. But wait a minute. Every poll shows that just as clearly, it's that same age group that has the lowest percentage of voter turnout. So, those of you in that group who are here, don't go out of here only committed to vote yourself. Buttonhole your friends and tell them to vote, that you can participate in shaping history itself simply by casting a vote.

You know, back at the beginning of World War II, General George C. Marshall, who was the Chief of Staff of our Army, was asked if we had a secret weapon for that war and what it might be. And General Marshall said: "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I've been crisscrossing this country. I've been on campuses. I've been in schools. I've seen those young people in our military. And I can tell you, if George Marshall were here today, he would repeat, you are the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

Well, it's time to go now, but before leaving——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. I'm due out in South Dakota. Before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. When we look at you—when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself—it gives us heart and it strengthens our pledge. My generation and those other generations in here that are between mine and yours—that is our obligation. There have been times in recent years when some in the Government have shaken our faith that that might continue and be true. But now it is, and we're pledged to see that we give you that kind of country when it's your turn—that, as I say, our parents and grandparents gave to us.

I see at least one young man in this room here who's a fraternity brother of mine. I was told that——

Audience members. Eureka State!

The President. I was told that Tau Kappa Epsilon was a fraternity for life. And I found out they not only made me a member at Eureka, but they gave me a job so I could go to school—waiting tables in the fraternity house.

But, my friends, in casting your vote for Rick McIntyre and Dan Quayle, you'll be winning one for yourselves, you'll be winning one for Indiana, and believe me, you'll be winning one for America. And, yes, you'll raise one for the Gipper! Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 11:05 a.m. in Roberts Municipal Stadium. He was introduced by Mr. McIntyre. Following his remarks, the President met with major donors to the Indiana State Republican Party at the stadium. He then traveled to Rapid City, SD.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator James Abdnor in Rapid City, South Dakota

October 29, 1986

The President. Thank you. And, Jim, thank you for that most generous introduction. My thanks also to some bands that have been making beautiful music: the Central High Band, the Douglas High Band, and the Stevens High Band. You know, it's an honor to be here today in Rapid City, not so far from the places that President Theodore Roosevelt used to visit back around the turn of the century. Teddy told me how grateful he was that I'd suggested he come here. [*Laughter*] But it's an honor also to share this platform with so many of South Dakota's finest: with your Governor, Bill Janklow; your next Governor, George Mickelson; your senior Senator, Larry Pressler; your former Congressman, Clint Roberts; and the next Congressman from this great State, my friend, Dale Bell; and the man South Dakota is about to reelect to the United States Senate, Jim Abdnor.

And would you forgive me if I say a special word to a young man seated out there in the audience? Not long ago, a third grader at the Cleghorn School mailed me a letter asking me to visit his class for show-and-tell. [*Laughter*] Well, time wouldn't permit. I wasn't able to go to the class, so the class came here. And greetings, then, to my young friend, Kent Powell, and to the entire third grade class from the Cleghorn School. And to all the young people here in the audience, I have a special message to you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] When it comes to drugs, she's asked me to please tell you—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no. [*Applause*] Thank you.

Well, it's wonderful to be here in Rapid City. And you know, as I often say to my staff when we're getting into Air Force One and taking off in Washington, it's great to get out of Washington and get back to where the real people are. Now, you probably know I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Jim Abdnor will tell you. That's because some of those folks need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I'm not complaining about the institution of the Congress; that I respect very much. But it's just some individuals there. There are some of them that in their approach to doing government business remind me of the three fellows that came out of a building and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten that out, and I can get in and trip the handle and get the door open." Second one says, "You can't do that. Somebody will think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we'd better think of something fast, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But that story says so much about how the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few short years ago: negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest rates since—and get ready—the highest rates since the Civil War. And so, as a part of that 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, Jim and I headed for Washington. We cut government growth, slashed regulations, and cut income taxes almost 25 percent. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in our history. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent. And we've created over 11½ million new jobs in a little less than 4 years—more jobs than Western Europe and Japan combined have created in the past 10 years. And you know, when we started that economic plan for recovery and expansion, there were a lot of people critical of it back there and making fun of it and so forth. And I could tell that the plan was working when those people stopped calling it Reaganomics.

Now, just days ago we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth, the gross national product, GNP, and some other indicators show our economy as gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. In short, we're headed for prosperity. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge that neither Jim nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job.

To broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less, and that's why I call it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike. You know, the truth is, those people have never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it.

The American people know the truth: We

don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because the Congress spends too much. Now, isn't it about time they started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget?

Audience. Yes!

The President. The contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Now, you know the President appoints the Federal judges, but they can't be a judge until they've been approved by the United States Senate. I began appointing Federal judges to be approved by people like Jim Abdnor and the Republican Senate. The Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Criminals are going to jail more often and receiving longer sentences when they get there. And over and over the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choice for judges, and that's where Jim can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals like a certain fellow from Massachusetts deciding who our judges will be. And I bet you'll agree: I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed by Senator Strom Thurmond than one run by Teddy Kennedy any day. [*Applause*]

You know, thinking of those things and those types, there was a Democratic fundraiser at a downtown hotel. And when the people were coming out of the fundraiser, there was a kid with some puppy dogs. And he was holding them up for sale, and he was saying, "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." Two weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same place. People were coming out, and there was the same kid with the puppies, saying, "Buy a Republican pup. Buy a Republican puppy." And a newspaperman that had seen him there 2 weeks before said, "Hey, kid, wait a minute. Two weeks ago you were trying to sell those pups as Democrats. Now you're selling them as Republicans. How come?" Kid says, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters that I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. Here, too, because of the support of men like Jim Abdnor, we've been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women in our military service. And there are some people who the only savings they would try to recognize is to try to reduce the spending by the Defense Department. Well, let me tell you: If we ever have to ask those young men and women to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that we can produce. And with Jim Abdnor's help, we're going to see that they get it. Because of our young men and women in uniform, things have changed a little around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. We threw that sign away, and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America he'll have a price to pay. And one other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

Finally, there's another special accomplishment. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, the SDI. Today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. And let me pledge to you: I pledge to you our goal is to keep America strong, to save the West from nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents, or just in case—well, or any madman who might come along, like a Hitler or a Qadhafi, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of a bargain. The record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. And each has its own track record. I'll bet on American technology any time.

Now, I knew that there were those who had their doubts, but flying back from Iceland, I knew the American people would support firmness with the Soviet Union. So, I couldn't come here today without thanking each one of you for that support. And I also want to make an announcement. Secretary Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze will meet next week in Vienna. These meetings will be a followup to the discussions Mr. Gorbachev and I had at Reykjavik, Iceland, 2 weeks ago. I have directed Secretary Shultz to tell Mr. Shevardnadze the proposals we put on the table in Iceland remain on the table and we're ready to take up where we left off in Reykjavik. We want to confirm and build on the agreements reached there. We hope the Soviets are prepared to join us to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons. And I believe this is a unique opportunity for progress if the Soviets are willing to move forward.

Now, I know in a crowd like this there have to be some of you who are Democrats. And I want you to know—[*laughter*]—yes, yes, there are. I've been all across this country, and I know that there are millions of patriotic Democrats who are totally out of step with the leadership of their own party. And I want you to know that during these past 6 years as President, I've relied again and again upon the support of Democrats like those who would be present here. I thank you. And as you may know, I used to be a Democrat myself until I learned that the liberal leadership of that party had become completely out of step with the hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party. Now, I know how tough it can be to break with tradition, but I remember what Winston Churchill said when he changed parties. He was a Member of the British Parliament, and he changed parties and was criticized for doing so. And Winston Churchill said, "Some men change principle for party, and others change party for principle."

Here in South Dakota the choice couldn't be any clearer. Jim Abdnor has voted to cut your taxes and keep America strong. He's a man who stands where he says he stands. And then there's Jim's opponent [Thomas A. Daschle], who talks moderate at home but votes liberal in Washington. Whether the issue is national defense or highway funding, the people of South Dakota deserve better than a man who votes against the views and interests of his constituents and then tries to alibi his way out of it. Jim Abdnor is one of the most effective Members of the entire Senate, the original sponsor of 7 bills that have become law, the author of more than 50 amendments. The list of his legislative achievements goes on. Just today, Air Force One landed on a new runway at Ellsworth Air Force Base. It was built to accommodate the B–1's Jim has worked so hard to bring here—B–1's that Jim's opponent voted to cripple by cutting their funding. And in coming days, I'll be signing into law Jim's water development bill, a bill that breaks a more than decade-long stalemate in water development projects built by the Corps of Engineers.

Well, this, then, is what it comes down to. In Jim's opponent you have a man who would vote to raise your taxes, vote to weaken our defenses, and vote to take us back to the grim days of the seventies. But in Jim Abdnor you have a Senator with 6 years of experience in the Senate at getting things done for the people of South Dakota. He is a Senator who believes in peace through strength; a Senator who led the fight to cut your taxes and create new jobs; and a Senator who believes in the goodness and decency of the American people and, just as you heard up here, in the greatness of this nation. My friends, let's come together to see to it that this once—just this once—the nice guy finishes first. Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to pursue a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give the cleanup crew of 1980 a chance to finish the job?

Now, just to be sure where you stand, I thought I'd conduct an informal poll. Speak up loudly so that all America can hear you. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy controlling the confirmation of Federal court judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that give us—or gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Now, would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Jim Abdnor as your Senator from the great State of South Dakota?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Thank you. You just made my day, and you didn't hurt Jim Abdnor's feelings a bit. [*Laughter*]

You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Jim. But important as this election will be to me, it will be even more important to you, and especially to all you young people, for it will shape our nation's future. Now, every poll shows that the age group between 18 and 24 has the highest percentage in support of us and what we're doing. But now, I want you to listen. Every poll also shows just as clearly that in that same age group there is the lowest voter turnout. So, to you young people: Exercise your sacred right as an American; participate in shaping history itself by going to the polls and casting your vote. And when you leave here, not only are you going to vote, but buttonhole your friends and neighbors in your age group and tell them they have to vote too. You know, at the beginning of World War II, when we were going into that terrible war, General George Marshall, who was the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was asked if the United States had a secret weapon and, if so, what was it? And he said, "Yes, we do have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I've been around this country and on campuses, and I've been in schools. And I've seen our young people in the military and all. And I want to tell you, if George Marshall were around today, he would say you are the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

Well, it's time to go now, but before leaving——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes. I'm due in Colorado. But before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans a country with the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed to us. And every generation between mine and yours in this room—we all have the same pledge. That's what we're going to do: to give you the kind of America—sometimes we've slipped a little over the years when some of those people I've talked about before have their way, but we always come back. And right now, here again, it is that kind of a country. And when it's your turn to take charge, that's what we're going to turn over to you. When we look at you, we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, and it gives us heart.

My friends, in casting your vote for Jim Abdnor, you'll be winning one for yourselves, for South Dakota, and winning one for America—and, yeah, you'll be winning one for the Gipper! Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:50 p.m. in the Rushmore Plaza Civic Center. He was introduced by Senator Abdnor. Following his remarks, the President met with major donors to the South Dakota State Republican Party at the center. He then traveled to Colorado Springs, CO.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for Representative Ken Kramer in Colorado Springs, Colorado

October 30, 1986

The President. Thank you all. And Ken Kramer, thank you very much for that most gracious and generous introduction. And you know, the way all of you have been cheering, I thought maybe the Broncos had come in. But it is a pleasure to come here to Colorado Springs, home of one of our nation's finest and proudest institutions, the Air Force Academy. You know, I did a little research and discovered that the Academy was founded in 1954. Now, how do you like that? An august institution of higher learning that's younger than I am. In fact, flying in yesterday we had kind of an exciting moment. Our pilot, Air Force Colonel Ruddick wanted to do a loop-to-loop to show off to everybody down below. [*Laughter*] But there's a name for the pride and courage that the Academy instills, and the way I see it, it applies to all of Colorado Springs. It's called the right stuff.

Now, since I used to be a drum major of a boys band myself, I'd like to give some credit and my thanks to some groups that have been making beautiful music: the Cheyenne Mountain High School Band and the Colorado Springs Children's Chorale.

It's an honor to share this platform today with so many of Colorado's finest. I'm sorry that Bill Armstrong, at the last minute, couldn't be with us. He's one of the strongest voices in the United States Senate. And then your fine Representatives: Mike Strang, Hank Brown, and Dan Schaefer, and the State GOP Chairman Bo Callaway. And then, there's your superb candidate for Governor, Ted Strickland, and his running mate for Lieutenant Governor, Kathy Arnold. And you have three great candidates for Congress: Mike Norton, Joe Wood, and Joel Hefley. Now, these are men in the finest tradition of the GOP. And in their case, GOP stands for growth, opportunity, and patriotism. You and I both need them in Denver and Washington. Can I count on you to help them get reelected and elected? [*Applause*] Now, this, of course, brings me to my friend, Ken Kramer. Now, I could refer to Ken as the outstanding Congressman from Colorado Springs, but doesn't it seem even better to talk about Ken Kramer, the next United States Senator from the great State of Colorado? [*Applause*]

And now, I can't help but see the young people here in the audience. And I have a special message for all of you. It's from my roommate. [*Laughter*] She says to tell you that when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no.

Audience. We love you, Ron!

The President. I've got to make a kind of personal greeting here, also, when I'm recognizing everyone. Because right down here in front with a sign, I've got some fraternity brothers—TKE. I've discovered it really was what they told me: a fraternity for life.

Well, it's wonderful to be here in Colorado. And you know, as I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and get out back to where the real people are. You know, I probably couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Ken will tell you. That's because some of those folks need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I'm not assailing the institution of the Congress; I respect it highly. But there are some individuals there that their approach to governing is about like the three fellows that came out of a building and discovered that they had locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Well, get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out, and I can trip the latch and get us in." The second one said, "You can't do that. Somebody will see us and think you're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we'd better think of something fast, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But that story says so much about how the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few short years ago—left it with negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest interest rates since—and get ready for this—the highest interest rates since the Civil War. Ken was part of our cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression. We cut government growth. We slashed regulations, cut income taxes almost 25 percent. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in our history. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. Inflation has plummeted from more than the double-digit figure that Ken told you about to, now, 1.8 percent. And we've created over 11½ million new jobs in a little less than 4 years. Now, that's more new jobs than Japan and all of our friends in Western Europe combined have created in the last 10 years. You know, when we started this economic recovery program of ours, there were a lot of people against it and some making fun and some bitterly criticizing it; but I really realized it was working when those people stopped calling it Reaganomics.

Just days ago we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth, the gross national product, GNP, and some other indicators show our economy gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. And just this morning we learned from the Commerce Department that the trade deficit in September declined for the second month in a row and is now 30 percent lower than its peak. Now, this is particularly good news for our manufacturing industries. We also learned that September sales of single-family homes were up over 10 percent—just two more indications we're headed for more prosperity. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Ken nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job.

Now, to broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less, and that's why I'm calling it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax increase. You know, the truth is, those folks never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pockets. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] But you, the American people, know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because the Congress is spending too much. Isn't it about time they started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget? [*Applause*]

Now, the contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Since I began appointing Federal judges, which is one of my jobs—they then have to be approved by the Senate, and in this case, the Republican Senate—the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Criminals are going to jail more often and receiving longer sentences. But over and over the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choices for judges, and that's where Ken can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals, like a certain fellow from Massachusetts, deciding who our judges are. And why do I think that you'll agree when I say that I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed, as it is, by Strom Thurmond than one headed by Teddy Kennedy any day?

You know—in these partisan politics—you know, there was a Democratic fundraising event at a downtown hotel. And as the people were coming out from the event, there was a boy, a kid out there with a bunch of puppies. And he was holding them up for sale, and he was saying, "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." But 2 weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser there. And they were coming out, and there was the same kid, same pups, and he's saying, "Buy a Republican pup. Buy a

Republican puppy." And a newspaperman who had seen him there 2 weeks before said, "Hey, wait a minute. You were here 2 weeks ago selling those as Democrat puppies." He said, "Now you're selling them as Republican puppies. How come?" Kid said, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. And here, too, because of the support of men like Ken, we've been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And let me tell you: If we ever must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that we can produce. Ken's opponent and those like him would do their best to continue hacking away at the defense budget to where that wouldn't be true. Well, we're going to see that those young men and women in uniform get the tools they need. You know, because of those young men and women in uniform, things really have changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we've thrown that one away, and now the sign reads "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America he will have a price to pay. And one other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been freed.

And finally, there's another special issue. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, the SDI. Today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. And let me pledge to you: Our goal is to keep America strong, to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to remove them from the face of the Earth. SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman who might come along, as a Hitler did or a Qadhafi, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of a bargain. Now, the record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. Each has its own track record. And as for me, I'm going to bet on American technology every time. Now, I knew there were those who had their doubts, but flying back from Iceland, I just knew the American people would support firmness with the Soviet Union. So, I couldn't come here today without thanking each one of you for that support.

There are some people that don't quite understand about SDI and what it really amounts to. And I think I'd just like to say very simply what our—from the very beginning of our thinking of it. It is a shield that we believe, and our scientists believe, can protect a nation against incoming nuclear missiles. Our present defense policy is the one called the MAD policy, mutual assured destruction, meaning that if we've got a lot of missiles and they've got a lot of missiles, well, we're both so scared of each other that maybe we'll never shoot them. That's a little flimsy. Now, we are researching and studying and have made breakthroughs in this SDI program. But to those people who don't quite understand it—and I've seen a couple of signs around here that indicate that they don't—[*laughter*]—let me point out what our proposal was to the Soviet Union—and still is. If and when we have developed that system, that we know we have a defensive shield, we will then appeal to the Soviet Union to join us in eliminating all the strategic and intermediate-range nuclear missiles. And then we will share SDI with them, so that we can both live in comfort, go down through the years without having to be suspicious of each other. I told that to Mr. Gorbachev. I haven't quite been able to convince him I mean it.

But you know, I couldn't come here today or address a crowd like this without feeling that today there are a number of

Democrats and Independents here with all of us. And I want to say I hope so, because hard-working, patriotic people, Democrats and Independents, have also supported us and I've relied on them in this last 6 years. But to those Colorado Democrats, let me say I used to be a Democrat myself. And I must tell you from my heart that Ken Kramer represents your views far better than the liberals who run the Democratic Party in Washington—and, yes, those who run it right here in Colorado. I just have to suggest, I think they should join the Republican Party as I did. I know it isn't easy, but as Winston Churchill, that great British statesman, when he was a Member of Parliament—he changed parties. He was criticized, and he responded by saying, well, "Some people change principle for party, and others change party for principle."

You know, the choice here before you is clear here in Colorado. Ken's opponent [Timothy E. Wirth] may try to sound like a moderate when he's in Colorado. But believe me, I've seen him in action for 6 years now, and when he's in Washington, he votes liberal with a capital "L." As a matter of fact, Ken's opponent reminds me of another story. [*Laughter*] When you get my age you'll find a lot of things remind you of stories. This was a young fellow that wanted to—he liked animals. And he thought if he could get a job in the zoo—so he applied. And they said, yes. But they said, "There's one thing first. Our ape, our gorilla died." And they said, "We want you to put on the gorilla suit that we have here, get in the cage, and entertain the children when they come through the zoo. Do tricks and things for them." Well, he was a little upset. But he said, "Then you'll have the other job here in the zoo taking care of animals." So, there he was in the cage and going through his routine. And he began to take the part a little seriously. And pretty soon he was swinging on a swing, and he swung too high and went clear over the fence and landed in the lion's cage. [*Laughter*] And the lion came roaring at him. And he started—in his gorilla suit—screaming for help, "Get me out of here! Help! Help!" The lion jumped on him and said, "Shut up, or you'll get us both fired." [*Laughter*]

But a liberal in moderate's clothing—that's Ken's opponent all over. But if you want a Senator who talks down-to-earth common sense in Colorado, then votes that way in Washington, well, then Ken Kramer is your candidate. Again and again, Ken has proven crucial in our efforts to cut your taxes and get big government off your backs. He's been central in our efforts to rebuild the nation's defenses. From the beginning he's been a strong supporter of our Strategic Defense Initiative. And he helped convince the administration to put the major research center that will be the brains of SDI right here in Colorado. As Ken understands, our Strategic Defense Initiative will open the door to a new technological age. Just as America's space program created new jobs and industries, SDI could open whole new fields of technology and industry, providing jobs for thousands, as Ken said, right here in Colorado and improving the quality of life in America and around the world.

At the same time, Ken has been tireless in his efforts to preserve the environment. He believes, as I do, that a big part of being conservative is conserving things like clean air and water and the natural beauty of this Rocky Mountain State. To this end, Ken was a leader in seeing that the Superfund for cleaning toxic waste sites was reenacted. And I know you'll also be glad to hear that, with his support and direction, we're making the cleanup job at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal a number one priority.

This, then, is what it comes down to. In Ken's opponent, you have a man who would vote to weaken America and raise your taxes. But in Ken Kramer, you have a man who believes in peace through strength, a man who took part in the fight to cut your taxes and create new jobs, and a man determined to go on working hard for the people of Colorado and the Nation. My friends, in voting for Ken Kramer, you'll be voting for the workhorse, not for the show horse. And let me tell you all: The eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders, who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, and who oppose our efforts to pursue a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give our cleanup crew a chance to finish the job? [*Applause*]

Well, just to be sure where you stand, I thought I'd conduct a kind of an informal poll. [*Laughter*] Now, I want you to speak up loudly so all America can hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy controlling the confirmation of Federal court judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Well, that's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Now, would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong, proud, and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Ken Kramer as your Senator from the great State of Colorado?

Audience. Kramer! Kramer! Kramer!

The President. Thank you. You just made my day, and you didn't hurt Ken's feelings at all.

You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd——

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. Thank you. If you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Ken Kramer. But important as this election is to me, it'll be even more important to you, and especially to you young people, for it will shape our nation's history. Every poll shows that the age group between 18 and 24 has the highest percentage of any age group in supporting what we're doing. But, now, there's one other thing, though. The polls also show that in that particular age group, you have the lowest percentage of voters who are turning out on election day to vote.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. So, you young people: Exercise your sacred right as an American. Participate in shaping history itself. Go to the polls and cast your vote. But more than that, go out of here as missionaries and buttonhole your friends in that age group and tell them they've got to do the same thing. You know, at the beginning of World War II someone asked the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, General George C. Marshall, if the United States was going into the war with a secret weapon and, if so, what was it? And George Marshall said: "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I've been all over the country, back and forth. I've been on campuses. I've been in high schools. I've seen the young people in the service. I see all of you. And I have to tell you, if General George Marshall were here today, he'd say you're the best blankety-blank kids in the world.

Well, it's time to go now, but before leaving——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. I have to go over to Nevada yet today. They've got somebody running over there, too. [*Laughter*] But before I go, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed over to us. And when we look at you, and when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, it gives us heart. My generation and all the generations in here between mine and yours—this is our obligation. There have been times over the years when we've faltered and when America seemed to lose some of those great values that are so precious. But we have them back in action now. We have them, and all of us have pledged we're going to see to it that we do turn that kind of America over to you.

So, when you go to the polls, win one for Ken Kramer, win one for your future and for America's future, and I don't mind—win one for the Gipper! Thank you all, and God bless you. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 10:57 a.m. at the World Arena. He was introduced by Representative Kramer. Following his re-

marks, the President met with major donors to the Colorado State Republican Party at the Broadmoor Hotel. He then traveled to Reno, NV.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for James Santini in Reno, Nevada
October 30, 1986

The President. Thank you all very much. And, Jim, thank you for that kind introduction. You know, I was once a drum major of a boys band in Dixon, Illinois, so I hope you'll forgive me if I thank the Carson City High School Senior Band, the McQueen High School Band, the Edward C. Reed High School Marching Greater Band, and the Wooster High School Marching Colts. And special thanks to the University of Nevada, Reno, and the Wolf Pack Marching Band. Could I be mistaken, or do I hear Blue Thunder? I see the Wolf Pack has brought their thunder meter along. Well let's be sure to keep that hand going up all the way and let all of Nevada know how we feel. Now, I can't help but see the young people here in the audience. And I have a special message to you from my roommate. She said to tell you that when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no.

Well it's great to be here with all of you. It's really great to be here with my best friends Paul and Carol Laxalt. It's great to be here with Senator Chic Hecht. And let me ask you a favor: Will you send Barbara Vucanovich and Bob Ryan to Washington to join Chic Hecht and Jim Santini in making Nevada an all-Republican team in Washington? [*Applause*]

You know, there's one thing in this election. I've heard some people here, and they're talking about checks and balances and so forth in government. And they're a little mixed up. If you like what Chic Hecht has been doing up there—and he's been doing like Paul Laxalt has been doing—why should you send a Senator up there with him to cancel his vote? Send someone who will vote with him. And now, having been Governor myself for some time, I think I recognize good Governor material when I see it, and believe me, Patty Cafferata and her running mate, Joe Brown, are the very best. And I know that her running mate will do a good job in filling the shoes of Robert Cashell, who's the outgoing Lieutenant Governor.

It's wonderful to be here in Nevada. And, you know, as I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and get back where the real people are. Now, you probably know that I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Jim Santini will tell you. That's because some of those folks need watching. Now, I am not saying anything against the institution of the Congress; I respect it highly. But there are some people up there that—well, those individuals, their approach to doing government business reminds me of the three fellows that came out of a building one day and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I can straighten it out, and I can get in there and flip the latch and get us in." And the second one said, "You can't do that. They'll think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better do something pretty quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But that story says so much about how the tax-and-tax, spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few short years ago—left it with negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest rates since—and get ready—the highest rates since the Civil War. And so, in 1981 Jim and I cut government growth, slashed regulations, and cut income taxes almost 25 percent. Today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in our history. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent when we got there to 1.8 percent. And we've created more than 11½ million new jobs in less than 4 years—more jobs than Western Europe and Japan put together have created in 10 years. Of course, you know when we started that economic program for recovery and expansion there were a lot of criticism and a lot of people making fun and some of them downright angry. And yet I knew that the program was working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics.

Before I go any further, I want to give you some good news. Following last week's announcements showing gross national product—that's the figure, GNP, that represents the country's economic growth—and other indicators show our economy is gathering momentum. Just this morning we learned the trade deficit in September declined for the second month in a row and is down now 30 percent from its high. This is particularly good news for our manufacturing industries. We also learned new home sales in September were up over 10 percent. The stock market today went in a sharp upswing and is now almost touching the all-time high. I believe the economy is on a roll and think it's a sure bet that we're about to hit another jackpot. Now, we pulled the handle, and it came up jobs, jobs, jobs. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Jim Santini nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job.

Now, to broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less, and that's why I call it Tax Cut II. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan had reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax hike.

Audience. No way!

The President. You're right. You know, the truth is, those folks never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. The American people know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because Congress spends too much. Now, isn't it about time they started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget?

Now the contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. Now, you know the President appoints the Federal judges, but they have to be approved by the United States Senate. And since I began appointing Federal judges to be approved by the Republican Senate, the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Criminals are going to jail more often, and they're receiving longer sentences. But over and over the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choices for judges, and that is where Jim can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals, like a certain fellow from Massachusetts, deciding who our judges are. Now, I bet that you'll agree: I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed, as it is now, by Senator Strom Thurmond than one headed by Teddy Kennedy any time. [*Applause*]

You know, this thing of partisan politics, right now I'm reminded of a story. Never mind, when you get to be my age, everything will remind you of a story. [*Laughter*] There was a Democratic fundraiser in a downtown hotel. And when the people were coming out of the fundraiser, there was a kid with some puppy dogs. And he was holding them up for sale, and he was saying, "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." Two weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser there. And when they came out, there was the same kid with the puppies saying, "Buy a Republican pup. Buy a Republican puppy." Well, there was a newsman there who recognized him from 2 weeks before—said, "Hey, kid, wait a minute. Two weeks ago those were Democrat puppies. Now you're here selling them and saying they're Republican puppies. How come?" And the kid says, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. And here, too, because of the support for men like Jim Santini, we've been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing I'm prouder of in this job than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. Now, that same leadership that I've been criticizing has been busy every year trying to whack away and cut away on defense spending. Well, let me tell you: If we ever have to ask those young people to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that we can produce. And with Jim Santini's help, that's the way it's going to be. They're going to have that equipment. You know, because of our young men and women in uniform, things have really changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we threw that sign away, and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America he will have a price to pay. And one other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been freed from communist tyranny.

And finally, there's another special issue. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, SDI. Today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. And let me pledge to you: Our goal is to keep America strong, to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete, and ultimately to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman who might come along, as Hitler did or a Qadhafi, or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of a bargain.

Their record on treaty violations is very clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. Each has its own track record. And I'll bet on American technology any time. Now, I knew there were those who had their doubts, but flying back from Iceland, I knew the American people would support firmness with the Soviet Union. So, I couldn't come here today without thanking each of you for that support. To you students, I have to confess I'm not a linguist, but I was very proud of one little foray I made into the use of a foreign language while we were in Iceland. I spoke Russian. I said to General Secretary Gorbachev, "*Dovorey no provorey.*" It means trust but verify.

That may tell you we never could have come this far without the support of people like Jim Santini. I remember back in 1981 when we needed all the help we could get to cut your taxes and get this economic expansion rolling. Jim was a Democrat back then, but despite threats from the liberal Democratic Party leadership, Jim Santini promised me his support. And Jim Santini is as good as his word. He came through with the votes. Just as over and over again, Jim Santini has come through for the great State of Nevada.

It's time we got some facts out about Jim's opponent. I don't think the seriously independent people of Nevada want as their Senator a tax-and-spend liberal who's against a balanced budget amendment. And I don't want anybody to think I'm taking this personally. But Jim's opponent voted against me more often than Teddy Kennedy, and that's saying something.

Now, I know I couldn't be speaking to a crowd like this without there being a number of Democrats and Independents present here in the audience. And I know these Democrats—and I've seen them all across the country—as hard-working, patriotic people whose support I've relied on during these past 6 years. But to those Nevada Democrats: I used to be a Democrat myself, just like Jim. And I must tell you from my heart that Jim Santini represents your views far better than the liberals who run the Democratic Party in Washington—and, yes, right here in Nevada. So, I ask all Nevada Democrats whether just maybe they ought to join the Republican Party as Jim and I did. I know it isn't easy, but as Winston Churchill, that great British statesman—when he was in the Parliament, Churchill changed parties and was criticized and maligned for doing so. And Churchill summed it all up. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and others change party for principle." And even if you can't quite bring yourself to change parties, well, you can still send the liberals a message by voting for Jim Santini.

I have to tell you a little experience I had that sort of fits what I've seen happen to the party that Jim and I once belonged to and why I know that there must be some Democrats here—because I've met them all across the country—who know that they're out of step with the leadership. When I was that drum major, that I mentioned, in that band, we were taken to a little neighboring town to lead the Decoration Day parade. Well, the real leader, of course, was the marshal of the parade on a big white horse up in front. But we're going down the street. I'm pumping the baton, the band is playing. And he gallops back down the line of parade to see if everything's coming along all right. And pretty soon, I think the music is sounding fainter, and I sneaked a look over my shoulder. The man on the horse had gotten back just far enough to turn the band to the right, down an intersection where the parade was to go, and I was marching up the street all by myself. [*Laughter*] And that's an apt description of the Democratic Party. The membership of the party by the millions, long ago, has turned to the right, and they're still the leadership marching down the street.

You know, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders, who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to pursue a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give Jim and me a chance to finish the job?

Now, just to be sure where you stand, I thought I'd conduct an informal poll. And I want you to speak up loudly and let all America hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy controlling the confirmation of Federal court judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Now, would you rather have, well, yes, would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Jim Santini as your Senator from the great State of Nevada? [*Applause*]

The President. You just made my day, and you didn't hurt Jim Santini's feelings at all. [*Laughter*]

My name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd like to——

Audience. No-o-o! Boo-o-o!

The President. Now, wait a minute! If you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Jim Santini. But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, especially to you young people, for it'll shape our nation's future. Every poll shows that the age group 18 to 24 gives us the highest percentage of people in support of what we're doing. [*Applause*] But, now, wait just a second. Every poll also shows just as clearly that it's that same age group that has the lowest voter turnout.

Audience. Boo-o-o!

The President. So, when you go out of here determined to vote, go out of here also ready to buttonhole your friends your own age and tell them to come to the polls with you and also cast their votes. You know, back at the beginning of World War II, as we entered that terrible war, General George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was asked if we had a secret weapon and, if so, what it might be? And George Marshall said: "Yes, we do have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I think if George Marshall were here today he'd look at your generation and say, yes, you are the best blankety-blank kids in the world. Before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. And those between my generation and yours who are here in this hall today—they share that same feeling and make that same pledge. There have been times in, over recent years, when things have slipped, as they did a few years ago, and when it didn't seem as if we were going to turn over that kind of an America. But now it's back in stride, and it is there. And we're determined that when it's your turn that's the kind of America that we're going to hand to you. And when we look at you, when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, it gives us heart.

So, when you go to the polls, win one for Jim Santini, win one for your future and for America's future—yes, and win one for the Gipper!

Audience. Reagan! Reagan! Reagan!

The President. Thank you very much. I've said thank you and God bless you, but I just have to add, if any of you've been wondering what does it feel like to hear you, I'll tell you: It's a very humbling experience, and I'll do my best to try to deserve all of it. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:44 p.m. in Lawlor Events Center Arena at the University of Nevada. He was introduced by Mr. Santini. Following his remarks, the President met with major donors to the Nevada State Republican Party at the university. He then traveled to Spokane, WA. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement on the Bill Making Continuing Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987

October 30, 1986

On October 17, 1986, I was presented by the Congress with an enrolled resolution designated H.J. Res. 738, a Joint Resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes. I signed this measure into law on October 18, 1986. I have since learned that H.J. Res. 738 was not properly enrolled, in that a small number of paragraphs of text were omitted due to clerical error.

The provisions I signed into law on October 18 remain the law of the land. The Supreme Court has held that transmission errors of this sort do not in any way vitiate the legal effect of a President's signature. Accordingly, that which was signed became law. H.J. Res. 738 has since been properly enrolled and has been presented to me for signature. My signing of H.J. Res. 738 today will enable the provisions previously omitted to become law as well.

Note: H.R. Res. 738, approved October 30, was assigned Public Law No. 99-591. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on October 31.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Slade Gorton in Spokane, Washington

October 31, 1986

The President. Well, thank you all very much. And thank you, Slade, for that most kind and generous introduction. And the——

Audience member. We love you, Ron!

The President. ——our master—[*applause*]—and the—I love all of you. Now, our master of ceremonies, Joel Pritchard, and former Congressman—and I'm sorry that the schedule didn't call for me getting here in time so that I had to miss the Yakima Indian dance. And before I begin let me say thanks to some great bands: the Washington State University Band, the Central Valley High School Band, the Eastern Washington University Collegians, and the Percussionauts. And let me also mention three members of Washington State's A-Team in Washington, DC: Senator Dan Evans and Representatives Sid Morrison and Rod Chandler and, of course, the State chairman of the GOP, Dunn Jennifer. And to those here who might have crossed the line from Idaho, I just want to say that you have a tremendous United States Senator, Steve Symms. And I hope you'll reelect him.

Audience member. You bet we will!

The President. All right. Now, I can't help but see the young people here in this audience. And I have a special message for you from my roommate. She said when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no.

Well, it's wonderful to be here in the other Washington. And you know, as I often say to my staff when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington, DC, and to get back where the real people are, as Slade said. Now, you probably know that I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Slade Gorton will tell you. That's because some of those folks back there need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I'm not assailing the institution of the Congress; I respect it mightily. But there are some there that in their approach to business reminds me of the three fellows that came out of a building one day and found they'd locked themselves out of their car. And one of them said, "Get me a wire coathanger. I'll straighten it out, and I can fix it so I can trip the latch and we'll get in." And the second one says, "You can't do that. Someone will see us and think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better think of something pretty quick, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But that story says so much about how the tax-and-tax, spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few years ago: negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest rates since—and get ready—the highest interest rates since the Civil War. And so, as part of the 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, Slade Gorton and I headed for Washington. Well, we cut government growth. We slashed regulations, cut income taxes almost 25 percent. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in history. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds. Mortgage and auto loan rates are down. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent to 1.8 percent. And we've created in just a little less than 4 years over 11½ million new jobs. That's more new jobs than Western Europe and Japan combined, put together, in the last 10 years. Now, you know when we started that economic program that led to all of this, there were a lot of critics. And some of them were pretty hostile, and some of them were making fun of us and all of that. I really realized that our plan, though, was working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*]

Just days ago, we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth—GNP, the gross national product—and some other indicators show our economy gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. And more recently, we learned the trade deficit in September declined for the second month in a row and is down now 30 percent lower than its peak. Now, this is particularly good news for our manufacturing industries. And we also learned that September sales of single-family homes were up over 10 percent. And just this morning, we learned that the Nation's leading economic indicators were up four-tenths of 1 percent in September. Now, there are three more indications that we're headed for more prosperity. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Slade nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job.

And to broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top rate of 15 percent or less. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn the tax reform into a tax increase. You know, the truth is those folks never met a tax they didn't like. [*Laughter*] And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. But you, the American people, know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because the Congress spends too much. Isn't it about time the Congress started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget?

You know, when I see what's been happening there, back in our Nation's Capital, it reminds me of a story. You'll find out that when you get to my age, a lot of things remind you of stories. [*Laughter*] This happened to be a Democratic fundraiser at a downtown hotel. And when the people came out of the hotel, there was a kid selling puppies. He had puppies, and he was saying, "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." Two weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same place. When they were coming out, there was the kid with the puppies saying, "Buy a Republican puppy. Buy a Republican puppy." And a newsman remembered him from 2 weeks before, and he said, "Hey, kid, you were here 2 weeks ago selling those pups as Democrat pups. Now you're back here selling them as Republican pups. How come?" The kid says, "Now their eyes are open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we've come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters that I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States.

Audience member. Stay tough, Ron!

The President. And here, too, because of the support of a Senator like Slade Gorton, we've been able to restore America's strength. There is nothing I'm prouder of in this job than the 2 million young men and women who are in our military forces. And you know, the arguments that rage and how many people on the other side, politically, back in Washington, are always trying to whittle down the defense budget—well, let me tell you about those young people in uniform. If we must ever ask them to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that we can produce. And we're going to see they get them.

And by the way, all of you in the Spokane area have a special reason for pride. Just 2 days ago airmen from Fairchild Air Force Base walked away with the trophy at the Strategic Air Command competition. So, as Commander in Chief, I'd like to give them a special salute.

You know, you find out some things about my job. I got to Washington, and then I found those young men, those marines, for example, at the helicopter and everything, would always salute. And I was an officer in World War II. In civilian clothes, I know I'm not supposed to salute, so I'd try to nod and say hello and hope they'd drop their hand. But they wouldn't; they kept it up there. And one night over at the Marine headquarters, I said to General Kelley, the

Commandant of the Marines—I told him about this. And I said there ought to be a regulation that even though if I'm the Commander in Chief, even though I'm in civilian clothes, that I can return a salute. He taught me something. He said, "I think if you did it, no one would say anything." [*Laughter*] So, I salute every time I see a uniform. [*Laughter*] Well, because of our young men and women in uniform, things have really changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we threw that away, and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." And today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he'll have a price to pay. One other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And finally, there's another special issue. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, SDI. Today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. Let me pledge to you: Our goal is to keep America strong, to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete and, ultimately, to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. And, incidentally, in doing that, so there's no confusion, while SDI is not a protection against anything other than the ballistic missiles, I mean to include ridding all nuclear weapons from the face of the Earth. SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman who might come along, as Hitler did or a Qadhafi—[*laughter*]—or just in case the Soviets don't keep their side of a bargain.

The record on Soviet treaty violations is clear. We can either bet on American technology to keep us safe or on Soviet promises. And each has its own track record. I'll bet on American technology any day. Now, I knew there were those who had their doubts, but flying back from Iceland a few weeks ago, I knew the American people would support firmness with the Soviet Union. So, I couldn't come here today without thanking you, each of you, for that support.

Now, in a crowd like this, I know there must be a number of Democrats and——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes, now, wait a minute! Wait! Wait! Going across this country, I've seen millions of fine, patriotic Democrats who have come to realize that their leadership is totally out of step with their beliefs. And since we're outnumbered in the House of Representatives, if it hadn't been for the support of some of those Democrats like those who might be here today, we couldn't have achieved what we've achieved in these programs. Now, as you may know, I used to be a Democrat myself until I learned that the liberal leadership of that party had become completely out of step with the hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party.

With all these bands here that I recognized, I have to tell you a little personal story because it kind of fits in right here. I was a drum major of the Dixon, Illinois, Boys Band. And we were invited to a neighboring town to lead their Memorial Day parade. Well, we didn't exactly lead it, because in front of us was the parade leader on a big white horse. And we're going down the street. And the band is playing, and I'm pumping the baton. And he turned and rode back down the line of the parade to make sure everthing was coming along all right. And pretty soon, I began to think the music was sounding faint—[*laughter*]—and I glanced over my shoulder. He had come back up and caught up just in time to turn the band to the right down an intersection. I was walking up the street all by myself. [*Laughter*] And that's what happened to the Democratic Party. The party had turned to the right; the leadership is still walking to the left.

But you know, in this thing of changing parties, though, I know how tough it can be to break with tradition. But remember, there's a great example set for us: the great statesman, Winston Churchill. As a Member of Parliament, Winston Churchill changed parties, and he was criticized for it. But he gave an answer that says it all. He said very simply, "Some men change principle for party, others change party for principle."

And that's what the election here in Washington State is all about this year: principle. Slade Gorton is a man of principle and integrity, a man who is devoted to his State and the people he represents, one of the Nation's most respected and effective Senators. You know, every time Slade walks into the Oval Office, I can't help thinking of another great Senator from your State, Washington: Scoop Jackson. And like Scoop, when Slade sits across a table from you, he has the courage and honesty to tell you what he believes, whether he agrees with you or not. I've seen him in action, making a reality of Scoop's longtime dream of a home port for the Navy at Everett. And, believe me, he's about the most effective fighter any State has on Capitol Hill.

A perfect example is the issue of selecting potential sites for a nuclear waste repository. Slade has told me about his deep concern for the health and safety of Washingtonians, particularly as it relates to this issue. On this point, Slade has gotten the ears of everyone back in the Nation's Capital.

Audience member. Way to go, Slade!

The President. Now, as you know, there were plans to begin work at Hanford this fiscal year. Well, Slade, working with Dan Evans and Mark Hatfield, persuaded the Congress to adopt a provision that stops the drilling of an exploratory shaft for 12 months. And Slade has alerted me that some people have suggested that this administration might intentionally circumvent the law. Well, that's the kind of thing that touches my temperature control. [*Laughter*] And let me tell you that I will see to it that the law on this issue is followed to the letter, and let no one tell you differently.

I also remember how, for 3 years, Slade and I and Scoop Jackson worked together for a stronger America. Slade's opponent [Brock Adams] has a different goal. He's joined the most liberal elements in the Congress in opposing our strategic defense against nuclear ballistic missiles. Even after I returned from Iceland, he said he was—in his words—"dead against SDI." Well, we're dead set against a weaker America. We're going to keep our insurance policy for peace. With Slade Gorton in the Senate, we're going to negotiate for peace from a position of strength.

And the choice here in Washington State couldn't be clearer. Slade Gorton was a leader on the team that brought America back. Slade's opponent was an all-star player on the team that got us in the mess in the first place, and he hasn't changed his uniform yet. So, please, on election day, keep our team on the field. Go to the polls. Get everyone you know to go there, too. And send Slade Gorton back to the Senate.

Before I leave all this subject of strength and everything, let me just explain, if I could, for some who might not understand—and I've come across many people who don't understand—SDI and what the whole proposal is about. We don't believe that the world should go on with a policy of mutual assured destruction, in which our only defense against nuclear missiles is to have so many on each side that both sides are afraid to start the fight. We believe that if there is a defensive shield that can make those weapons obsolete we should put that in place, but not put it in place while we have our great arsenal of nuclear offensive weapons. In Iceland and since then, my proposal to the Soviet Union was that when we come to the point that we have developed and know we have this defensive shield then they and the United States come together. We agree to eliminate all offensive nuclear weapons, and we, in return, give them the same shield we have so that we can live together with no suspicion that each other might be cheating.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders, who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and announced their plans to pursue——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Or will you give us a chance to send the cleanup team of 1980 back to finish?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Now, you've gotten ahead of me a little bit here, because I thought I'd conduct an informal poll and you would speak up loudly and let all America hear. For example: Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Now, would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Slade Gorton as your Senator from the great State of Washington?

Audience. Yes!

The President. You just made my day, and you didn't make Slade a bit unhappy, either. [*Laughter*]

But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, and especially to you young people, for this will shape our nation's future. Every poll shows that the age group from 18 to 24 has the highest percentage of any age group in being supportive of what we're doing. But now, I have another poll return, also—so, when you go out of here, I'm going to send you on a mission—that is also the age group that shows the lowest turnout for voting at the polls. So, go out of here not only determined to vote yourselves but buttonhole every friend in your age group that you can and tell them the only way to be a good citizen is to get to those polls and vote. Exercise your sacred right as an American. Participate in shaping history itself by going to the polls. You know, at the beginning of World War II, General George C. Marshall was the Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Someone asked him, as we went into that terrible war, if we had a secret weapon and, if so, what it might be? And General Marshall said, very simply, "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." Now, I've been seeing your generation on campuses all across the country, in high schools that I've visited, those young people in the military and all, and I can assure you if George Marshall were here today he would say, your generation—you're the best blankety-blank kids in the world. I had to say blankety-blank and not what he said, but generals are different than Presidents in what they can say. [*Laughter*]

Well, it's time to go now, but before leaving——

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes. I've got to go over and visit Steve Symms in Idaho. But before leaving, I would just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents turned over to us when it was our turn to take charge. And speaking for other generations, those between my generation and yours: All of us feel that same way. Now, there've been times—just a few years ago was one of them—when we have been careless and things have slipped for America. But we've always gotten back on track, as we are now. And so, I pledge to you, that that's what we want to do, and we're going to turn over to you that kind of a free and opportune-offering society here in America. When we look at you and see your openness and your enthusiasm for America and for life itself, believe me, it gives us heart.

So, when you go to the polls, win one for Slade Gorton, win one for your future, and win one for America's future. And I can't resist saying it: Win one for the Gipper! Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:41 a.m. at the Spokane Coliseum. He was introduced by Senator Gorton. Following his remarks, the President met at the coliseum with major donors to the Washington State Republican Party. He then traveled to Twin Falls, ID.

Remarks at a Campaign Rally for Senator Steven D. Symms in Twin Falls, Idaho
October 31, 1986

The President. Thank you——

Audience. We love Ronnie! We love Ronnie! We love Ronnie!

The President. Well, I love all of you. And you know, I really was born too soon, because when I was playing football the cheerleaders were all boys. [*Laughter*] Well, Steve, thank you for that very generous and kind introduction. And, while I'm doing it, a special thanks to the Burley High School Band, Amy Stukenholtz, the Sawtooth Country Cloggers, and the Madrigals from Twin Falls High School. And of course, thanks also to the Stage Band of the College of Southern Idaho and K.C. and the Sunshine Kids.

I've come here today in support of a champion on the team that put the American economy back on track, rebuilt her military strength, and restored her confidence. He's made a difference for Idaho and our country, and I hope you'll do everything in your power to see that Steve Symms is reelected to the United States Senate. And I'm pleased that coming here gives me a chance to say hello to another great Senator, a strong ally of our administration and a good friend, Jim McClure.

And when you're casting your ballot on Tuesday for Steve, don't forget to vote for Dave Leroy and Butch Otter for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. And I'm very pleased that your State chairman of the Republican Party, Blake Hall, is here with us, too. You know, you've also got a Congressman to be proud of in Larry Craig. And for Pete's sake, please send me Mel Richardson to Congress to work with him. I need a Congressman who will support me, instead of someone who opposes me 60 percent of the time.

Now, you know, I just can't help but see that there are a lot of young people here.

Audience. We love Ronnie! We love Ronnie! We love Ronnie!

The President. All right. Now, I have a special message for all you young people from my roommate. She said to tell you when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future, and for your country—just say no.

You know, it's wonderful to be here in Idaho, and you know, as I often say to my staff when we're getting on Air Force One to take off, it's great to get out of Washington and get back to where the real people are. Now, you probably know I couldn't do this much traveling when Congress was in session, as Steve Symms will tell you. That's because some of those folks up there need watching. [*Laughter*] Now, I'm not striking a blow at Congress as an institution; I respect it greatly. But there are some people in there that their way of doing government business reminds me of the three fellows that came out of the building and found out they'd locked themselves out of the car. And one of them said, "Well," he says, "get me a wire coathanger." And he says, "I can straighten that out, and," he said, "I can flip the latch and get us in." And the second one said, "We can't do that out here. Somebody would think we're stealing the car." And the third one said, "Well, we better think of something fast, because it's starting to rain and the top's down." [*Laughter*]

But that story says so much about how the tax-and-tax, spend-and-spend policies left our country just a few short years ago: negative growth, double-digit inflation, the highest rates since—and get ready for this—the highest interest rates since the Civil War. And so, as part of the 1980 cleanup crew for the worst economic mess since the Great Depression, Steve and I headed for Washington. We cut government growth, slashed regulations, and cut income taxes by almost 25 percent. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in history. The prime interest rate has fallen by two-thirds, mortgage and auto loan rates are down. Inflation has plummeted from more than 12 percent to only 1.8 percent. And we've created over 11½ million new jobs—that is more than our allies in Western Europe and Japan combined have created in the past 10 years. You know, when we started that economic program to bring us out of the doldrums, oh, there was a lot of criticism. And people were making fun, and then there were some others that were very angry about it. And you know, I could tell that it was really working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*]

Just days ago, we learned that the figure that represents the country's economic growth—GNP, gross national product—and some other indicators show our economy as gathering momentum for even more growth, higher take-home pay, and more new jobs. And more recently, we have learned that the trade deficit in September declined for the second month in a row and is now 30 percent below its peak. This is particularly good news for our manufacturing industries. And we also learned that September sales of single family homes were up over 10 percent. And just this morning, we learned that the Nation's leading economic indicators were up four-tenths of a percent in September. That's three more indications that we're headed for more prosperity. And I'm determined to see that those who still are not sharing fully in our nation's prosperity do so. And I give you my pledge: Neither Steve nor I will be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job.

Now, to broaden our expansion, I signed into law last week the most sweeping reform of the tax code in our nation's history. For more than 80 percent of Americans, it means a top tax rate of 15 percent or less. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax increase. You know, the truth is those folks never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. [*Laughter*] But the American people know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because the Congress spends too much. Isn't it about time that they started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget? [*Applause*]

And the contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments. You know the President appoints the Federal judges, but the Senate has to approve them. And the contrast between us and the leaders of the other party, as I say, well, sum it up: Since I began appointing Federal judges to be approved by people like Steve Symms in the Republican Senate, the Federal judiciary has become tougher, much tougher, on criminals. Convicted criminals are going to jail more often, and they're receiving longer sentences. But over and over—and you perhaps saw some of this on television—the Democratic leadership has tried in the Senate to torpedo our choices for judges, and that's where Steve Symms can make all the difference. Without him and the Republican majority in the Senate, we'll find liberals, like a certain fellow from Massachusetts, who will be deciding who our judges are.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Now, I'll bet you'll agree: I'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed by Senator Strom Thurmond, as it is, than one run by Teddy Kennedy any day. [*Applause*]

But you know, this talking about political differences and all reminds me of a story. And you'll find out when you get my age everything reminds you of a story. [*Laughter*] It was a Democratic fundraiser at a downtown hotel. And when they came out of the fundraiser, there was a kid with some puppies. And he was selling them: "Buy a Democrat puppy. Buy a Democrat puppy." But 2 weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser at the same place. When they came out, the same kid was there with the pups: "Buy a Republican puppy. Buy a Republican puppy." Well, a newspaperman that had seen him there 2 weeks before said, "Hey, kid, a couple of weeks ago you were selling those puppies as Democrat puppies. Now you're selling them, and they're Republican puppies. Come on—how come?" Kid says, "Now they got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, we come now to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters that I've mentioned: my most solemn duty as President, the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. Here, too, because of the support of men like Steve Symms, we've been able to restore America's strength. There is nothing in this job that I'm prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who are in the Armed Forces of the United States today. And you've heard, of course, of the contest and how mainly our opponents keep trying to cut back on our defense spending. Well, let me tell you: If we must ever ask those young people to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that we can produce. And with Steve Symms' help, we're going to see they get it. You know, because of these young men and women in uniform, things have really changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. Well, we've thrown that one away, and now it reads, "Don't Tread on Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will have a price to pay. And one other thing I'm especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And finally, there's another special issue. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our strategic defense against ballistic missiles, SDI. Now, today we're dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. And let me pledge to you: Our goal is to keep America strong, to save the West from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete and, ultimately, to eliminate them from the face of the Earth. SDI is America's insurance policy to protect us from accidents or some madman, like Hitler, who might come along—or a Qadhafi—or just in the case that the Soviets don't keep their side of a bargain. This is critical, because the same people who announced phony troop pullouts in Afghanistan last month are saying, "Trust us on arms control this month." They didn't pull anyone out. There're just as many there as there always were. Phony bookkeeping won't end the war in Afghanistan. Only one thing can: a Soviet decision to get out. They can't have it both ways. They can't bring troops in one month and announce troop withdrawals the next. They can't talk peace in Reykjavik and wage war in Kabul. So, I have a message for the Soviets: Pull back in Afghanistan, and move forward on arms control. Now, I knew there were those who had their doubts, but flying back from Iceland, I knew the American people would support firmness with the Soviet Union. So, I couldn't come here today without thanking each of you for that support.

Now, you know, in a crowd like this, there must be a number of Democrats. No, really, because I want you to know that during these past 6 years as President I've had to rely again and again upon the support of Democrats like those who might be here today, and I want to thank each and every one of you for that. You know, I used to be a Democrat myself until I learned that the liberal leadership of that party had become completely out of step with the hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party. Going back and forth across the country, I have found there are many of them that know that there is a difference between what they believe and what the leadership of their party now believes.

If you don't mind a little personal story: When I was a kid in Dixon, Illinois, I was a drum major of the Dixon Boys Band. And one day we were asked to lead the Memorial Day parade at a nearby town. And the parade marshal on a big white horse was out in front, and then it was us—me with the baton and the band and the parade. Well, we started down the street. And the band was playing, and I was pumping the baton. And suddenly, the marshal rode back down the line of the parade to see that everything was coming along all right. And pretty soon, I thought the music was beginning to sound faint, and I sneaked a look back. The marshal had caught up with the parade just in time to turn the whole band to the right down an intersection, where they were supposed to go, and I was going up the street all by myself. [*Laughter*]

Now, I tell that because that's really what has happened to the Democratic Party: The rank-and-file members have turned to the right, and the leadership is still going up that trail that they've been on for so many years. Now, maybe some are ex-Democrats, as I am, but maybe some haven't reregistered. It's tough to break with tradition, but remember what Winston Churchill, that great British statesman, said. He was in Parliament, and he changed parties. And he was roundly criticized for doing so. And then he answered with a simple sentence. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and others change party for principle."

Here in Idaho the choice couldn't be any clearer this year. Steve's opponent is a world-class big taxer, who has proposed increasing State taxes and, at a Governors' conference, called for raising Federal taxes. Steve does not see costly new Federal programs and high taxes as solutions. He's been working with me to help the lumber industry and to see to it that the Japanese don't dump computer chips on the market. He's also been championing the plight of the farmer. By the way, we have produced more assistance—or provided more assistance to America's farmers than the last five administrations combined—$26 billion this last year alone. But Steve and I see this only as a stopgap. In the long haul, we've got to put the profit back in farming and get the Federal bureaucrats out.

Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are on you and your great State. Will you choose the Democratic leaders, who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to pursue a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Do you want to send to Washington someone who will cancel out the vote of your other great Senator, Jim McClure?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Or will you choose to give the cleanup crew of 1980 a chance to finish the job?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Now, just to be sure where you stand, I thought I'd conduct an informal poll. Speak up loudly and let all America hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy controlling the confirmation of Federal judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's good to hear. [*Laughter*] Now, would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Steve Symms as your Senator from the great State of Idaho?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Thank you. You just made my day, and you didn't hurt Steve a bit. [*Laughter*]

You know, my name will never appear on a ballot again, but if you'd like to vote for me one more time——

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. There's a little matter of the Constitution. If you mean you hope I'll live 4 more years, I'm for that. [*Laughter*] And what you can do, short of the other there—give me 2 more years of a Republican Senate. You just vote for Steve.

But important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, and especially to you young people, for this election could really play a part in shaping our nation's future. Every poll shows that the age group 18 to 24—that age group has the highest percentage in giving us support for what we're doing. [*Applause*] But, wait a minute. Every poll shows just as clearly that that age group has the lowest voter turnout. So, you young people exercise your sacred right as an American. Participate in shaping history itself by going to the polls and casting your vote. But then, more than that, go out of here as missionaries, remembering what I said about that age group, and buttonhole your friends and tell them, if they are between 18 and 24, to get to the polls and vote.

But, you know, I've seen your counterparts, members of your generation all across this country. I've been on campuses, been in high schools, seen them there in the military and all. And I can't help but think that back when we went into World War II, General George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, was asked if the United States had a secret weapon and, if so, what it might be? And General Marshall answered very crisply. He said, "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." From what I've seen—going around the country—of this generation, if George Marshall were here, he'd say you are the best blankety-blank kids in the world. He didn't really say "blankety-blank," but President's can't talk like generals. [*Laughter*]

Well, it's time to go now. But before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed to us when it was our turn. And not only my generation but all those in here between my generation and yours, I think, feel the same way. There've been times—in fact just a few years ago—when it's looked like we have failed someplace along the line and things have slipped. But we've always gotten it back on track, as we have it now, and it will be there when it's your turn to take over. When we look at you, when we see your openness and your enthusiasm for America, for life itself, it gives us heart. So, when you go to the polls, win one for Steve Symms, win one for your future and America's future—and I just can't resist—I don't care if you win one for the Gipper!

Thank you all very much. Thank you, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:09 p.m. at the Exposition Center on the College of Southern Idaho campus. He was introduced by Senator Symms. Following his remarks, the President met at the Harrett Museum with major donors to the Idaho State Republican Party. He then traveled to Los Angeles, CA.

Proclamation 5562—Crack/Cocaine Awareness Month, 1986

October 31, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Cocaine poses a serious threat to our Nation. Long masquerading as glamorous and relatively harmless, cocaine has revealed its own deadly truth—cocaine is a killer. It can cause seizures, heart attacks, and strokes. It is indifferent in its destruction, striking regular users and initiates alike. The tragic deaths this past summer of two promising young athletes force us to recognize the terrible price this deadly drug exacts.

The tragedy of ruined lives and lost opportunities for personal growth and productivity cannot be adequately measured in dollars. It is too heavy a price for our citizens and for our Nation. As the consequences of cocaine use have been revealed, public awareness of the cocaine problem has increased. Yet many individuals continue to use cocaine, whether out of ignorance or unwillingness to believe its high risk. More than 22 million Americans have tried the drug at some time, and 5.8 million are current users.

Despite the best efforts by law enforcement officials, cocaine continues to come into our country at alarming levels, supplied by ruthless criminals who draw their power from public acquiescence. Bigger supplies and lower prices have put cocaine in the hands of people who were never before tempted to use it.

Today an even more devastating form of cocaine—"crack"—has appeared. Crack is smoked, producing immediate effects in the user. It is relatively inexpensive, but is so powerfully addictive that the user, even a first-time user, feels an overwhelming compulsion for more. Crack is used by people of all ages. Tragically, it is sold to and used by even 11- and 12-year-olds. To mothers and fathers, boys and girls at this age are children. To a cocaine dealer, they are just another market.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–481, has designated October 1986 as "Crack/Cocaine Awareness Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of October 1986 as Crack/Cocaine Awareness Month. I call on each American to seek every opportunity to educate yourself and others about cocaine and to be unyielding in your intolerance of cocaine users and inflexible in your commitment to a drug-free America.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:05 p.m., October 31, 1986*]

Proclamation 5563—National Child Identification and Safety Information Day, 1986

October 31, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The American people are becoming increasingly aware of the incidence of abduction and exploitation of the children of the United States. In order to combat this threat, many private organizations and their dedicated volunteers have established programs to teach safety measures to children.

All across our country, in towns, cities, and rural areas alike, corporations, civic associations, church groups, and individual citizens are working together to strengthen the American family. Too often, we neglect to warn and protect these families from the most devastating blow they can suffer, the discovery that a child is missing. Many communities have neighborhood watch programs to help guard their possessions from theft. Should we do anything less for our children? Protecting the lives of these innocents is a community-wide responsibility. As part of this effort, many parents have established fingerprint and other identification records that will aid in locating their children should the unthinkable ever happen.

To focus national attention on this problem during Halloween, when parents are especially aware of possible threats to the safety of their children, the Congress, by Public Law 99–520, has designated October 31, 1986, as "National Child Identification and Safety Information Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim October 31, 1986, as National Child Identification and Safety Information Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate and safe ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:06 p.m., October 31, 1986*]

Radio Address to the Nation on Soviet-United States Relations

November 1, 1986

My fellow Americans:

I'd like to talk with you for a few minutes about a cause that I know is as dear to you as it is to me—the cause of peace. America's at peace today, and for any President that's cause for real satisfaction. Still, a President's job is more than that—it's to make the peace we enjoy today even more secure.

Since my meeting just 3 weeks ago with General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, the capital city of that island nation in the North Atlantic, I believe that prospects for strengthening peace between our country and the Soviet Union have become better than at any time in the last 40 years. Today I want to tell you how we're building on what we accomplished there and what it will take to make the most of the opportunities that opened up in these discussions. We're pursuing agreements on some of the most vital issues of our time, but success will depend—as it should—on your support and on that of the Congress.

In Iceland, Mr. Gorbachev and I made major gains in addressing the many key issues in U.S.-Soviet relations. For the first time, we came close to an historic agreement on dramatic reductions in strategic nuclear weapons. For the first time, the Soviets talked seriously about removing all intermediate-range missiles from Europe and doing it in a way that would not threaten our Asian allies. And they accepted the principle that human rights issues must be a permanent part of our dialog. It's no wonder that some have said that we made more progress in those 2 days than negotiators for our countries have made in the past 2 years toward true arms reductions. It's no longer a matter of if we reach agreement; it's now a matter of when.

One of the keys to our success in Iceland was our Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI—our program to find a way to defend against ballistic missiles. SDI helped to bring the Soviets to the bargaining table, and it will keep them there. SDI will help assure compliance and implementation with eventual agreements, and it will provide a vital insurance policy for peace in a world without ballistic missiles. As I've said many times in the past week, no responsible President should rely solely on a piece of paper for our country's safety. We know the record on Soviet treaty violations. We can either have American technology as insurance for keeping us safe, or we can rely on Soviet promises alone. Our technology and their promises each have their own track record. And I'll take our technology any day.

Since Reykjavik, our negotiators at Geneva have made clear that, as far as America is concerned, everything that we proposed in Iceland is still on the table. We're ready to move forward, for example, on achieving a 50-percent reduction of both U.S. and Soviet strategic forces in the next 5 years, on eliminating intermediate-range missiles in Europe, and on scrapping all ballistic missiles on both sides in the next decade. To continue our dialog at the highest level, I've asked Secretary of State Shultz to meet next week in Vienna, on November 5th and 6th, with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze to discuss these and other issues on our agenda. A spokesman for the Soviet Government said last week that the meeting between Secretary Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze was an opportunity for continuing the Reykjavik talks. Well, we agree. Every time our countries meet we have that opportunity. We will use this meeting to solidify and advance the progress we made in Reykjavik.

But as we build on Iceland—whether in Vienna or Geneva or Washington, where our two countries held talks on civil space cooperation this week—let's not forget why relations with the Soviets have come so far, so fast. A great deal of the credit for this progress belongs to you, the American people. You've supported our program to build America's strength. Today our men and women in uniform have the best equipment and training available. And I might add that our men and women in uniform are the best available, too. And I know you join in my pride in them. America also firmly supports the forces of freedom around the world, and we go to every negotiating table in a position of strength. You know, as I look back on the last few weeks of remarkable progress, I can't help remembering something Winston Churchill once said. "There is nothing," he said, "for which the Soviets have less respect than weakness, particularly military weakness, and nothing they admire so much as strength." Churchill's wisdom points to a simple truth: that peace is strong today because America is strong.

In the last few months, some in Congress tried to ignore that truth. They tried to cut vital defense programs, including SDI, even as I was preparing to go to Iceland. I hope you'll let your elected representatives know that that's not what you want, that you want to continue to build a strong America so that, together, we can continue to build a more peaceful, stable world.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, CA.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Fundraiser for Representative Ed Zschau in Anaheim, California

November 1, 1986

Thank you, Ed, and a special thanks to the Cal State-Long Beach Marching Band. You know, these last few days—campaigning across our country—have been a thrill. There's a rising tide of enthusiasm in this land, a groundswell of support for the ideals that we hold dear and the vision we have for America. And among no group is our support stronger or more enthusiastic than among our young people. They know that fulfilling their hopes and aspirations depends on a strong, growing, and opportunity-filled society.

Here in California, we're lucky to have a standard-bearer who personifies enterprise and creativity, a candidate who young people can identify with and who can lead this party and our country into the 21st century. You've guessed already I'm talking about Ed Zschau, and I hope you will do everything you can to make him California's next United States Senator. I remember coming to Anaheim 20 years ago in my first campaign for Governor. Orange County was essential to success. And everything we've accomplished since then in Sacramento and, yes, in Washington began with that margin of victory provided here in Orange County. I delight in telling some people, who don't understand, outside of the State of California, that Orange County is where the good Republicans go before they die. [*Laughter*] Today you are no less vital to securing the gains that we've made and keeping our country moving forward. Your support is indispensable again, so let me ask you this one last time. Come election day, let's get out the vote and see to it that our team wins the day.

What we've got in California's Senate race is a face-off between an unrepentant advocate of the failed policies of the past versus a champion of the opportunity society of the future. Ed's opponent [Alan Cranston] was not just a member, he was a leader of the tax-and-tax and spend-and-spend crowd that nearly wrecked our economy during the last decade. His policies gave us double-digit inflation, 21-percent interest rates, economic stagnation, ever-increasing taxes, and unprecedented pessimism. Of course, he painted a different picture when he would come home.

It reminds me—as everything reminds me these days—of a story. [*Laughter*] This is about a young fellow that liked animals, and he wanted a job at the zoo. So he went and applied, and they accepted him. But they said there's one thing first before you actually get into your job. Our gorilla died, and we want you to put on the gorilla suit that we have and be in the cage and entertain the children, do tricks and things for them. And he was a little upset, but they said, no, no, when that's over, you've got the regular job taking care of the animals. So, into the cage he went in the gorilla suit, and he was doing all sorts of things and got to be a little carried away with what he was doing and the delight that he was giving, particularly to the children. And he was swinging on a swing and swung so high that he went clear over the fence and landed in the lion's cage. And the lion came roaring at him, and he stood up and all of a sudden, he was himself in that gorilla suit. And he yelled, "Please, help! Somebody get me out of here!" And the lion jumped on him and got him down and said, "Shut up, or you'll get us both fired." [*Laughter*]

Well, I think it's time that somebody got fired, and I think our country has had enough of what Ed's liberal opponent thinks is best for America. In these last few years, we've reignited our citizens' faith in themselves and their country and put our economy back on track. Inflation has been cut to 1.8 percent. The interest rates have been cut by nearly two-thirds. We've enjoyed almost 4 years of economic growth during which time over 11½ million new jobs have been created. And that's more than those that were created in Japan and all of Europe combined in a 10-year period. Now, this is what I call a Republican jobs program. The gains we've made did not happen by accident, and they should not be taken for granted. If the other party regains control of the Senate, they could well drag us right back onto the same pit we left behind. We could not have done any of the things that we've accomplished if we had not had that one House of the Legislature.

You can bet that, given the chance, Ed's opponent will undermine the spirit of the historic tax reform legislation just signed into law and risk throwing our country back into recession by increasing your taxes. He looks at your take-home pay as his personal treasury. [*Laughter*] And it's about time that we replace that fellow with someone more concerned about protecting the family budget than fattening the Federal budget. Ed and I know, and I think you agree, we don't have a deficit because you aren't taxed enough. We have a deficit because government spends too much. I know that Ed is committed to a vibrant, expanding economy, low taxes, and high growth. He puts his faith in enterprise, technology, and hard work. His opponent puts his faith in regulation, controls, and the Federal bureaucracy. It's about time we put an individual in this Senate seat who reflects the spirit of California, instead of the dying vestiges of collectivism. That's exactly what the voters of this great State will be doing on Tuesday, when we elect Ed Zschau to the United States Senate.

The contrast in the economic philosophies of the two candidates is no less stark than the difference in their approaches to the safety of our people and the security of our country. Ed believes in tough law enforcement and, when appropriate, yes, the death penalty. Ed's opponent, on the other hand, voted against using the death penalty on terrorists who bomb buildings or hijackers who murder their victims. And he voted against using the death penalty for drug-related murders. In fact, he has voted against the death penalty, or missed the vote, every time it's come up. The American people rely on those in government to protect them and see to the security of the Nation. Ed's opponent has done neither. Ed's opponent was an architect of America's military decline during the last decade and has fought us every step of the way in our efforts to rebuild our defenses. I can't think of a single member of the Senate who has a record as antimilitary, antipreparedness, antisecurity as Ed's opponent. He would leave the frontiers of freedom unguarded and shortchange our military personnel, forcing them to rely on outdated weapons and bargain basement equipment. Well, as President, I have to tell you, there's nothing that has given me so much pride as those 2 million young men and women who are in the uniform of our military today. Now, God forbid, they will ever have to put their lives on the line, but if they do, they deserve the best weapons and equipment that money can buy. And together, we're going to see that they get them.

Ed knows the way to protect the peace is to maintain a strong national defense. Incidentally, I see all the talk about whether we're wasting our money in the military, and they use it as an excuse on the other side of the aisle to keep cutting back on our defense budget. I think it's kind of interesting that just the other day our 15th carrier, the *Teddy Roosevelt*—and the largest and the best—was commissioned and put into service 16 months and $80 million ahead of schedule and under budget. So, I don't think they're really throwing things away. But we must always be ready to negotiate, and let's make certain we do it, that we negotiate from a position of strength. Rebuilding our strategic muscle, for example, is what now enables us to negotiate with the Soviet Union. When we came into office in 1981, on any given day, 50 percent of our military aircraft couldn't take off for lack of spare parts. Fifty percent of our naval vessels couldn't leave port for lack of spare parts or lack of crew. Well, now things are a little different.

In Iceland, serious discussions at the highest level were taking place about a dramatic reduction of nuclear missiles. Now, that's progress in anybody's book. Arms talks will continue, but I promise we will not bargain away our insurance policy of a safer tomorrow, our research into a strategic defense against ballistic missiles. Now, such a defensive shield, in the end, will make a ballistic missile reduction more likely, because it will make those deadly weapons less effective. It will also protect against cheating. And when it comes to a choice between trusting the Soviets and technology, I'll put my money on American technology any time.

We've come a long way from the days of weakness, vacillation, and timidity. The Western alliance is strong and confident. The tide of history is now floating on the side of the free. One thing I'm especially proud of: During these last 6 years, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to the Communists, and one small country, Grenada, has been restored to the family of free nations. Ed's opponent is a longtime leader in the Blame America First crowd. He didn't support the rescue of our students or the liberation of Grenada. He always seems to be skeptical, if not outright opposed, nearly every time strong action is required to ensure our national security. And worse, he plays fast and loose with the lives of those who protect us. For example, when it was proposed in Congress to make it a felony to disclose the identities of American undercover intelligence operatives in foreign countries, Ed's opponent opposed that—just as he opposed vital weapons systems and the modernization of our military forces.

You know, I can sum it up for you: Alan Cranston has voted against me more times than Ted Kennedy. [*Laughter*] But Ted and I do agree about one thing, and that's the importance of my judicial nominations. And he says if the Democrats take over the Senate, he'll take control of the Judiciary Committee and block our judicial appointments. That's one more reason why we need Ed Zschau. And by the way, I reflected as I filled out my California absentee ballot that we also have a chance to improve the judicial system here in California, and Ted Kennedy can't do a darn thing about it. Now, that's what I call a good system. [*Laughter*]

Now that you know where I stand, Ed Zschau stands, George Deukmejian stands on the judges, isn't it about time Ed's opponent had to take a stand? As we approach Tuesday's election, I hope you'll spread the word that this contest in California is pivotal. Today the Republican Party stands united and ready for action. Reflecting that unity, I notice we've got stalwarts here today representing the width and the breadth of our party who actively support Ed.

We're all here today for Ed, and his election is critical, but we also need to ensure that George Deukmejian is reelected Governor. His record is outstanding, and his leadership for California is respected across the country. And Duke will be even more effective if we give him a Republican majority in the State legislature. I never had that but 1 year out of the 8. And, you know, just as we need to send Ed to work with Pete Wilson in the Senate, we also need to elect Bob Henley and Elton Gallegly to join Bob Dornan and the rest of our tremendous California Republican delegation in Congress. Some of those Congressmen are here on this dais.

And we are all here because we understand how important this race is. We're all here because of that. And on Tuesday, Californians will determine not only who will represent them in the Senate but which party controls the Senate. Incidentally, the rest of our delegation of Congressmen who aren't here—believe me, they must be sent back there too so that we can strengthen that delegation. If Ed Zschau wins, the GOP will keep control of the Senate. And the choice is moving forward, building on what we've accomplished, versus 2 years of stalemate. I can just tell you, I didn't run for President to be a 6-year President. We've got a great candidate in Ed Zschau. He'll make a great Senator. But you and I have to make sure that we get out that vote. I don't like those stories that it may be the lowest turnout or something. Let's make sure that we get everyone out.

You know, for the young people who may be here in the office—audience, not office. You can see how long I've been in the Oval Office. [*Laughter*] They don't let me out enough. But for the young people here, you might be interested to know that the age group of 18 to 24 has the highest percentage of people supporting our policies. But there is one problem that I have to mention. That particular age segment also has the lowest percentage turning out to vote. So, all of the young people here in the room, you heed our request that you vote, but, also, buttonhole your companions in your age group out there and tell them to get to the polls, too. And one day we'll turn over to you a country that's as free and offers as much opportunity as our parents and grandparents turned over to us. That's our goal.

Once again, it's great to be here. And thank you all, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 10:44 a.m. in the California Pavilion Room at the Anaheim Hilton Hotel. He was introduced by Representative Zschau. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a reception at the hotel for major donors to the California State Republican Party. He then traveled to his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA, for the weekend. On November 3, the President traveled to Las Vegas, NV.

Memorandum of Disapproval of the Appliance Energy Conservation Bill

November 1, 1986

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5465, the "National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1986."

This legislation would have established specific, minimum energy efficiency standards for home appliances without regard to technological feasibility or the need for economic justification. The bill intrudes unduly on the free market, limits the freedom of choice available to consumers who would be denied the opportunity to purchase lower-cost appliances, and constitutes a substantial intrusion into traditional State responsibilities and prerogatives. It also mandates a complicated series of 19 rule-makings over the next 20 years for 52 subcategories of appliances, virtually assuring extensive litigation, increasing Federal regulation many years into the future.

Moreover, although I share the interest in the need for conserving energy resources that led the Congress to pass this bill, H.R. 5465 fails to advance this goal in a manner that takes account of the tremendous cost to consumers, who would have to spend an estimated extra $1.4 billion per year on appliance purchases. Higher prices would force many to buy more expensive appliances than they would prefer, and make some delay or forgo some appliance purchases altogether. By eliminating the lower-priced models, the bill would hit low-income consumers particularly hard. It could also discourage and slow the introduction of useful product innovations.

Disapproval of this bill does not mean, however, that the energy efficiency of appliances will be wholly without Federal regulation. Under current law, the Department of Energy is required to conduct a rulemaking which may lead to the imposition of Federal standards, and any such standards would preempt existing State law.

Thus, the choice is between Federal regulation of appliance standards under this bill and regulation under current law, which requires the Department of Energy to take account of technological feasibility and economic factors. Under these circumstances, I think current law is preferable.

In addition, I note that the Congress included in H.R. 5465 amendments requiring the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue a declaratory order in a pending proceeding and setting a deadline for the Commission to resolve a pending rate case. I am in agreement with what the Congress sought to achieve in requiring the Commission to issue a declaratory order and am asking the Secretary of Energy to take appropriate action before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission so that this matter will be promptly and favorably resolved. I also agree with the Congress that the rate case matter should be resolved swiftly and urge the Commission to exert its best efforts to meet the deadline the Congress has sought to impose.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 1, 1986.

Statement on Signing the Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments of 1986

November 1, 1986

I have signed H.R. 4154, the Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments of 1986. This legislation ends mandatory retirement solely on the basis of age for most American workers and eliminates the upper age limit of 70 on all of the other protections of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act.

Discrimination against older workers is a matter of great concern to this nation because of the need to sustain and enhance our productive capacity and attain the goal of fairness in employment opportunity for all American workers. In enacting the Age Discrimination in Employment Act in 1967, the Congress took the first giant step toward achieving this goal. With the signing of this legislation, we take another important step by ensuring that the many individuals 70 years of age and older, who have valuable contributions to make, will now have the opportunity to do so.

Note: H.R. 4154, approved October 31, was assigned Public Law No. 99–592.

Statement on the Release of David Jacobsen in Beirut, Lebanon
November 2, 1986

I am pleased to announce that one of the Americans held hostage in Beirut has been released. David Jacobsen was released early this morning by his captors in Beirut. His family has been notified and will be joining him soon. I do want to express my personal appreciation to the various parties and intermediaries who have been helpful in arranging this release. We have been working through a number of sensitive channels for a long time. Unfortunately, we cannot divulge any of the details of the release, because the lives of other Americans and other Western hostages are still at risk.

Again I call on the captors of all hostages in Lebanon to release their innocent victims. No political goals are or will be achieved by resorting to extortion and terrorism. We hold the captors of the remaining American hostages in Lebanon responsible for the safety of those Americans. My thoughts and prayers go out to the families of those American hostages as we continue to work for their safe return.

Note: Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President, read the statement to reporters at 10:32 a.m. in the Vista Mar Monte Room at the Sheraton Hotel in Santa Barbara, CA. Mr. Jacobsen, who was abducted on May 29, 1985, had been a hospital administrator in Beirut.

Address to the Nation on the Congressional and Gubernatorial Elections
November 2, 1986

Since I have been President, I have spoken with you often from this office—on economic recovery, freedom, world peace, and many other subjects. Tonight I want to talk about one of the most important decisions you will ever make about your future and America's future. Tuesday you will exercise the greatest privilege you have as an American: your right to vote. I would like to take a few quiet moments to try to put it all in perspective, to reflect on what is at stake

My message is one of hope and promise, but also one of choice and direction. Remember 6 years ago? We were told we had to learn to live with 12-percent inflation, 21-percent interest rates, and second-rate status in world respect. But together we proved our critics wrong. With your help and your vote, look how far we have come since 1980. Inflation is now less than 2 percent, interest rates have been cut by almost two-thirds. Together we have created nearly 11.7 million jobs and restored America's respect in the world. All of this happened because you refused to give up your dreams. In 1980 you voted for a new team of Republican leaders who shared your vision of a brighter future. And now we need your help again, because there is a challenge to all we have done and all we hope to do. The changes of the past 6 years were not an accident; we are bringing America back.

But now Democratic leaders who were in charge in 1980 want to be put back in charge again. And let me take a second here to point out I am talking about Democratic leaders. I know many of you are Democrats or maybe Independents. Well, I was a Democrat, but like millions of others I became dismayed with the liberal leadership that was completely out of step with the hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the Democratic Party. I am talking about the same Democratic leaders who in 1980 had weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced plans to do so again, oppose our efforts to develop a system to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles.

We can protect the peace and reduce nuclear weapons if we stop those who would gut our defense and scrap our program of strategic defense that brought Mr. Gorbachev to the negotiating table. We must not be content to live in a world where our safety depends solely on the power to annihilate mankind. We can complete the economic recovery if we prevent the Democrats from raising your taxes and from rekindling inflation. That's the choice you will make on Tuesday. Will you choose to expand our economic recovery or to return to the stagnation of the seventies? Will you choose Republican leaders who protect the family budget or Democratic leaders who fatten the Federal budget? Will you choose to escape the prison of nuclear terror or to remain in a world where the only way to keep the peace is more and more nuclear weapons? And finally, will you choose Republican candidates who will build on all we have done or Democratic candidates who would return us to the failed policies of the past?

Let's not go back. Our choice must be to keep our nation strong, free, and full of hope. America is a great and generous nation. We are the beacon of liberty and freedom to all the world. Together you and I, with the help of the Republican team, can finish the job. We can realize the dreams our critics said were not possible. We proved them wrong in 1980, and I believe we can do so again. But I need your help. Please, vote. And, please, vote Republican, for you, your family, and for a better future. Together we can build on America's promise.

Note: The President's address was recorded on October 27 in the Oval Office at the White House and was broadcast at 10:55 p.m. on November 2 on nationwide radio and television.

Remarks at a Senate Campaign Rally for James Santini in Las Vegas, Nevada

November 3, 1986

The President. Thank all of you. And I thank Jim Santini for that most gracious and heartwarming introduction. Senators Laxalt, Hecht, Hatch, Lieutenant Governor Bob Cashell, our GOP chairman, and Congresswoman Vucanovich—I want you to know that the fellow you see standing before you considers himself one lucky man. It's not everyone who can come to Nevada twice in one week.

And since I used to be a drum major myself in the Dixon, Illinois, YMCA Band, I'd like to thank some of the people who've been making beautiful music: the Love All People singing group and the Chapperal High School Band. I can't help but see the young people here in the audience, as I did in Reno on Thursday. I have a special message to all of you from my roommate. [*Laughter*] She says when it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future and your country—just say no. I've even seen I've got some fraternity brothers in the crowd.

But I've come here on this day before election day to talk with the people of Nevada about the importance of the vote that you'll be casting. You know, back when I was working in the State capital across the line there, I got to know your then-Governor very well. You know his name—Paul Laxalt. He introduced me to the Nevada character: rugged, hard-working, patriotic—a lot less interested in being told what to do by big government than in having the freedom to show what you can do on your own. For 12 years now, Paul Laxalt has been true to the character of you the people of Nevada in the United States Senate. And now Paul and I are convinced that the man to continue that conservative, patriotic tradition in the United States Senate, the man who, like you and Paul and me, so deeply believes in low taxes, limited government, and peace through strength—that man is Jim Santini. You and I both want Jim Santini in the Senate. But more than that, we need him there. And on this last day before you go to the polls, I'd like to take a moment to tell you why.

To begin with, the progress that he mentioned himself that has been made in reviving the American economy: Inflation is down. Interest rates are down. Jobs and employment are up to the highest levels in American history. And you know, all of this economic plan that we put into operation back in 1981—it was roundly criticized and a lot of people making fun and being angry about it at the same time. I knew, however, that it must be working when they stopped calling it Reaganomics. [*Laughter*] And this year's sweeping reform of the tax code means that more than 80 percent of Americans will have a top tax rate of 15 percent or less. Now, this should broaden our expansion still further. But wouldn't you know it, even before this fair share tax plan reached my desk, the Democratic leadership—and I emphasize *leadership*—in Congress was saying that they wanted to break faith with the American people and turn tax reform into a tax increase. You know, the truth is those folks never met a tax they didn't like. When it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they've got your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. The American people know the truth: We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because government is spending too much. Isn't it about time that the Congress started protecting the family budget instead of fattening the Federal budget? [*Applause*]

The contrast between us and the leaders of the other party is just as apparent when it comes to judicial appointments, and that's where Jim can make all the difference. Without him and that Republican majority in the Senate—slim though it may be—we'll find liberals like a certain fellow from Massachusetts deciding who our judges are. And I bet you'll agree that you'd rather have a Judiciary Committee headed by Strom Thurmond than one run by Teddy Kennedy any day. [*Applause*]

Going around the country—right about here in my remarks I've taken to telling a little story that I think is appropriate to the occasion, and the press that accompanies us—they've heard it a number of times, of course. But they still don't understand it, so I'm going to tell it again just for them. It has to do with a Democratic fundraiser at a downtown hotel. And when they came out of the hotel, there was a kid with some puppies. And he was holding them up, and he was offering them, "Puppies for sale. Democrat puppies for sale." Two weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same place. And as they were coming out, there was the kid with the puppies, and he was saying, "Republican puppies for sale. Republican puppies." And a newspaperman who'd been there 2 weeks before said, "Hey, kid, wait a minute. You were here selling these puppies as Democrat puppies a couple of weeks ago. Now here you are, you're selling them as Republican puppies. How come?" And the kid says, "Now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

But, ladies and gentlemen, now we've come to an issue that transcends in importance even all the other crucial matters that I've mentioned: My most solemn duty as President is the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. Here, too, because of the support of men like Jim Santini, we have been able to restore America's strength. There's nothing I am prouder of than the 2 million young men and women who make up the Armed Forces of the United States. And when some of those people loudly are proclaiming that we must eliminate the spending for defense, well, let me tell you: If we must ever ask those young people to put their lives on the line for the United States of America, then they deserve to have the finest weapons and equipment that we can produce. And with Jim's help, we're going to do just that. You know, because of our young men and women in uniform, things have kind of changed around the world. You know, America used to wear a "Kick Me" sign around its neck. We threw that sign away. Now it reads, "Don't Tread on

Me." Today every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he'll have to pay a price. And one other thing I am especially proud of: After 6 years of this administration, not 1 square inch of territory in the world has been lost to communism, and one small country, Grenada, has been set free.

And there's another special issue. We remain committed to our decision to move ahead with our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, the SDI. Today we are dealing with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, and it was SDI that brought the Soviet Union to the bargaining table. And let me pledge to you: Our goal is to keep America strong, to save the world from mutual nuclear terror, to make ballistic missiles obsolete and, ultimately, to eliminate them from the face of the Earth.

But let me tell you: We never could have come this far without the support of people like Jim Santini. I remember back in 1981 when we needed all the help we could get to cut your taxes and get this economic expansion rolling. Jim was a Democrat back then, but despite threats from the liberal Democratic Party leadership, Jim Santini—then a Democratic Congressman—promised me his support. And Jim is as good as his word. He came through with the votes, just as over and over again he has come through for the great State of Nevada.

Now it's time we got the facts out about Jim's opponent [Harry Reid]. And in all this talk about negative positions in a campaign, there is a difference when you bring to the fore the record of the two and what philosophy guides the two rival candidates. And that is not negative because that's upon what you have to base your decision. And I think it is time that we got out the facts about his opponent. I don't think the fiercely independent people of Nevada want as their Senator a tax-and-spend liberal, who is against a balanced budget amendment. And I don't want anyone to think I'm taking this personally, but to sum up: I think the difference between the two men—Jim's opponent voted against me and the things that I was proposing more often than Teddy Kennedy, and that's saying something.

Now, I know I couldn't address a crowd like this without there being many Democrats present—hard-working, patriotic people whose support I've relied on during these past 6 years. Having a House of Representatives heavily weighted to the Democratic side, we could not have achieved the things we've talked about here if there had not been some Democrats like Jim Santini who were willing to support a Republican President and Senate in helping to bring these things about. Now, the simple truth is those Democrats who are here are probably here because, like millions I've met across the country, they have found they can no longer follow the leadership of the Republican [Democratic] Party, which has taken them down a course that leads to disaster. Now, as you were told, I used to be a Democrat myself, and I must tell you from my heart that Jim Santini represents your views far better than liberals who run the Democratic Party in Washington—and, yes, right here in Nevada. So, I ask all Nevada Democrats whether—just maybe—they ought to join the Republican Party as Jim and I did. We know that it isn't easy to do. But as Winston Churchill said, as a Member of the British Parliament, when he changed parties and was criticized harshly for doing so—and he simply said, "Some men change principle for party, and others change party for principle." Even if some of you who are Democrats here and who can't quite bring yourself to changing parties—it took a while for both of us to do that—you still can make the difference by voting for Jim Santini.

Ladies and gentlemen, the eyes of America are upon you and your great State. Will you choose Democratic leaders, who in 1980 weakened our nation and nearly brought our economy to its knees, who raised your taxes and have announced their plans to do so again, who oppose our efforts to pursue a defense to protect us from attack by nuclear ballistic missiles? Or will you choose to give Jim and me and these others up here a chance to finish the job we started in 1981? [*Applause*] Jim's race and keeping control of the Senate are critical, but there are other very important races here. I hope you'll vote for Patty Cafferata for Governor and her running mate, Joe Brown, for Lieutenant Governor. She'll do a fine job, and that's an ex-Governor saying that. And let's send Barbara Vucanovich a real teammate by electing Bob Ryan. He deserves your support. He'll be a Congressman who will help me instead of opposing me like the incumbent does.

So, just to be sure where you stand, I thought I'd conduct an informal poll. Now, speak up loudly so everyone can hear. Do you want to go back to the days of big spending, high taxes, and runaway inflation?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want Ted Kennedy controlling the confirmation of Federal court judges?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Do you want to return to policies that gave us a weak and vacillating America?

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. That's nice to hear. [*Laughter*] Now, would you rather have low taxes, low inflation, and low interest rates?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Would you rather have an America that is strong and proud and free?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Do you want Jim Santini as your Senator from the great State of Nevada?

Audience. Yes!

The President. Well, thank you. You just made my day, and you didn't hurt Jim Santini's feelings at all.

But you know, my name will never appear on a ballot again. But if you'd like to vote for me one more time, you can do so by voting for Jim Santini.

Audience. Four more years! Four more years! Four more years!

The President. No, no. The Constitution says no. Of course, if you're saying I can live 4 more years, that's all right. [*Laughter*] But since the Constitution intervenes, I'll tell you what I will settle for: 2 more years of a Republican Senate. Important as this election will be to me, it'll be even more important to you, especially to you young people, for it'll shape our nation's future. Every poll shows that the age group 18 to 24 has the highest percentage who are supportive of the things that we're trying to do in Washington. But every poll also shows just as clearly that in this same age group, 18 to 24, you have the lowest voter turnout. So, to you young people: Exercise your sacred right as an American. Participate in shaping history itself by going to the polls and casting your vote. And when you leave here, buttonhole your companions in your same age group and tell them to get to the polls tomorrow and vote.

You know, back at the beginning of World War II, someone asked General George C. Marshall, who was the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, whether we had a secret weapon as we went into that war and, if so, what was the weapon? And General Marshall said, "Yes, we have a secret weapon. It's just the best blankety-blank kids in the world." I've seen your generation across this country in meetings like this, on campuses, in high schools, those young people in the military. And if George Marshall were here today, he'd say you are the best blankety-blank kids in the world. Now, he didn't use the word blankety-blank. I did, because Presidents aren't allowed to talk like generals talk. [*Laughter*] But before leaving, I'd just like to say that people my age deeply believe that it's our duty to turn over to you young Americans the same freedom and opportunity that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. And generations here between mine and yours—and there are some—all of us have that same goal. What frightens us is that we look back and see that over the years—and, yes, just a few years ago—we've gone through phases in which we have let the greatness of this nation slip. And we have all renewed our pledge that, yes, we're going to turn over to you, when it is your turn to take this country and run it, that same great nation of opportunity and freedom that we were handed when we were young.

So, when you go to the polls, win one for Jim Santini, win one for the future and for America's future, and, yes, win one for the Gipper, if I might add.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. at Scenic Airlines Hangar South. He was introduced by Mr. Santini. He then traveled to Costa Mesa, CA.

Proclamation 5564—United States Relations With the Northern Mariana Islands, Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands

November 3, 1986

Placing Into Full Force and Effect the Covenant With the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Compacts of Free Association With the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since July 18, 1947, the United States has administered the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands ("Trust Territory"), which includes the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau.

On February 15, 1975, after extensive status negotiations, the United States and the Marianas Political Status Commission concluded a Covenant to establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States ("Covenant"). Sections 101, 1002, and 1003(c) of the Covenant provide that the Northern Mariana Islands will become a self-governing Commonwealth in political union with and under the sovereignty of the United States. This Covenant was approved by the Congress by Public Law 94–241 of March 24, 1976, 90 Stat. 263. Although many sections of the Covenant became effective in 1976 and 1978, certain sections have not previously entered into force.

On October 1, 1982, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia concluded a Compact of Free Association, establishing a relationship of Free Association between the two Governments. On June 25, 1983, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Marshall Islands concluded a Compact of Free Association, establishing a relationship of Free Association between the two Governments. Pursuant to sections 111 and 121 of the Compacts, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands become self-governing and have the right to conduct foreign affairs in their own name and right upon the effective date of their respective Compacts. Each Compact comes into effect upon (1) mutual agreement between the Government of the United States, acting in fulfillment of its responsibilities as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the other Government; (2) the approval of the Compact by the two Governments, in accordance with their constitutional processes; and (3) the conduct of a plebiscite in that jurisdiction. In the Federated States of Micronesia, the Compact has been approved by the Government in accordance with its constitutional processes, and in a United Nations-observed plebiscite on June 21, 1983, a sovereign act of self-determination. In the Marshall Islands, the Compact has been approved by the Government in accordance with its constitutional processes, and in a United Nations-observed plebiscite on September 7, 1983, a sovereign act of self-determination. In the United States the Compacts have been approved by Public Law 99–239 of January 14, 1986, 99 Stat. 1770.

On January 10, 1986, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of Palau concluded a Compact of Free Association, establishing a similar relationship of Free Association between the two Governments. On October 16, 1986, the Congress of the United States approved the Compact of Free Association with the Republic of Palau. In the Republic of Palau, the Compact approval process has not yet been completed. Until the future political status of Palau is resolved, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities in Palau as Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

On May 28, 1986, the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations concluded that the Government of the United States had satisfactorily discharged its obligations as the

Administering Authority under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and that the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands had freely exercised their right to self-determination, and considered that it was appropriate for that Agreement to be terminated. The Council asked the United States to consult with the governments concerned to agree on a date for entry into force of their respective new status agreements.

On October 15, 1986, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands agreed, pursuant to Section 411 of the Compact of Free Association, that as between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the effective date of the Compact shall be October 21, 1986.

On October 24, 1986, the Government of the United States and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia agreed, pursuant to Section 411 of the Compact of Free Association, that as between the United States and the Federated States of Micronesia, the effective date of the Compact shall be November 3, 1986.

On October 24, 1986, the United States advised the Secretary General of the United Nations that, as a consequence of consultations held between the United States Government and the Government of the Marshall Islands, agreement had been reached that the Compact of Free Association with the Marshall Islands entered fully into force on October 21, 1986. The United States further advised the Secretary General that, as a result of consultations with their governments, agreement had been reached that the Compact of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Covenant with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands would enter into force on November 3, 1986.

As of this day, November 3, 1986, the United States has fulfilled its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement with respect to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia, and they are self-governing and no longer subject to the Trusteeship. In taking these actions, the United States is implementing the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, by the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including Section 1002 of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and Sections 101 and 102 of the Joint Resolution to approve the "Compact of Free Association", and for other purposes, approved on January 14, 1986 (Public Law 99–239), do hereby find, declare, and proclaim as follows:

Section 1. I determine that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Pacific Islands is no longer in effect as of October 21, 1986, with respect to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Federated States of Micronesia, and as of November 3, 1986, with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands. This constitutes the determination referred to in section 1002 of the Covenant.

Sec. 2. (a) Sections 101, 104, 301, 302, 303, 506, 806, and 904 of the Covenant are effective as of 12:01 a.m., November 4, 1986, Northern Mariana Islands local time.

(b) The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in political union with and under the sovereignty of the United States of America is fully established on the date and at the time specified in Section 2(a) of this Proclamation.

(c) The domiciliaries of the Northern Mariana Islands are citizens of the United States to the extent provided for in Sections 301 through 303 of the Covenant on the date and at the time specified in this Proclamation.

(d) I welcome the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands into the American family and congratulate our new fellow citizens.

Sec. 3. (a) The Compact of Free Association with the Republic of the Marshall Islands is in full force and effect as of October 21, 1986, and the Compact of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia is in full force and effect as of

November 3, 1986.

(b) I am gratified that the people of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, after nearly forty years of Trusteeship, have freely chosen to establish a relationship of Free Association with the United States.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:17 a.m., November 6, 1986*]

Executive Order 12572—Relations With the Northern Mariana Islands

November 3, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered that, consistent with the Joint Resolution to approve the "Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America," approved March 24, 1976 (Public Law 94–241; 90 Stat. 263), the relations of the United States with the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands shall, in all matters not the program responsibility of another Federal department or agency, be under the general administrative supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 3, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:18 a.m., November 6, 1986*]

Statement on United States Relations With the Northern Mariana Islands, Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands

November 3, 1986

Today I am pleased to announce the beginning of new relationships between the United States and the island groups that have emerged from the Pacific Islands Trust Territory. One of these, the Northern Mariana Islands, is now a United States Commonwealth, and its people are now United States citizens. The other two, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, are sovereign, self-governing nations in free association with the United States. The fourth and remaining island group, Palau, has not yet finally approved its compact of free association. Until Palau's future political status is resolved, the United States will continue to discharge its responsibilities there as administering authority under the trusteeship agreement.

The United States liberated these islands during our westward drive across the Pacific toward the end of World War II and has administered them as a United Nations strategic trusteeship since 1947. In these last four decades, we have worked with the islanders to improve health, education, and social service facilities throughout the more than two thousand islands comprising the trust territory. Our most valuable contribution to the islands, a legacy in which we can take pride, are the democratic, representative governments created and now enjoyed by the peoples of the trust territory.

The United States is happy to commence these new relationships with the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. We deeply appreciate those who have worked so long and hard, in the negotiations and in the Congress, to fashion and enact the commonwealth covenant and the compacts of free association. We especially want to welcome the people of the Northern Mariana Islands into the American family as fellow citizens. We are honored by the choices of the peoples and leaders of the two new freely associated States to associate with us in close and long-lasting relationships, which reflect the good will and affection between our peoples. For these peoples, the long years of trusteeship are over and the dignity and opportunity for self-government are here. We in the United States pledge our friendship and support as the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia now walk the paths they themselves have chosen.

Remarks at a Republican Party Rally in Costa Mesa, California
November 3, 1986

The President. Thank you all. And thank you, Governor Deukmejian, for that very kind and generous introduction. Senator-to-be Ed Zschau, Senator Pete Wilson, the members of your State team '86 that were just announced to you by the Governor, your Congressman, Bob Badham, others here on the platform—Bob Dornan, Congressmen Moorhead, Dreier, Dannemeyer, and Clair Burgener; our State chairman, Congressman Lungren, and you ladies and gentlemen: It's great to be home in California. And isn't it a great time to be an American?

Well, you know—[*applause*]—please, please—you know, having been a drum major of the YMCA Boys Band in Dixon, Illinois, I can't stand here without thanking the Estancia High School Band and the Costa Mesa High School Band. They have played such fine music in this great and wonderful amphitheater. But—now, shhh—I'm going to talk about you. [*Laughter*] I can't help but see all of you young people here in the audience, and I have a special message for you from my roommate. My roommate said to tell you that when it comes to drugs, please, please—for your families, for your future, and your country—just say no. And now I have another message, and this one's from me. When it comes to George Deukmejian and Ed Zschau—for yourselves, your families, for your future and your country—just say yes.

Audience. Just say yes!

The President. You know, as I often say when we're taking off in Air Force One, it's great to get out of Washington and back to where the real people are. And the message I've been taking to the American people everywhere is plain and simple. I've reminded them that we turned the economy around: Inflation is down, interest rates are down, jobs and growth are up. And today we're enjoying one of the longest economic expansions in our history. Now, I have pledged that we will not be satisfied until this expansion reaches every sector of our economy and every home in America and until every American who wants a job has a job. But on this campaign trip I have also alerted the American people that there is a threat to all we've accomplished. A threat that comes from the Democratic leadership in Congress that would rather fatten the Federal budget than protect the family budget. Will they ever learn?

Audience. No!

The President. No. We don't have a deficit because we're taxed too little; we have a deficit because they're spending too much. And how they like to raise taxes. Those folks never met a tax they didn't like. And when it comes to spending your hard-earned money, they act like they have your credit card in their pocket. And believe me, they never leave home without it. You know, in illustrating the differences between the approach of the Democratic leadership and our approach, I've been fond of telling a little story almost everywhere we've gone. So, today I have a special message from my friends in the press who've traveled with us in the past few days and weeks. I've seen the umbrella they've opened at times, along the way, with the message: "No more puppy jokes." [*Laughter*] So, I promise no more puppy jokes.

Audience. We want the joke!

The President. But did you hear the story about the kid who was outside the Democratic fundraiser selling kittens? When the people came out from the fundraiser, he was holding up the kittens, and he was saying, "Buy a Democrat kitten." Well, a couple of weeks later the Republicans held a fundraiser in the same place. And when they came out, there was the same kid with the kittens. And he said, "Buy a Republican kitten." And one of the members of the press who'd seen him there 2 weeks before said, "Wait a minute, kid. You were selling these kittens the last time as Democrat kittens. How come they're Republican kittens now?" Kid says, "Because now they've got their eyes open." [*Laughter*]

You know, in illustrating the differences between the approach of the Democratic leadership and our approach—well, that, I figure, fits. Now, everywhere I've gone I've also spoken of my most solemn duty as President: the safety of the American people and the security of these United States. And I've also talked about how proud I am of the 2 million young men and women who are in the uniforms of the United States military today. Thanks to them every nickel-and-dime dictator around the world knows that if he tangles with the United States of America, he will have to pay a price.

Audience. U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

The President. Now, most important, I've talked about our Strategic Defense Initiative against ballistic missiles, SDI, and our goal to keep America strong, to save the world from mutual nuclear terror, and to eliminate nuclear ballistic missiles from the face of the Earth and ultimately all nuclear weapons, of every kind.

Now, everywhere I've gone I've tried to have a special word for Democrats and Independents. I wanted them to know that during these past 6 years as President, I've relied again and again upon their support and told them I'm grateful. With their huge majority in the House of Representatives, had there not been many of them willing to cross over and support us, we couldn't have done any of the things that we've done. You know, I used to be a Democrat myself.

Audience. No-o-o!

The President. Yes, wait a minute! And that's why I hope and believe there must be many here, as I've seen them across the country, patriotic Democrats who realize they could no longer follow the policies of the liberal leadership of their party; that it had become completely out of step with the hard-working and patriotic men and women who make up the mainstream of the Democratic Party. Now, I know how tough it can be to break with tradition, but remember what Winston Churchill said as a Member of the British Parliament. He changed parties, and he was harshly criticized for doing so. And then with one sentence he answered it all. He said, "Some men change principle for party, and others change party for principle." That was the message I took around the country, and it's the message I bring to you today. And come to think of it, when I consider the importance of sending George Deukmejian back to Sacramento and sending Ed Zschau to help us in Washington, I think of another great statement by Winston Churchill. "Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

So, ladies and gentlemen, this, then, has been our message: a strong economy, lower taxes, a strong America. But I hope you will forgive me if, toward the end of a long campaign, I take some quiet moments now to add some final thoughts about the meaning of what we saw and did. Of course, I welcomed the chance to talk about the issues, but I think you can see I've always thought there was only one real issue in this campaign: the future. That future that all of us want: a future of prosperity, of freedom for the individual, and above all, a future where America is safe and secure and advancing the cause of world freedom while helping humanity escape from the prison of nuclear terror.

I've seen that future during this campaign. I've seen it in those faces and faces along the highway our motorcade traveled from the airports. So many Americans interrupt their day to walk out and wave a hello. Children waving flags in front of their schools, office workers standing outside in their shirt sleeves, and laborers and mechanics in their work clothes as we pass their garages and warehouses. Housewives with little ones waving flags from the front yard. And that's why, wherever we've gone—as we flew away from Washington over the towns and neighborhoods and the baseball diamonds and football fields, shopping centers and school yards—I always told my countrymen how grateful I was for the gift of the real America, the gift of coming home again. And now that I'm back here in California, where my career in public office started, I want to say thanks to all of you, too, for that gift of coming home. Flying back from Iceland recently, I think you can imagine how grateful I was for that gift, the gift of returning to a land like this. But I must tell you I also thought about other faces I've seen, the faces of the people of Iceland and so many other nations—faces filled with hope, hope that the leaders of the world might someday work together and bring to every people and every land the blessings of peace and freedom.

And I just think it's our job as Americans to work for that. You know, the other night on Air Force One we were flying from one stop to another after a long day, and I went back where a lot of our people and the staff were in the plane, and they got to reminiscing and telling stories. They know my weakness. You get along toward this time in life and you do have a lot of stories you delight in telling if there's half a chance. But there was one out of all of this that I'd like to share with you, and it isn't a joke.

Back shortly after World War II, I went to England to make a picture there called "The Hasty Heart." And it was on a weekend shortly before the Christmas of 1948—my first time ever in England. I hired a driver and a car to take me out to see some of the English countryside—a couple of our people were with me. And along toward the end of the afternoon, he pulled up at a little pub. And he told us it was 400 years old, and we went in. And here, we'd call it a mom-and-pop store because there was an elderly couple, and they were not only the owners, they were the entire staff of this. And pretty soon, as we sat there talking a little bit, this matronly woman came over to us, one of the two owners. She said, "You're Americans, aren't you?" And we said, yes, we were. And she started to reminisce. She said, "Oh, during the war," she said, "there were a great many of your chaps just down the road here at the base." And she said, "They used to come in here of a night, and they'd hold songfests." And she said, "They began calling me mom, and they called the old man pop." And she said, "And now . . ." By now she's not looking at us. She's kind of looking off into the memory, and she said, "It was Christmas Eve." And she said, "The old man and me were here alone, and suddenly the door burst open." And she said, "In they came." By this time there's a tear on her cheek. And she said, "They had Christmas presents for the old man and me." She said, "They called us mom and pop, as I said." And then she said, "Big strappin' lads they was from a place called Ioway."

Well, you know, I think from a place called Ioway or it could have been from California or Connecticut or Vermont or Texas. Or maybe, as the song says, "from the lakes of Minnesota to the hills of Tennessee." But how wonderful it has been to see it all again. We were just down south—North Carolina, Georgia, the modern boomtown of Tampa in Florida, and in Alabama, with Jerry Denton. He's a Senator now, but it was back in 1973 when, after nearly 8 years in a Vietnamese prison camp, he stepped off that homebound plane and all of us were watching on television wondering what we were going to see of these men who had endured so many years of torture and imprisonment. And there he stood. He saluted the flag, and then he just said it all: "God bless America." We made it to Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Missouri, too. I got hugged there by a bear with a big tummy.

The Secret Service wasn't even a little bit nervous. He was the school mascot for the Southwest Missouri State University.

Now, most recently, I've been in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Air Force One took a few passes by Mount Rushmore, and we did the same thing in Colorado over the Air Force Academy. And we could see the cadet corps down below, they had all come out to salute us as we went over. We went to Indiana, Spokane, Washington, then a big western welcome in Idaho, and on to Nevada. I was just there this morning. And now, at last, home to California.

You know, if you won't tell anyone I told you this, I told Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister of England, one time when I saw her that if her people had only come across this other ocean instead of the one they did, the capital of the country would be in California. But everywhere we've been, we've seen the red, white, and blue. It was good to see so many flags, and as Lee Greenwood says in his song about new patriotism: "If tomorrow all the things were gone I'd worked for all my life and I had to start again with just my children and my wife, I'd thank my lucky stars to be living here today, cause the flag still stands for freedom and they can't take that away."

You know, maybe I could finish this campaign today by telling you something about the Iceland summit that wasn't too widely known. Mr. Gorbachev told me that when I talk about how we Americans look forward to a day when all the world would know the blessings of liberty, he said the Soviet Union takes this as a kind of threat. And, of course, there's really only one answer to that: It's no threat, Mr. Gorbachev, it's just a dream; we call it the American dream. But the truth is it's the oldest dream of humanity: the dream of peace and freedom, a dream that someday must belong to every man, woman, and child on Earth. And we find it is terrifying to the head of state of the Soviet Union, that picture of freedom for all people.

So, before leaving, I'd like to say to all of you young people today how delighted I am to see you. Wherever I've gone in the last few weeks, you've been there, and I'm grateful. Wait a minute, I've got a message for you. You see, people my age do deeply believe that it is our duty to turn over to you the same opportunity and freedom that our parents and grandparents handed on to us. And when we look at you—when we see your openness, your enthusiasm for America and for life itself—it gives us heart, the heart it took to fight and to win this campaign. And who knows, perhaps many years from now, when you have children or grandchildren of your own, one of them will ask you about a November day a long time ago when a former sports announcer named Dutch Reagan came to town for the last campaign. And should that happen—and since I won't be able to myself—I hope you'll tell them for me that I said it wasn't true, that there are really no last, no final campaigns; that each generation must renew and win again for itself the precious gift of liberty, the sacred heritage of freedom.

Please tell them for me that I always thought being an American meant never being mean or small or giving in to prejudice or bigotry; that it did mean trying to help the other fella and working for a world where every person knows freedom is both a blessing and a birthright; that being an American also means that on certain special days, for a few precious moments, all of us—black or white, Jew or gentile, rich or poor—we are all equal, with an equal chance to decide our destiny, to determine our future, to cast our ballot. Tell them, too, of my fondest hope, my greatest dream for them: that they would always find here in America a land of hope, a light unto the nations, a shining city upon a hill. So that they would be able to say in their time as we've said in ours: I'm proud to be an American, where at last I know I'm free. And I won't forget the men who died, who gave that right to me. And I'll gladly stand up next to you and defend her still today. Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land; God bless the U.S.A.!

Audience. U.S.A.! U.S.A.! U.S.A.!

The President. God bless Governor George Deukmejian, Ed Zschau, and all this team up here that you're going to send back to office; and God bless you. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:16 p.m. at the Pacific Amphitheater. He was introduced by Gov. George Deukmejian. Following his remarks, the President returned to the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, where he remained overnight. The following day, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Statement on Signing the Bill Amending the Quiet Title Act
November 4, 1986

I welcome the opportunity to sign H.R. 2484, providing amendments to the Quiet Title Act. The product of long negotiation and of compromise, the bill removes impediments to the rights of States to sue the Federal Government in disputes over ownership of public lands. This measure represents a significant victory for principles of federalism. With the provisions of these amendments in place, we all can enjoy more certainty and repose with regard to Federal and State land claims.

Note: H.R. 2484, approved November 4, was assigned Public Law No. 99–598.

Memorandum of Disapproval of the Bill Amending the Independent Safety Board Act
November 4, 1986

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4961, the "Independent Safety Board Act Amendments of 1986," for reasons unrelated to improving transportation safety—a cause to which I remain firmly committed. My Administration is actively implementing new aviation technology, both on the ground and on-board aircraft. Furthermore, over the last five years, my Administration has increased funding for the Federal Aviation Administration by 50 percent. Our multi-billion dollar safety modernization program for the Nation's air traffic system—already the safest in the world—has contributed to a decline in the accident rate by over 50 percent during the last decade. We have been equally dedicated to improving highway safety. In the past decade, the highway fatality rate has declined by about 25 percent. Still, my 1987 budget request for motor carrier safety exceeded 1982 funding five-fold.

I remain steadfast in my commitment to transportation safety, but H.R. 4961 would authorize excessive appropriations for the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989 and would lead the Federal government to become involved in an industry-by-industry approach to the larger problem of liability insurance.

I find several provisions of this legislation objectionable. First, the bill would authorize appropriations for NTSB in 1988 and 1989 that would be $8.7 million, or 20 percent, more than the projections in my 1987 budget. Specifically, these authorization levels exceed the projections by the following amounts: (1) $3.7 million in 1988—$25.4 million versus $21.7 million projected and (2) $5 million in 1989—$27 million versus $22 million projected. Given our current efforts to reduce the size of the Federal deficit, the size of these increases is unacceptable. I point out that the NTSB's budget has already grown 26 percent in the past five years and that my budgets provide sufficient funding for the NTSB to maintain its safety functions. Moreover, since funds have already been appropriated for the NTSB in 1987, NTSB activities will continue uninterrupted even with my disapproval of this bill.

Second, H.R. 4961 directs the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish an airport liability insurance clearinghouse and, with the Secretary of Transportation, to prepare reports on the increasing costs of general liability insurance coverage for airports and the implications of those increasing costs for airports. A final report would include recommendations for actions that the Federal government might undertake to assist in ameliorating the liability insurance difficulties of airports used by the public.

Many Americans are caught by the spiraling costs of liability insurance. While I am not unsympathetic to those who are bearing the cost of rising insurance premiums, I believe it would be inequitable and unwise for the Federal government to address this issue on an industry-by-industry basis.

For these reasons, I am compelled to withhold my approval from the bill. In so doing, I reemphasize that the disapproval will not disrupt the NTSB's activities in 1987 and that my Administration remains firmly committed to ensuring safe transportation.

/S/RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 4, 1986.

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Senior Staff on the Congressional and Gubernatorial Election Results

November 5, 1986

Well, thank you all very much. Based on my previous experience, I ought to quit right now. [*Laughter*] And I thank you, George and Don and Mitch and Haley. With the Mets coming in next week to the White House, I sort of thought it'd be a good idea if we got our own championship team together. And as I look out upon all of you, I sort of thought it'd be a good idea—not only that, but you've served such long hours and with such unstinting devotion. You who have, through your own dedication and sacrifice, made it possible for us to change our nation's history. I can't help but thinking, they're amazing. And you are amazing. So, the first order of business for me is to simply—my friends—and we've been through enough together for a real sense of friendship to develop, haven't we? My friends, I thank you.

Now, before turning to the works of the next 2 years, a word about the results of yesterday's election. First, my congratulations to all those who won—Governors, Senators, and Representatives, Republicans and Democrats—and my condolences to those who lost. Overall, yesterday's election brought fairly good news, though we lost the Senate. We realized many gains in other areas. We won unprecedented victories in governorships, gaining eight—resulted in Republican Governors serving more than half the population for the United States. And additionally, against overwhelming historical odds, we kept our base in the House of Representatives virtually intact. The rest of the story is we came up short on keeping our Republican majority in the Senate. We did so because we lost six cliffhangers in which our candidates each received 49 percent or more of the vote. Now, this is not the outcome we sought. But our agenda remains unchanged, and I look forward to its attainment.

We traveled 25,000 miles. We worked with candidates, took our message to the people, and demonstrated our commitment to the major issues. I think it's worth noting that, even in this hotly contested race, we enjoyed widespread support on the issues that we campaigned on: our economic policies of low taxes and spending, judicial nominees who are firm with criminal wrongdoers, and a strong defense, especially SDI. So, in a sense, our message—that same message of limited government and a firm foreign policy that we enunciated from our first day of office—did get across and continues to get across. So, I want to take a moment to personally thank the many, many people who made this effort possible. In addition to all those in this room who have done so much, I want to extend to all the candidates, to all the volunteers and staffs of the party and candidates, my heartfelt thanks. As I say, the political spectrum continues to move in our way. All our candidates, their staffs, and volunteers can feel heartened by this.

To all those on Capitol Hill, I look forward to Congress' return. By then, the election will be behind us, and hard work and bipartisan cooperation will be ahead. You have my pledge to seek solutions where problems exist and progress where barriers may arise. In a word, the challenge now before us is simply this: to complete the revolution that we have so well begun. Three aims must be met: We must make America more prosperous, more productive, and the world more peaceful.

My first aim, a more prosperous America, involves a redoubling of our efforts to get big government off the backs and out of the pockets of the people themselves. The spending restraint that we've pushed for so unceasingly ever since 1980 must finally be achieved. And that means permanent structural reform of the entire budget process. This town was kind of shaken up to discover that we were serious about the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment during our first 6 years. Well, we've seen to it that the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment have received serious consideration in the Congress. And serious opinion has already begun to shift in favor of both these reforms. Even so, you can take it from me: Washington ain't seen nothin' yet. We can achieve these two reforms. So, let's go after them.

As budget reform enables government to become more productive, we'll need to foster still greater productivity in the private sector if America is to go on competing in the global marketplace. We'll do all we can to keep regulation down and capital formation up, so that high technology can flourish and make American agriculture and traditionally—or traditional industry more innovative and competitive. And now we have our new corporate and individual tax rates. No less a figure than Prime Minister Thatcher of the United Kingdom has commented that, at 28 percent, the top American individual tax rate will be lower than the lowest British individual rate. We intend to protect those low rates, to recognize them for what they are: the greatest spur possible to entrepreneurial growth. At the same time, we'll keep in mind that 50 percent of our gross national product is accounted for by services. So, we'll be looking at ways to achieve greater productivity in services of all kinds, from financial services to transportation to government to health care. And if I could interject something here: With inflation under control, I just have to believe—and I'm sure you agree—that the time has come to get the cost of health care under control.

And something else: Nothing represents a heavier drag on our productivity than drugs and crime. Drug abuse destroys families. It keeps young people from getting the education they need and means that tens of thousands of adults are often absent from the workplace, are demoralized and sick at heart. The loss to the economy can be measured in the billions of dollars, but there's no way to measure the loss to the country of all those ruined lives. Crime likewise exacts a toll from us, a toll of lost and destroyed property, high insurance rates, and mounting burdens on police and other law enforcement officials. But perhaps the heaviest toll is the toll of violence, personal injury, and fear. So let's carry out our pledge to the people. Let's win our crusades against drugs and crime, because a productive America is an America that's kicked the habit and put criminals behind bars where they belong.

I have to just tell you a little experience out there on the road. In virtually every big rally that we held in the last days of this campaign—this is a little something encouraging. You know, not too long ago, Nancy was speaking to a school class in Oakland, California, and a girl asked a question. She said, "Well, what do we do when someone offers us drugs?" And Nancy said, "Just say no." Well, out on the road—because there were hundreds and hundreds of young people at every one of these rallies, very much present, and I would always try to recognize their presence there. And then I told them that I had a message from my roommate that she wanted delivered to them. And I would tell them that for their own sake, for the country's sake, for their family's sake, and for their future—with regard to drugs—just say no. And in this limited time these young people in every rally would come to their feet, and in many instances would say the "no" before I got to it and then would chant: "Just say no! Just say no!" It was very heartwarming, and I found out that since that answer to a question in Oakland there are more than 10,000 Just Say No clubs among our young people across the country.

Well, our third aim is as straightforward as a phrase I used again and again during the campaign: peace through strength. And you know, after using these words before audiences across the country, I just can't help thinking that for this administration peace through strength is more than a policy; it's a promise, a promise we've made to the people and a promise we intend to keep. Hope alone can never lead to agreement with the Soviets. We must maintain our military preparedness and push forward with new technologies—and, yes, that means SDI. So, the bridge to real arms reduction and a just peace rests on two girders: military preparedness and the pursuit of advanced technologies like SDI.

Well, in brief, then, this is our agenda. Now, of course, there are those who say it cannot be done. You'll remember they first said that back at the beginning of the second term. And that was before we'd enacted all aid for the freedom fighters in Nicaragua, achieved progress toward genuine arms reductions at Reykjavik, and passed the most sweeping, far-reaching reform of the tax code in history. There's one nice thing about it, you know, when you haven't been around the town too much and then you come here. You discover that some of the things you can't do can be done.

Well, the truth is the voters reelected us in 1984 to keep the revolution alive—not just for 2 years, but for 4. And believe me, if you'd been out on the campaign trail with me hearing all those chants of "4 more years!" you'd know just how much the country is with us. I told them that I assumed that they were suggesting I live 4 more years and I was in favor of that. [*Laughter*] There's much more work to be done: State of the Union, budget preparation, and arms negotiations. There are those who will continue to harp upon the obstacles, who dwell upon what they consider the certainty of failure. The only real certainty is that if we do nothing, nothing will be achieved. To those who say it cannot be done, I'll only say this in reply: The only thing that cannot be done is to allow the stirring challenges that face us to go unanswered. For 2 years more, my friends, let us make history together.

Thank you for all you've done. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:47 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Vice President George Bush; Donald T. Regan, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff; Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs; and Haley Barbour, Special Assistant to the President for Political Affairs, who also spoke.

Proclamation 5565—National Alzheimer's Disease Month, 1986

November 5, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Alzheimer's disease afflicts more than 2.5 million Americans. It destroys specific cells of the brain, impairing memory and judgment and producing confused thought and irritability. Families and friends, no less than the patient, are caught up in a daily battle to cope emotionally, physically, and financially with the patient's loss of intellectual functioning. We owe these patients and their families our understanding and our support.

No cure or treatments yet exist for Alzheimer's disease, but scientific research gives us hope. In medical institutions and laboratories across our country, scientists, supported by the Federal government's National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke and by voluntary organizations such as the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, are carrying out a wide range of studies on Alzheimer's disease and similar forms of dementia.

Each day, these efforts yield new knowledge about the functions of the brain and its disorders. New imaging techniques have disclosed that Alzheimer's disease does not affect the entire brain, as previously thought, but instead destroys specific areas. Scientists can now target future research more precisely on these areas and on certain brain chemicals that appear to play a role in the disease. Much about Alzheimer's disease remains to be learned, but through research we hope to find a way to overcome what we now know is a disease and not "senility" or a normal consequence of aging.

To demonstrate our commitment to conquering this disease and to enhance public awareness of Alzheimer's disease, the Congress, by Public Law 99–520, has designated the month of November 1986 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of that occasion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of November 1986 as National Alzheimer's Disease Month, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:19 a.m., November 6, 1986*]

Memorandum of Disapproval of the Bill Establishing the President's Council on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

November 5, 1986

I am withholding my approval of S. 2057, which would establish a President's Council on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

Many Federal health promotion and disease prevention activities are underway at the Department of Health and Human Services, which has set an ambitious agenda of health promotion and disease prevention goals to be achieved by 1990. I am encouraged by the progress that is being made toward those objectives and the plans which lie ahead. These plans include a national conference in late 1989 or early 1990, and many individual programs such as the Low Birth Weight Prevention Initiative, the National High Blood Pressure Education Program, and the Healthy Older People Public Education Program. Because our Federal commitment to such activities must, and will, continue, a President's Council on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention is not necessary at this time.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 5, 1986.

Remarks on Signing the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

November 6, 1986

The President. I'm very pleased that you could all be here today. I know how busy you've been with events leading up to Tuesday's election, and I want to congratulate all of you in the House of Representatives who've just been reelected.

This bill, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986, that I will sign in a few minutes is the most comprehensive reform of our immigration laws since 1952. It's the product of one of the longest and most difficult legislative undertakings in the last three Congresses. Further, it's an excellent example of a truly successful bipartisan effort. The administration and the allies of immigration reform on both sides of the Capitol and both sides of the aisle worked together to accomplish these critically important reforms to control illegal immigration.

In 1981 this administration asked the Congress to pass a comprehensive legislative package, including employer sanctions, other measures to increase enforcement of the immigration laws, and legalization. The act provides these three essential components. Distance has not discouraged illegal immigration to the United States from all around the globe. The problem of illegal immigration should not, therefore, be seen as a problem between the United States and its neighbors. Our objective is only to establish a reasonable, fair, orderly, and secure system of immigration into this country and not to discriminate in any way against particular nations or people.

I would like to recognize a few of the public servants whose unflagging efforts have made this legislation a reality. Senator Alan Simpson, Congressman Dan Lungren, Chairman Peter Rodino, and Congressman Rom Mazzoli have long pursued and now have attained this landmark legislation. Important roles were played by Senator Strom Thurmond, Senator Paul Simon, and Congressmen Ham Fish, Bill McCollum, Chuck Schumer, and many others in both Houses of the Congress and in both parties. Additionally, I would like to note the excellent efforts of members of my administration who have worked so hard over the last 6 years to make this bill signing possible today. The long list of those in the executive branch is headed by Attorneys General Edwin Meese and William French Smith, who with Immigration Commissioner Alan C. Nelson have contributed greatly to our efforts to pass meaningful immigration reform.

Future generations of Americans will be thankful for our efforts to humanely regain control of our borders and thereby preserve the value of one of the most sacred possessions of our people: American citizenship. So, now I'll get on with the signing and make this into law. Hope nothing happens to me between here and the table. [*Laughter*] And I got my names in the right order there. [*Laughter*]

Reporter. Mr. President, do we have a deal going with Iran of some sort?

The President. No comment. But could I suggest an appeal to all of you with regard to this: that the speculation, the commenting and all, on a story that came out of the Middle East, and that to us has no foundation—that all of that is making it more difficult for us in our effort to get the other hostages free.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. S. 1200, approved November 6, was assigned Public Law No. 99–603.

Statement on Signing the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

November 6, 1986

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 is the most comprehensive reform of our immigration laws since 1952. In the past 35 years our nation has been increasingly affected by illegal immigration. This legislation takes a major step toward meeting this challenge to our sovereignty. At the same time, it preserves and enhances the Nation's heritage of legal immigration. I am pleased to sign the bill into law.

In 1981 this administration asked the Congress to pass a comprehensive legislative package, including employer sanctions, other measures to increase enforcement of the immigration laws, and legalization. The act provides these three essential components. The employer sanctions program is the keystone and major element. It will remove the incentive for illegal immigration by eliminating the job opportunities which draw illegal aliens here. We have consistently supported a legalization program which is both generous to the alien and fair to the countless thousands of people throughout the world who seek legally to come to America. The legalization provisions in this act will go far to improve the lives of a class of individuals who now must hide in the shadows, without access to many of the benefits of a free and open society. Very soon many of these men and women will be able to step into the sunlight and, ultimately, if they choose, they may become Americans.

Section 102(a) of the bill adds section 274B to the Immigration and Nationality Act. This new section relates to certain kinds of discrimination in connection with employment in the United States. Section 274B(a) provides that it is an "unfair immigration-related employment practice" to "discriminate against" any individual in hiring, recruitment or referral for a fee, or discharging from employment "because of" such individual's national origin or—if such individual is a United States citizen or an alien who is a lawful permanent resident, refugee admitted under INA section 207, or asylee granted asylum under section 208, and who has taken certain steps evidencing an intent to become a United States citizen—because of such individual's citizenship status. Employers of fewer than four employees are expressly exempted from coverage. Discrimination against an "unauthorized alien," as defined in section 274A(h)(3), is also not covered. Other exceptions include cases of discrimination because of national origin that are covered by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, discrimination based on citizenship status when lawfully required under government authority, and discrimination in favor of a United States citizen over an alien if the citizen is at least "equally qualified."

The major purpose of section 274B is to reduce the possibility that employer sanctions will result in increased national origin and alienage discrimination and to provide a remedy if employer sanctions enforcement does have this result. Accordingly, subsection (k) provides that the section will not apply to any discrimination that takes place after a repeal of employer sanctions if this should occur. In the light of this major purpose, the Special Counsel should exercise the discretion provided under subsection (d)(1) so as to limit the investigations conducted on his own initiative to cases involving discrimination apparently caused by an employer's fear of liability under the employer sanctions program.

I understand section 274B to require a "discriminatory intent" standard of proof: The party bringing the action must show that in the decisionmaking process the defendant's action was motivated by one of the prohibited criteria. Thus, it would be improper to use the "disparate impact" theory of recovery, which was developed under paragraph (2) of section 703(a) of title VII, in a line of Supreme Court cases over the last 15 years. This paragraph of title VII does not have a counterpart in section 274B. Section 274B tracks only the language of paragraph (1) of section 703(a), the basis of the "disparate treatment" (discriminatory intent) theory of recovery under title VII. Moreover, paragraph (d)(2) refers to "knowing an intentional discrimination" and "a pattern or practice of discriminatory activity." The meaning of the former phrase is self-evident, while the latter is taken from the Supreme Court's disparate treatment jurisprudence and thus includes the requirement of a discriminatory intent.

Thus, a facially neutral employee selection practice that is employed without discriminatory intent will be permissible under the provisions of section 274B. For example, the section does not preclude a requirement of English language skill or a minimum score on an aptitude test even if the employer cannot show a "manifest relationship" to the job in question or that the requirement is a "bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise," so long as the practice is not a guise used to discriminate on account of national origin or citizenship status. Indeed, unless the plaintiff presents evidence that the employer has intentionally discriminated on proscribed grounds, the employer need not offer *any* explanation for his employee selection procedures.

Section 274B(c) provides that the President shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices within the Justice Department, to serve for a term of 4 years. I understand this subsection to provide that the Special Counsel shall serve at the pleasure and with the policy guidance of the President, but for no longer than for a 4-year term (subject to reappointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate).

In accordance with the provisions of section 274B(h) and (j)(4), a requirement to pay attorneys' fees may be imposed against nonprevailing parties—including alleged victims or persons who file on their behalf as well as employers—if claims or defenses are made that do not have a reasonable foundation in both law and fact. The same standard for the imposing of attorneys' fees applies to all nonprevailing parties. It is therefore expected that prevailing defendants would recover attorneys' fees in all cases for which this standard is satisfied, not merely in cases where the claim of the victim or person filing on their behalf is found to be vexatious or frivolous.

The provisions of new INA section 245A(a)(4)(B) and (b)(1)(C)(ii), added by section 201(a) of the bill, state that no alien would qualify for the lawful temporary or the permanent residence status provided in that section if he or she has been convicted of *any* felony or three or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

New INA section 245A(d)(2) states that no alien would qualify for the lawful temporary or permanent residence status provided in that section if "likely to become [a] public charge [ ]." This disqualification could be waived by the Attorney General under certain circumstances. A likelihood that an applicant would become a public charge would exist, for example, if the applicant had failed to demonstrate either a history of employment in the United States of a kind that would provide sufficient means without public cash assistance for the support of the alien and his likely dependents who are not United States citizens or the possession of independent means sufficient by itself for such support for an indefinite period.

New INA section 245A(a)(3) requires that an applicant for legalization establish that he has been "continuously physically present in the United States since the date of the enactment" but states that "brief, casual, and innocent absences from the United States" will not be considered a break in the required continuous physical presence. To the extent that the INS has made available a procedure by which aliens can obtain permission to depart and reenter the United States after a brief, casual, and innocent absence by establishing a *prima facie* case of eligibility for adjustment of status under this section, I understand section 245A(a)(3) to require that an unauthorized departure and illegal reentry will constitute a break in "continuous physical presence."

New INA section 210(d), added by section 302(a) of the bill, provides that an alien who is "apprehended" before or during the application period for adjustment of status for certain "special agricultural workers," may not under certain circumstances related to the establishment of a nonfrivolous case of eligibility for such adjustment of status be excluded or deported. I understand this subsection not to authorize any alien to apply for admission to or to be admitted to the United States in order to apply for adjustment of status under this section. Aliens outside the United States may apply for adjustment of status under this section at an appropriate consular office outside the United States pursuant to the procedures established by the Attorney General, in cooperation with the Secretary of State, as provided in section 210(b)(1)(B).

Section 304 of the bill establishes the Commission on Agricultural Workers, half of whose 12 members are appointed by the executive branch and half by the legislative branch. This hybrid Commission is not consistent with constitutional separation of powers. However, the Commission's role will be entirely advisory.

Section 304(g) provides that upon request of the Commission's Chairman, the head of "any department or agency of the United States" must supply "information necessary to enable it to carry out [the] section." Although I expect that the executive branch will cooperate closely with the Commission, its access to executive branch information will be limited in accordance with established principles of law, including the constitutional separation of powers.

Section 601 establishes a Commission for the Study of International Migration and Cooperative Economic Development, all of whose members are appointed by the legislative branch. Section 601(d)(1) states that the access to executive branch information required under section 304(g) must be provided to this Commission also. Accordingly, the comments of the preceding paragraph are appropriate here as well.

New INA section 274A(a)(5) provides that a person or entity shall be deemed in compliance with the employment verification system in the case of an individual who is referred for employment by a State employment agency if that person or entity retains documentation of such referral certifying that the agency complied with the verification system with respect to the individual referred. I understand this provision not to mandate State employment agencies to issue referral documents certifying compliance with the verification system or to impose any additional affirmative duty or obligation on the offices or personnel of such agencies.

Distance has not discouraged illegal immigration to the United States from all around the globe. The problem of illegal immigration should not, therefore, be seen as a problem between the United States and its neighbors. Our objective is only to establish a reasonable, fair, orderly, and secure system of immigration into this country and not to discriminate in any way against particular nations or people.

The act I am signing today is the product of one of the longest and most difficult legislative undertakings of recent memory. It has truly been a bipartisan effort, with this administration and the allies of immigration reform in the Congress, of both parties, working together to accomplish these critically important reforms. Future generations of Americans will be thankful for our efforts to humanely regain control of our borders and thereby preserve the value of one of the most sacred possessions of our people: American citizenship.

Note: S. 1200, approved November 6, was assigned Public Law No. 99–603.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for the United States Delegation to the International Conference on Private Sector Initiatives
November 6, 1986

Thank you, Eddie, for that kind introduction. And I want to thank you, too, John Phelan, and my Board of Advisors for hosting this conference, and to welcome all the delegates here and to extend a warm welcome to all the distinguished ambassadors present and to Minister François Léotard.

I am pleased to be here to help inaugurate a new era for private sector initiatives. The Conference that you'll be attending involves the cooperation of seven governments, especially that of Prime Minister Chirac and his cabinet. And it's a fine example of a public-private partnership in action. Funding for this Conference has come entirely from the private sector through such donations as those made by American Express and the New York Stock Exchange. The Conference plans have involved countless volunteer man-hours on the part of those who are dedicated to promoting international voluntarism, like Jim Robinson, Paul Sheeline, and Bill Walsh. Bill even loaned his son, John, to the effort. And a number of organizations and corporations have provided support, such as the United Way, the National Association of Broadcasters, and International [Intercontinental] Hotels. It marks the first time that cooperation between the public and private sector will be the subject of a high-level international conference.

This international conference is very important to me because it's a major development in a program that has been close to my heart. You've often heard me talk about growing up in a small midwestern town where neighbor helped neighbor. From the barn raisings to the volunteer fire department, I was able to witness the great strength of private sector activity. When I became Governor of California, I sought to use the power of my office to promote this philosophy throughout that great State. As a matter of fact, I called on the private sector to come in and help me do some reorganizing in government. And 250 of the top leaders in the State of California gave several months of their time—full-time—to going into 64 agencies and departments of government to come back with some 1,400 recommendations as to how government could be made more efficient and more economical. And we implemented almost all of those recommendations.

Then in 1981, when I became President, I decided that promoting private sector initiatives across this country would be a top priority of our administration here at the national level. And just look at the success we've witnessed. Over the past 5 years, charitable giving has increased 80 percent to last year's record high of nearly $80 billion privately given to good causes. In the area of voluntarism, more people are donating their time than ever before, and a recent survey estimated the annual value of the services these people have rendered is over a hundred billion dollars. In the area of public-private partnerships, we've seen thousands of new programs across the country committed to meeting human needs in health, education, nutrition, child care, and many other fields. And we've seen many American corporations take active roles in communities across the country in a new concept known as corporate social responsibility. As a matter of fact, right here in our own community—and it's going on across the country—many of them made themselves partners of local schools. And they chained us into it. The White House became a partner to one of the local schools here in town. And I have a pen pal in that school that was appointed by the school, and I correspond with him regularly.

Well, now, I'm very pleased that the private sector initiatives program has spread internationally. The good-hearted actions of individuals, of you and me, promote the public good, the welfare of the Nation as a whole, in ways that government never could. They ensure that the public-spiritedness of our people is harnessed to its full extent. If we let government take its place entirely, we would surely be wasting our most potent resource. Alexis de Tocqueville's description is as true of America today as it was when he wrote it. He came here to find out the secret of our seemingly miraculous progress as a brand new pioneer country. And then he went back and wrote the story of what he had seen. He said, "In a local community in their country"—our country here—"a citizen may conceive of some need which is not being met. What does he do? He goes across the street, discusses it with his neighbor. And then what happens? A committee comes into existence, and the committee begins functioning in behalf of the need." And he topped off his description by saying—and whether you believe this or not—"No bureaucrats ever got involved." [*Laughter*] Public-spiritedness has built America, and you'll be its ambassadors at the Paris Conference later this month.

I know you've been briefed at length about the Conference, and you've heard the excitement expressed by the ambassadors of the other participating nations. I'm sure that your discussions with your foreign counterparts about how the programs work here in America will give them a true understanding of our private sector initiatives. I know you'll take time, as well, to understand what they are doing in their countries, so that our own wisdom will be enriched, as it has been countless times in the past by the experience of others. Americans live by the age-old truth that with personal charity there are two winners: the person who gives as well as the person who receives. And very often, it's the giver who receives the most precious gift. Personal, private charity humanizes a society. It makes us more aware of each other, of our hopes and needs, and of our sorrows and our joys; and it makes us all more compassionate. This is our message as a nation to the Conference that you're about to attend.

Next June I'll be in Venice, meeting at the economic summit with the heads of many of the countries involved in your Conference. I hope that we'll be able to look back at the Paris Conference as the start of an unprecedented international epoch in the history of private sector initiatives, and I'm sure that you'll all make America proud.

I just would have one last word maybe, because of us brash Americans and what sometimes we might get out of line into other minds. I don't think that it's we're different people; we couldn't be. We are inheritors of every ethnic and racial strain from every corner of the world in this melting pot here. I think the difference probably is because we're such a young country that we still have that pioneer heritage, where people had to help each other, where there was literally no government at a time to do things for them. And maybe that's why we've done this and older countries down through the—you—perhaps you're aware that Washington is the pollen capital of America. [*Laughter*] [*The President referred to the fact that he had to clear his throat several times*] And I'm one of those fellows that's subject to those kind of allergies here. But I think that that is one, and know we'll keep aware of this in our talking about these things and spreading the word.

I remember one story that was told back when Americans first came to the point that they could begin to think about visiting their fatherlands and motherlands, the other countries, the heritage of their parents and grandparents. And we didn't exactly turn up as tourists over there—as the most desirable kind. We were pretty brash. I remember the story of an elderly farm couple that had finally taken this tour, and a guide was explaining to them the great power of Vesuvius and the heat and everything that was involved. And then the old man was heard saying to his wife, "We got a volunteer fire department at home—put that thing out in 15 minutes." [*Laughter*] So, we'll all be tactful in this.

Thank you, God bless you, and good luck.

Note: The President spoke at 11:35 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Edward O. Fritts, president and chief executive officer of the National Association of Broadcasters; John J. Phelan, Jr., Chairman of the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives; François Léotard, French Minister of Culture and Communication; and French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Executive Order 12573—Amending Executive Order No. 11157 as It Relates to Incentive Pay for Hazardous Duty

November 6, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America by Section 301(a) of Title 37 of the United States Code, and in order to further define duties involving exposure to toxic pesticides and to define an additional category of hazardous duty, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. (a) Executive Order No. 11157 of June 22, 1964, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end of subsection (h) of Section 109 of Part I, the following sentence:

"The use of solid fumigant formulations, such as aluminum phosphide, magnesium phosphide and calcium cyanide, in the outdoor control of burrowing animals does not qualify a member for incentive pay under this subsection."

(b) Executive Order No. 11157 is further amended by adding at the end of Section 109 of Part I, the following new subsection:

"(j) The term 'the handling of chemical munitions (or components of such munitions)' shall be construed to mean duty performed by members as a primary duty which routinely requires (1) direct physical handling of toxic chemical munitions incident to storage, maintenance, testing, surveillance, assembly, disassembly, demilitarization, or disposal of said munitions; (2) direct physical handling of chemical surety material, as defined by the Secretary concerned, incident to manufacture, storage, testing, laboratory analysis, detoxification, or disposal of said material; (3) direct physical handling of toxic chemical munitions incident to technical escort of shipments of said munitions; (4) direct physical handling of chemical surety material, as defined by the Secretary concerned incident to technical escort of shipments of said material. The term does not include the handling of the individual components of binary chemical agents or munitions. The term does not include user handling incident to loading, firing, or otherwise launching the toxic chemical munitions nor field storage operations during hostilities. The term also excludes the handling of Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation Dilute Solutions of toxic chemicals as defined by the Secretary concerned. It also excludes the handling of riot control agents, chemical defoliants and herbicides, smoke, flame and incendiaries, and industrial chemicals. The entitlement to the pay provided for in this subsection is based upon the performance of such duty that has the potential for accidental exposure to chemical agents and not upon actual quantifiable exposure to such agents. Therefore, neither the construction of the term nor the receipt of pay provided for in this subsection may be construed as indicating that any person entitled to such pay actually has been exposed to chemical agents contrary to the provisions of any statute, executive order, rule, or regulations relating to the health and safety which is applicable to the uniformed services."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by this Order to Executive Order No. 11157 relating to chemical munitions shall be effective as of October 1, 1985. The amendment made by this Order to Executive Order No. 11157 relating to highly toxic pesticides shall be effective immediately upon signature.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 6, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:49 a.m., November 7, 1986*]

Statement on Signing the Bill Authorizing Appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office

November 6, 1986

I have approved H.R. 2434, an act that authorizes appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office through fiscal years 1987 and 1988. I have done so despite certain concerns. Our ability to compete in world markets has come to depend more and more on the creative talents of our citizens and the extent to which we and our trading partners respect and protect intellectual property. A nation's respect for such property is measured in large part by its willingness to devote the necessary resources to the administration of its patent and trademark systems.

Recognizing this, my administration, with the Congress' support and cooperation, has developed a comprehensive plan for improving the patent and trademark examination processes, reducing the pendency periods for both patent and trademark applications, and increasing the likelihood that issued patents and registered trademarks will withstand challenges. Complete automation of the Office's operations by the mid-1990's and increased reliance on user fees are essential ingredients of this ambitious undertaking. H.R. 2434 ensures that the Department of Commerce will have sufficient funds to continue implementing its master plan for automating the patent and trademark search files.

Unfortunately, the act contains some troublesome features. My approval of this bill does not signify that I would necessarily sign a similar bill for any fiscal year beyond 1988. I am particularly disturbed by a provision that prohibits the use of fee revenue to defray more than 30 percent of the automation costs in each of fiscal years 1987 and 1988. The effect of the provision will be to make the automation initiative more dependent on scarce general revenues supplied by the public at large and less dependent on funds supplied by those who use and benefit from the automated systems. Should this be repeated, the future of the automation project will be jeopardized. The continuing need for fiscal restraint will permit no other result. Fortunately, we have been assured by Members of both Houses that the act is intended to establish no precedent for future years in this regard.

In addition, I am concerned about provisions that subject key management decisions on the deployment of the automation system to an intrusive degree of congressional supervision. These 90-day report-and-wait provisions come unduly close to crossing that fine line between legitimate oversight and interference in the management prerogatives of the executive branch. However, under the particular circumstances of this bill, I view the report-and-wait provision less as a challenge than as a genuine desire to understand more about the automation project and to participate with the executive branch in helping the Patent and Trademark Office prepare itself for the challenges of the next century.

Despite these reservations, the act clearly has many desirable features. It makes the current policy of reducing fees for small businesses, independent inventors, and nonprofit organizations a permanent feature of the patent law. It makes it clear that the Patent and Trademark Office may, except for the limitation previously noted, use fees to support any of its programs. In sum, the act provides the needed support to continue implementing the automation master plan.

Note: H.R. 2434, approved November 6, was assigned Public Law No. 99–607.

Memorandum of Disapproval of the Bill Amending the Clean Water Act

November 6, 1986

I am withholding my approval of S. 1128, the "Water Quality Act of 1986."

On March 26, 1985, Lee M. Thomas, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, sent to the Congress a proposal to amend and reauthorize appropriations under the Clean Water Act. As that proposal demonstrated, this administration remains committed to the act's objectives, and I am proud that we can report remarkable progress in this massive national cleanup effort.

Unfortunately, this bill so far exceeds acceptable levels of intended budgetary commitments that I must withhold my approval. Central to my proposal of last year was the phasing out over a period of 4 years and the termination by 1990 of the huge sewage treatment grant program. With the backlog of needed treatment plants financed in major part by the Federal Government since 1972, it is now necessary for the Federal Government to reduce its expenditures and complete the transition from Federal to State and local responsibility. The Environmental Protection Agency has already spent $44 billion to assist municipalities in meeting a need that was estimated to be $18 billion when the program was established in 1972. My proposal would have extended another $6 billion to finish the projects that had been started with Federal funds.

Notwithstanding my recommendations, S. 1128 would authorize $18 billion, or triple the amount I requested for that grant program, expand the allowable uses of Federal funds, and continue Federal grants for another 9 years. By 1993, S. 1128 would increase outlays by as much as $10 billion over the projections in my 1987 budget and would reverse important reforms enacted in 1981 that targeted funds to the completion of construction of sewage treatment plants—the program's original and principal remaining purpose.

S. 1128 makes several programmatic changes that would improve the overall Clean Water Act, including expanded Federal enforcement authorities and an easing of the regulatory and financial burden on cities in dealing with stormwater discharges. We will work diligently with the 100th Congress to address these concerns. S. 1128 also would authorize some new programs—at a 5-year total of $500 million—that my administration has strongly opposed. Principal among them is the reinstatement of a Federal financial assistance program to pay for local plans to control diffuse sources of pollution. Over $500 million was spent on a similar program between 1973 and 1981, with little or no positive result. Restarting expensive planning grant programs that have failed in the past is not justifiable.

For these reasons, I cannot approve S. 1128. I must emphasize, however, that my action will have no impact on the current conduct of water pollution control programs under the Clean Water Act. All regulatory, enforcement, and permit issuance activities will continue under permanent law. Although authorization to appropriate for the sewage treatment grant program and other grant and research programs expired between 1983 and 1985, funds have been appropriated for them annually, and they are funded in the continuing resolution for 1987.

My administration will work closely with the next Congress to pass acceptable legislation. We will continue our commitment to improve and protect our nation's water quality by working with the Congress to modify current law to help cities handle stormwater discharge permits.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 6, 1986.

Announcement of the Public Members of the United States Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

November 7, 1986

The President announced today that a distinguished, broadly representative group of American citizens will serve as public members of the United States delegation to the third CSCE followup meeting, chaired by Ambassador Warren Zimmermann. The individuals are:

Morris Abram, Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations;
Robert Bernstein, U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee;
James W. Cicconi, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld;
Rita E. Hauser, Interparliamentary Group for Human Rights in the Soviet Union;
Malcolm Hoenlein, Jewish Community Relations of New York;
William Korey, B'nai B'rith;
Julian Kulas, Ukrainian Congress Committee;
Aloysius Mazewski, Polish American Congress;
Michael Novak, American Enterprise Institute;
Olgerts Pavlovskis, World Federation of Free Latvians;
Dennis Prager, Union of Councils for Soviet Jews;
John W. Riehm, Freedom House;
Bayard Rustin, A. Philip Randolf Educational Fund;
Steven M. Umin, Williams and Connolly;
W. Bruce Weinrod, The Heritage Foundation.

The United States, Canada, and the 33 other states of Eastern and Western Europe which participate in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) are meeting in Vienna as of November 4 to discuss the full range of issues covered by the 1975 Helsinki Final Act: human rights, economic relations, and security.

We welcome the willingness of these Americans to serve on the U.S. delegation. Their presence will help demonstrate the desire shared by all Americans for improved Soviet and East European adherence to the human rights and other commitments of the Helsinki Final Act. The public members will be an invaluable source of expertise and a means of staying in close touch with interested groups at home as the conference progresses. In addition to calling on the talents of this outstanding group, Ambassador Zimmermann will work closely with the many private individuals and nongovernmental organizations from the United States who are interested in CSCE and who plan activities and visits in connection with the Vienna meeting.

Proclamation 5566—Centennial of the Birth of David Ben-Gurion

November 7, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

David Ben-Gurion, first Prime Minister of Israel, was born one hundred years ago, on October 16, 1886. From his boyhood, an independent Israel was his dream. He never wavered in pursuit of that dream; he worked all his life long to establish the State of Israel and to build and strengthen it. He succeeded.

Every quality we associate with statesmanship was David Ben-Gurion's—wisdom, tremendous ability, great resourcefulness—but none more so than the vision and the determination that propelled him decade after decade. Israel's existence is a true testament to the spirit and the deeds of David Ben-Gurion. He would have wanted no other legacy.

Among the many links between the

United States and Israel are principles that were dear to David Ben-Gurion. The Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel, a milestone in the life of Ben-Gurion, echoes the American Declaration of Independence in its recognition of the equality of every human being.

In order to honor the celebration of the centennial of the birth of David Ben-Gurion and the values of freedom and democracy we share with Israel, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 422, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation designating 1986 as the centennial of the birth of David Ben-Gurion.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim 1986 as the centennial of David Ben-Gurion's birth, and I urge all Americans to take note of this commemoration and join in the celebration of the birth of this great statesman. I also applaud the David Ben-Gurion Centennial Committee of the United States of America in its work promoting the year-long celebration of David Ben-Gurion and his achievements.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:00 a.m., November 10, 1986]

Proclamation 5567—National Hospice Month, 1986
November 7, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Hospice care is a humanitarian way for terminally ill people to approach the end of their lives in comfort with appropriate, competent, and compassionate care in an environment of personal individuality and dignity.

In a hospice, care is provided by an interdisciplinary team of physicians, nurses, social workers, pharmacists, psychological and spiritual counselors, and other community volunteers trained in the hospice concept of care. Physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of patient and family are treated, with special attention to their pain and grief.

Hospices are rapidly becoming full partners in the Nation's health care system. Medicare provides a hospice benefit, as do many private insurance carriers. But there remains a great need to increase public awareness about the benefits of hospice care.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 317, has designated the month of November 1986 as "National Hospice Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of November 1986 as National Hospice Month. I urge all government agencies, the health care community, private organizations and the people of the United States to observe that month with appropriate forums, programs, and activities designed to encourage national recognition of hospice care.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:01 a.m., November 10, 1986]

Proclamation 5568—National Arts Week, 1986
November 7, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Wherever Americans are, there are the arts. The arts are central to human expression. The arts enlighten us and please us. America has long loved the arts, and we study, practice, appreciate, and patronize them in our theatres, museums, galleries, schools, and communities.

We also generously support the arts and desire to make them as widely available as possible. A typically American consortium—informal and effective—of individuals, corporations, foundations, and taxpayers provides financial support to artists to augment revenues raised directly from patrons.

It is most fitting that we take time to celebrate the arts of our Nation, to honor our artists, and to express our appreciation to everyone who patronizes the arts. And as we celebrate the arts, we celebrate and give thanks for our freedom, the only atmosphere in which artists can truly create and in which art is truly the expression of the soul.

Let us join together during National Arts Week to celebrate the arts of our Nation and in pledging to continue this magnificent partnership of artist and patron so as to enrich the soul and the heart of our people forever.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 304, has designated the week of November 16 through November 22, 1986, as "National Arts Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 16 through November 22, 1986, as National Arts Week. I encourage the people of the United States to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:02 a.m., November 10, 1986*]

Statement on Signing the Bill Establishing the Dwight D. Eisenhower Centennial Commission
November 7, 1986

I am pleased to approve H.R. 4302, which establishes the Dwight David Eisenhower Centennial Commission. The Commission will encourage, plan, and coordinate observances of the centennial of President Eisenhower's birth, which will occur on October 14, 1990.

In order to avoid significant concerns under both the Incompatibility and Appointments Clauses of the Constitution, I am construing the functions of this Commission to be solely advisory.

Note: H.R. 4302, approved November 7, was assigned Public Law No. 99-624.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate Designating the Marshall Islands and Micronesia as Beneficiary Countries Under the Generalized System of Preferences

November 7, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am writing to inform you of my intent to add the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) Program, effective October 21 for the Republic of the Marshall Islands and November 3 for the Federated States of Micronesia.

Prior to November 3, 1986, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia were part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Consistent with the Trusteeship Agreement and U.S. law, they were eligible for GSP benefits. By presidential proclamation, dated November 3, 1986, I determined that the Trusteeship Agreement is no longer in effect as of October 21, 1986, with respect to the Marshall Islands and as of November 3, 1986, with respect to Micronesia. Therefore, this designation is necessary to permit the Marshall Islands and Micronesia to continue to receive GSP benefits in accordance with section 401 of the Compact of Free Association Act of 1985, Public Law 99–239, 99 Stat. 1770 (January 14, 1986).

This notice is submitted in accordance with section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

Remarks and an Informal Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With David Jacobsen

November 7, 1986

The President. Ladies and gentlemen, you know who our guest is today, and I know that he has a few words for you. And I think a great many prayers have been answered by his presence here in our country.

Mr. Jacobsen. I certainly have some words, and I would like to read them. I usually like to speak extemporaneously. But we have our people being held prisoners, and I'd like to just preface my remarks by one simple statement. And what I say today, what you report, what you speculate upon is heard throughout the entire world within 24 hours. A simple speculation on your part could cause the death of my dear friend Tom Sutherland or Terry Anderson or Joe Cicippio or any other of the other hostages. And I would ask that you would be responsible and please do not engage in unreasonable and unrealistic speculations. Be intellectually honest. I ask of you, I plead for you: I am worried about what you might say, or someone else, might result in a death of somebody that I love. I don't want that on my conscience, and I don't think you want it on yours. So I have a brief statement that I've written, and I'm happy to read it. And it's a thrill to be here.

Mr. President, you can't really imagine—and Mrs. President—can't imagine my joy of being here with you on this very special day. For 17 long months, I never lost hope of being a free man again. I prayed long and hard. And my dear family—my six wonderful children are here, are with me here today—and my friends—they kept the faith, and they never lost hope despite many, many frustrations. And that knowledge kept me going.

And freedom is a very precious gift, and I really learned it in a very personal manner. Freedom is a very precious gift, and one that we Americans sometimes take for granted. When freedom is taken away, the loss is immense. But that same hope and that faith and that optimism that sustained the founders of our country, of this great land, during the periods of our adversity as a nation also kept my spirits high during my long captivity. And, Mr. President, I know that you and many others in and out of the administration of this government have worked long and hard on my behalf and on the behalf of the other captives and you continue to do so for the others that are still being held hostage. And in particular, there are a number of independent people, religious leaders and others, that deserve special praise for their independent efforts.

Terry Waite, who is one of those great humanitarians, who has given so much of himself so that I may be free—Terry Waite did it as a free man, free of all governments and any type of deals. Terry did it as a humanitarian. The families of Terry Anderson, Tom Sutherland, Joe Cicippio, and the other innocent people still being held hostage, should not give up hope. Contact by you, Mr. President, and others in the administration and especially those very special people in the State Department, who have maintained frequent contact with our families, help our dear ones sustain their hope. And I know, Mr. President, that you have sought our freedom from the day that the first American was taken hostage, and I know that you have not rested, nor will you rest, until every American is home free.

And, Mr. President, you really have my eternal gratitude. You're the leader of a truly great country, and I'm proud to be an American. And I really want to thank you very, very much. You're quite a man.

The President. Thank you.

Mr. Jacobsen. Thank you. And please, please, in your comments and evaluations, be responsible. Thank you.

Q. Mr. President, the Iranians are saying that if you'll release some of those weapons, they'll intercede to free the rest of the hostages. Will you?

The President. Bill [Bill Plante, CBS News], I think in view of this statement, this is just exactly what I tried to say last night. There's no way that we can answer questions having anything to do with this without endangering the people we're trying to rescue.

Q. Could you just tell us whether Secretary of State Shultz agrees with your policy or disagrees and has protested as has been reported?

The President. We have all been working together.

Q. And Secretary Shultz supports the policy, and so does Cap Weinberger?

The President. Yes.

Q. Why not dispel the speculation by telling us exactly what happened, sir?

The President. Because it has to happen again and again and again until we have them all back. And anything that we tell about all the things that have been going on in trying to effect his rescue endangers the possibility of further rescue.

Q. Your own party's majority leader says you're rewarding terrorists.

Mr. Jacobsen. Please, you didn't hear what I said at the beginning. Unreasonable speculation on your part can endanger their lives. I would like to take some time now and talk. But this is a day of joy for me. I have my children inside. I want to share it with them. And I want Terry Anderson to share the same joy with his family. And I want Tom Sutherland to share the joy with his family. And, in the name of God, would you please just be responsible and back off? Thank you.

Q. Mr. Jacobsen, how are we to know what is responsible and what is not?

Q. How about your TV address?

Note: The President spoke at 1:38 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Following the remarks and the exchange with reporters, the President met privately with Mr. Jacobsen and his family in the Oval Office. Mr. Jacobsen, who was abducted on May 29, 1985, had been a hospital administrator in Beirut. Terry Waite, an employee of the Archbishop of Canterbury, negotiated Mr. Jacobsen's release.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Reform of the Budget Process
November 8, 1986

My fellow Americans:

The campaign season is behind us, and it's now time to get down to business here in Washington. As we wrapped up the last session of Congress, one bit of unfinished business was crying out to be completed. I'm talking about the congressional budget process. I believe, and many believe with me, that the way the budgets are put together is a disgrace, simply unworthy of the Legislature of the greatest democracy in the world. This is not a criticism of Congress. In fact, many Members of Congress from both sides of the aisle agree.

Let's look for a moment at what happened this year. For more than 8 months the process dragged on, with Congress failing to send to me any of the appropriations bills I needed to keep the Government running. It came down to the deadline, the day the Federal Government would simply run out of money, and there was still no budget. Instead, as has happened so many years in the past, we got what is called a continuing resolution, a grab bag full of special-interest projects that never would have made it into a real budget. This was the first time in history, however, that every single appropriations bill for the whole United States Government was dumped in one wagon. I was given a half-trillion-dollar spending bill on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Well, we insisted that some of the most flagrant abuses of the budget process be taken out, such as language that would have undercut our position at the arms reduction talks in Geneva, language that would have very likely have made our progress in Iceland all but impossible. Other provisions that would have hurt vital defense needs were also eliminated. Even so, you can bet that tucked away in that half-trillion-dollar bill was enough waste to run several small countries for many years.

There are many in the Congress who are unhappy with the way the budget process works. In the crisis atmosphere surrounding these continuing resolutions, all sorts of wasteful spending programs and other measures that never could have survived a thorough and thoughtful debate can sneak through. My friends, I agree this is no way for the United States of America to conduct its fiscal affairs. No private company would be permitted to behave this way. No State legislature in our Union is allowed to conduct its affairs this irresponsibly. And most important, no family can be so negligent in running its finances. Why can't we expect the United States Congress to do what millions of American families do every month: set a budget, stick to it, and balance their checkbooks?

You know, our Founding Fathers considered the power of the purse the most important responsibility of the legislative branch. If that power is abused, it can have very serious consequences for our nation, not only threatening our prosperity with huge budget deficits but, ultimately, undermining the economic foundations of our safety and national security. And that's why we must start now, while the memory of this year's budget fiasco is still fresh in our minds, to reform the budget process. We must redouble our efforts, on both sides of the aisle, in a spirit of cooperation to improve the budget process. There are a number of solutions to this problem, and I will outline other recommendations at a later date. The balanced budget amendment and the line-item veto are a good place to begin. The American people overwhelmingly support a balanced budget. And the balanced budget amendment lost in the Senate early this year by only one vote. When Congress reconvenes next year, that amendment should be foremost on their agenda. The line-item veto can also be within reach of next year's Congress. No other single piece of legislation would so quickly and effectively put order back into our budget process. All it would mean is that the President could selectively sign or veto individual spending items, that he wouldn't have to take the fat along with the meat. Forty-three Governors have the line-item veto. I had it when I was Governor of

California.

You know, when we first started talking about tax reform, a chorus of naysayers arose telling us it couldn't be done. But we stuck to our guns, and with your support and a bipartisan coalition in Congress, we did it all right: The most profound, pro-growth tax reform this nation has ever seen is now the law of the land. Well, the same can be true with budget reform. There are always people in this town telling you why something can't be done. But I've got one good reason why budget reform can be done, and that reason is you, the American people. And that's why I believe Washington ain't seen nothin' yet. Budget reform is an idea whose time has come.

Until next week, thanks for listening. God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony Marking the Anniversary of the Founding of the United States Marine Corps

November 10, 1986

Commandant and Mrs. Kelley, ladies and gentlemen of the Marine Corps, I'm honored to join you for this traditional ceremony commemorating the founding of the Marine Corps 211 years ago. Now, if I was talking about my own birthday, I would be using a different term here and referring to this as the 172d anniversary of your 39th birthday. [*Laughter*] But I wish I could be with every marine today to say how grateful America is for all that the Marines have given over the years and give today in the defense of freedom.

Yes, in these 211 years, whenever America has called, the Few and the Proud have been there, in places like names with Belleau Wood and the Argonne Forest, Guadalcanal, Saipan, Okinawa, the Chosin Reservoir, Khe Sanh, and Grenada. From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli the men of the United States Marine Corps have fought with a consistency of courage and skill unparalleled in the history of man. Everywhere they've landed, those of the Eagle, the Globe, and the Anchor have taken with them a spirit that all the world knows today and respects. As Ernie Pyle, the legendary World War II war correspondent wrote: "The source of that spirit is that a Marine just plain considers himself a better soldier than anybody else." And he might have added the Marines have never given anyone any reason to think differently. The Marines have always hit the beaches hard. They never leave their men on the battlefield. And let me just say that's not only a Marine tradition. In Southeast Asia, we will write no final chapters, we will close no books, until we have a return of all who may be alive, a fullest accounting of all those missing in action, and repatriation of the remains of those who died serving our nation. Like the Marines, America will not leave its men on the battlefield.

So, yes, whether raising the flag over Iwo Jima or in the daily duty of guarding our Embassies around the world, the Marine Corps spirit has been an inspiration to generations of Americans. And the Marine Corps strength has been among our surest guarantees of America's security around the world. The corps today is almost 200,000 strong—a far cry from that band that the corps' first commandant, Captain Samuel Nichols, first recruited at Tun Tavern in Philadelphia in the winter of 1775. I saw for myself what the corps has become when I visited the Parris Island graduation this past June, and the commander told me that today's young recruits are the best he's ever seen. To me, that's saying a lot, because I know a few past recruits. I could come pretty close to mustering a platoon of them just by calling a Cabinet meeting.

The Marine Corps motto is *Semper Fidelis,* "Always Faithful." It's a motto. It's also a tradition—a tradition as old as our blessed Republic and as young as the newest

larine. A tradition of which all Americans
re proud. And so, to all who are first to
ght for right and freedom, America today
ys thank you, happy birthday, and God
less you. And I know there's a cake await-
ng, but also, there is a general awaiting—
General Kelley.

Note: The President spoke at 1:38 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Following his remarks, there was a cake-cutting ceremony.

Notice of the Continuation of the Iran Emergency

November 10, 1986

On November 14, 1979, by Executive
rder No. 12170, the President declared a
ational emergency to deal with the threat
o the national security, foreign policy, and
conomy of the United States constituted
y the situation in Iran. Notices of the con-
inuation of this national emergency were
ransmitted by the President to the Con-
gress and the *Federal Register* on Novem-
er 12, 1980, November 12, 1981, Novem-
er 8, 1982, November 4, 1983, November
, 1984, and November 1, 1985. Because
ur relations with Iran have not yet re-
urned to normal and the process of imple-
nenting the January 19, 1981, agreements
with Iran is still underway, the national
emergency declared on November 14, 1979, must continue in effect beyond November 14, 1986. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Iran. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 10, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:02 a.m., November 12, 1986]

Note: The notice was printed in the "Federal Register" of November 13.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate Reporting on the Nicaraguan Emergency

November 10, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with the provisions of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, I am transmitting a report on the status of the Nicaraguan emergency and any actions or developments that have occurred during the last six months. This report also summarizes the expenses to the government attributable to the emergency.

I have determined that the policies of the Sandinista government continue to pose a threat to the national security of the United States, and therefore I shall continue to use the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Nicaragua.

I enclose a copy of the report. An identical letter and a copy of the report are also being forwarded to the President of the Senate (the Speaker of the House of Representatives).

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Report on Economic Sanctions Against Nicaragua

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since my last report of May 23, 1986, concerning the national emergency with respect to Nicaragua that was declared in Executive Order No. 12513 of May 1, 1985. In that Order, I prohibited: (1) all imports into the United States of goods and services of Nicaraguan origin; (2) all exports from the United States of goods to or destined for Nicaragua except those destined for the organized democratic resistance; (3) Nicaraguan air carriers from engaging in air transportation to or from points in the United States; and (4) vessels of Nicaraguan registry from entering United States ports.

1. The declaration of emergency was made pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.* This report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c).

2. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury issued the Nicaraguan Trade Control Regulations implementing the prohibitions in Executive Order No. 12513 on May 8, 1985, 50 Fed. Reg. 19890 (May 10, 1985). There have been no changes in those regulations since they were issued.

3. Since my report of May 23, 1986, fewer than 35 applications for licenses have been received with respect to Nicaragua, and the majority of these applications have been granted. Of the licenses issued in this period, most either authorized exports for humanitarian purposes, covering medical supplies, food, and animal vaccines, or extended authorizations previously given to acquire intellectual property protection under Nicaraguan law. A few additional licenses authorized exports to international organizations in Nicaragua, as well as imports of unaccompanied baggage by U.S. citizens formerly residing in Nicaragua who have returned to the United States.

4. The trade sanctions complement the diplomatic and other aspects of our policy toward Nicaragua. They exert additional pressure intended to induce the Sandinistas to undertake internal dialogue with the organized democratic resistance, to modify their aggressive policy toward neighboring nations, and to improve their record on human rights. The trade sanctions are part of a larger policy seeking a democratic outcome in Nicaragua by peaceful means.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal government in the period from May 1, 1986, through October 30, 1986, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Nicaraguan national emergency are estimated at $107,915.84, all of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. No out-of-pocket expenses were incurred during this period. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the National Security Council.

6. The policies and actions of the Sandinista government continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. During the period covered by this report the Sandinistas continued to support guerrilla groups in neighboring Central American countries and to expand their already huge arsenal of Soviet weaponry. Soviet arms deliveries in 1986 have already exceeded those of any previous year and continue to arrive. The Sandinistas also continued their policy of internal repression, leading to large outflows of refugees, thousands of whom have sought shelter in the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Nicaragua as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on expenses and significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c).

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the American Hostages in Lebanon

November 10, 1986

The President today met with his senior national security advisers regarding the status of the American hostages in Lebanon. The meeting was prompted by the President's concern for the safety of the remaining hostages and his fear that the spate of speculative stories which have arisen since the release of David Jacobsen may put them and others at risk.

During the meeting, the President reviewed ongoing efforts to achieve the release of all the hostages, as well as our other broad policy concerns in the Middle East and Persian Gulf. As has been the case in similar meetings with the President and his senior advisers on this matter, there was unanimous support for the President. While specific decisions discussed at the meeting cannot be divulged, the President did ask that it be reemphasized that no U.S. laws have been or will be violated and that our policy of not making concessions to terrorists remains intact.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the President made it clear to all that he appreciated their support and efforts to gain the safe release of all the hostages. Stressing the fact that hostage lives are at stake, the President asked his advisers to ensure that their departments refrain from making comments or speculating about these matters.

Statement on Veterans Day

November 10, 1986

On Veterans Day, we take respite from the ordinary business of daily life to pay honor to those who have served in the Armed Forces throughout our nation's history. It is right that we should meditate upon the principles for which so many Americans have fought—peace, freedom, the sacred and inviolable dignity of all men—principles that still give hope to the Nation. But let us above all consider the veterans themselves, the millions of men and women who have given of themselves, even of their lives. Our veterans have come from the grassy plains of Iowa and the streets of Brooklyn. They have spoken with the twang of New England and the drawl of the South, and, often, with the accents of the foreign lands of their birth. And from the time of the Revolution, when black soldiers fought for the American cause, they have represented our country's diverse ethnic heritage. And they have prevailed, prevailed so that today the United States of America is the greatest Nation on Earth.

We also pledge again what we have pledged before: We will write no final chapters, we will close no books, until we have a return of all who may be alive in Southeast Asia, a fullest possible accounting of all those missing in action, and repatriation of the remains of those who died serving our nation. In our hearts, we will hold these men—husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, and sweethearts—and we will never forget. America will not leave its men on the battlefield. Our veterans, then, are the heroes among us. On this Veterans Day, let us pay them tribute. And let us resolve to live up to their example.

Statement on Signing the Bill Amending the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980

November 10, 1986

Less than a year ago, I signed Public Law 99–258, which extended the same statute of limitations as the act that I sign today extends an additional 2 years. I reluctantly sign S. 485, and I do not intend to sign another extension. This extension of the statute of limitations will maintain the status quo while the Congress completes development of a sound legislative solution to the complex and unique land management problems concerning submerged lands in Alaska. I strongly urge the 100th Congress to resolve these problems as soon as possible.

Note: S. 485, approved November 10, was assigned Public Law No. 99–644.

Statement on Signing the Bill Establishing the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor

November 10, 1986

I have today signed S. 1374, which establishes the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and creates a 19-member Federal commission to prepare and implement a preservation plan for the corridor. This legislation is designed to assist local governments to conserve the resources of the Blackstone River Valley.

In signing this legislation, I note that section 3, providing for the manner of appointment of members of the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission, could be interpreted to raise constitutional concerns. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint each of the Commission's 19 members, but in the case of 6 of the members he is apparently required to appoint certain specified State officials designated in the statute. To the extent that such persons could be deemed empowered by reason of their appointment to exercise significant governmental authority, this method of appointment would contravene the appointments clause of the Constitution, article II, section 2, clause 2. I am signing this bill with the understanding that these 6 members of the Commission, who comprise a minority of its membership and who cannot constitute a quorum, are empowered to act only in an advisory capacity. In this manner, the legislation may be interpreted consistently with the requirements of the Constitution.

Note: S. 1374, approved November 10, was assigned Public Law No. 99–647.

Remarks Congratulating the New York Mets on Winning the World Series

November 12, 1986

Well, thank you all, and welcome to the White House. It's a pleasure to have you here, just as it was a pleasure not only to have these gentlemen here but to watch them in the 83d World Series. It isn't true that I was announcing ball games at that time. [*Laughter*] I considered parachuting here into the Rose Garden for this ceremony, but—[*laughter*]—the Secret Service had a little something to say about it. [*Laughter*]

Well, today's celebration can be traced back to October 17, 1960, when a corporation called the Metropolitan Baseball Club of New York was awarded a National League franchise. And the old professor, Casey "You-Can-Look-It-Up" Stengel, was hired to be the first manager, and play began in 1962 with Gil Hodges, Roger Craig, Gus Bell, Don Zimmer, and Marvin Throneberry leading the way. Although from his commercials, I'm not sure Marv would agree about that "leading the way" part. [*Laughter*]

You've come a long way from that 40 and 120 record the amazing Mets posted in 1962, a record that prompted old Casey to give us another of his celebrated remarks when he said, "Can't anybody play this here game?" Well, not only did the Mets show America that the "other team from New York" could play this game, but they did it their way: The Mets made 'em say, "Ya gotta believe!"

It sort of reminds me of a story. Everything does these days. [*Laughter*] It was about a baseball rookie and his know-it-all manager. He had a lot of problems with him. But a crucial game in the pennant race, tied up in the bottom of the ninth, and this rookie was called on as a pinch hitter. And he went in and won the ball game with a booming home run over the right center field bleachers. As he rounded third and crossed home plate with a big grin on his face and his hand extended, the manager was waiting for him, and the manager ripped into him. He said, "Your stance was all wrong. Your swing was awkward. You held your arms too high." And when he paused for a breath, the kid said, "Yeah, but how about that distance?" [*Laughter*]

Well, what a distance Davey Johnson went. Led by all-stars Gary Carter—who incidentally was something of a fine diplomat recently in Central America with the Vice President for all of us—Keith Hernandez, Darryl Strawberry—all forged a season. And everybody was magnificent—the little guys Lenny Dykstra, Wally Backman; the relief tandem of Roger McDowell and Jesse Orosco; the starters, the firm of Gooden, Ojeda, Darling, and Fernandez; and, of course, the most valuable player, Ray Knight, who wasn't sure that he would be in baseball, much less a Met, at the start of the season. I want these fellows to know I pitched three games for the Cardinals in a World Series. It was the 1926 World Series. I waited until 1952 to pitch the games. [*Laughter*] It was in a movie. [*Laughter*] But I had an edge on all of you here in the sense that I had the script in advance, so I knew it was going to come out all right. [*Laughter*]

Well, all my life I've believed that if you truly have faith, your dream will come true. And your dream began in spring training and culminated by bringing the championship to the Big Apple. It took you through 108 regular-season wins and hard-fought victories in the playoffs. And even after being down to your last strike three times in game six, you came back to epitomize what that other bard of baseball Yogi Berra once said, "The game isn't over till it's over." So, believe me, even this lifelong Cubs fan has to dish out the praise: You have certainly done yourselves, the city of New York, and all America proud. And I'm sure you wouldn't have hurt Casey's feelings a bit, either.

So, congratulations, champs, and God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

Statement on the Soviet-United States Nuclear and Space Arms Negotiations

November 12, 1986

Since today marks the close of round six of the nuclear and space talks (NST) between the United States and the Soviet Union, I want to take this occasion to reaffirm our commitment to achieving deep, equitable, and verifiable reductions in the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals. Such reductions would reduce the risk of nuclear war and create a far safer world.

When this round opened 8 weeks ago, it held the promise of important progress in our effort to get Soviet agreement to deep reductions in nuclear arms. Those hopes were heightened by the progress made during my meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev at Reykjavik last month. We discussed there the full range of issues between our countries, including human rights, regional conflicts, arms reductions, and expanded bilateral contacts and communication. And specifically, in regard to arms control, the General Secretary and I made significant headway in narrowing U.S.-Soviet differences on several key issues:

—We agreed to a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive arms over the next 5 years, to be implemented by reductions to 1,600 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and 6,000 warheads on those delivery vehicles.

—We recognized the need for significant cuts in Soviet heavy ICBM's, the most destabilizing missiles of all.

—We agreed to a global limit of 100 warheads on longer range INF missiles, with no such missiles in Europe.

The United States proposed that neither the U.S. nor U.S.S.R. deploy advanced strategic defenses for 10 years, while conducting research, development, and testing, which are permitted by the ABM treaty. This would be coupled with agreement that during the first 5 years of this period, strategic offensive arms would be reduced by 50 percent, and that during the second 5 years all remaining U.S. and Soviet offensive ballistic missiles would be totally eliminated. We made clear that at the end of the 10-year period, either side could deploy defenses if it so chose, unless the parties agreed otherwise. Mr. Gorbachev did not accept this proposal and instead insisted on making the ABM treaty more restrictive by limiting our research exclusively to the laboratory and, in effect, killing the United States Strategic Defense Initiative.

During this round, our negotiators in Geneva formally tabled new U.S. proposals reflecting the areas of agreement I reached with Mr. Gorbachev in Reykjavik, as well as our other proposals. On November 7, the Soviet Union took some new steps as well, by tabling proposals that partially reflect the headway made at Reykjavik. These areas of agreement can serve as the starting point from which United States and Soviet negotiators could hammer out significant arms reduction treaties. But this has not yet been the case. While this may have been the most productive round to date, the Soviet negotiations have still not followed up adequately to build on the progress made at Reykjavik. Instead, at times the Soviets have seemed more interested in conducting a public relations campaign than in pursuing the serious give-and-take of the bargaining table.

This is particularly true in the case of reductions in intermediate-range nuclear forces. One year ago, at our summit meeting in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev and I agreed to build upon areas of common ground, including an interim agreement in INF. The Soviets reiterated this position in proposals they made earlier this year. And they reaffirmed the goal of a separate INF agreement only days before our meeting in Iceland. Now, however, the Soviets have taken a major step backwards by insisting that progress in every area of nuclear arms control must be linked together in a single package. This attempt to hold progress in other areas of arms control hostage to acceptance of the Soviet effort to kill our SDI program is patently unacceptable.

In light of the continuing Soviet offensive buildup, the longstanding and extensive Soviet programs in strategic defense, and continued Soviet noncompliance with existing arms control agreements, SDI is crucial to the future security of the United States and our allies. Americans recognize that SDI was essential in getting the Soviets to return to the negotiating table, and that it is essential as well to our prospects for concluding an agreement with the Soviets to reduce nuclear arms. Effective strategic defenses would be insurance against Soviet cheating or abrogation of such an agreement. In addition, they would provide a continuing incentive to the Soviets to pursue further reductions in offensive weapons. SDI is, therefore, a vital insurance policy that we cannot and will not bargain away. That is a commitment which I have made to the American people, and I stand by it.

United States negotiators have worked hard in translating the progress made at Reykjavik into concrete new arms reduction proposals. These new American proposals, along with some new Soviet proposals, are now on the table in Geneva. Let us hope that when the talks resume on January 15, as we have already agreed, the Soviets will move with us to bring about, for the first time in history, significant reductions in nuclear weapons. Such reductions are now within our grasp if the Soviet Union will join us in serious pursuit of agreements which are equitable and stabilizing for both sides and in the interest of the entire world. We are ready for this. We await Soviet readiness to move forward.

Proclamation 5569—Salute to School Volunteers Day, 1986

November 12, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans have always relied on education to enrich our lives and to keep our Nation free and strong. We have relied as well on our spirit of voluntarism to improve our communities and to help our neighbors. These two traditions are among our Nation's greatest strengths, and we can all take a great deal of pride in our millions of school volunteers who exemplify both of them.

These volunteers generously contribute their time, talent, and resources to help professional educators enhance classroom instruction. In addition, citizens form business and education partnerships and adopt-a-school initiatives to develop a broader range of educational opportunities for students. All of this support from the community encourages school staffs and furthers the education of our children. The magnitude, quality, and selflessness of these efforts deserve the gratitude of every American who cares about our children and the future of our Nation.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 407, has designated November 12, 1986, as "Salute to School Volunteers Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Wednesday, November 12, 1986, as Salute to School Volunteers Day. I invite government officials, educators, parents, students, and all Americans to observe this day and participate in activities to recognize and show appreciation for school volunteers' contributions to education.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:[illegible] a.m., November 13, 1986*]

Proclamation 5570—National Adoption Week, 1986

November 13, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The family is the most important unit in society, because belonging to a family is so important to the individual. We all need the love and the nurture of a family. Children belong in a family, where they can be cared for and taught the moral values and traditions that give order and stability to our lives and to society as a whole. Many adults, who cannot have children or who have room in their hearts for more of them, desire the special joy of sharing their homes with children who would otherwise have none. For these families, adoption represents a happy marriage of personal needs that serves society's larger interests as well.

Despite the many parents who want and wait for children and the perfect gift of life adoption can represent, it has tended to become the forgotten option in America. Many Americans, however, are taking courageous steps to reverse this trend and to promote public awareness of the positive advantages of adoption. For instance, they are making us aware that today in America approximately 36,000 children are legally eligible and waiting for adoption. These children have special needs that loving and generous people can meet. Some of these children are physically, mentally, or emotionally handicapped, while some are older, or belong to minority groups, or have brothers and sisters and need to be adopted together. Through the combined efforts of public and private child welfare agencies, church and civic groups, adoptive parent and advocacy groups, businesses, and the communications media, loving families are being found for these wonderful children.

More and more Americans are also encouraging adoption as the best solution for single women facing crisis pregnancies. Thousands upon thousands of Americans long for children even as more than 4,000 unborn babies perish in our country each day by abortion. As a people we must do more to give all the support we can, during and after pregnancy, to the courageous and compassionate mothers who choose adoption as a means of giving their little ones a lifetime of love with a permanent family.

"Nobody has ever measured, even poets, how much a heart can hold," wrote Zelda Fitzgerald. We do well during this Thanksgiving season to remember that the human heart can hold a great deal indeed. Let us call to mind the children, both here in the United States and in other countries, who need families, and let us honor our adoptive families and the brave people whose sacrifice and selflessness make such families possible.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 306, has designated the week beginning November 23, 1986, as "National Adoption Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 23, 1986, as National Adoption Week, and I call on all Americans, governmental and private agencies to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:21 p.m., November 13, 1986*]

Remarks at a White House Meeting for the United States Ambassadors Conference on Narcotics

November 13, 1986

Well, I know you've traveled far, but I believe that our meeting will bring us closer to overcoming one of the most serious challenges our country faces. And as you know by now, because I know you've been hearing from others, we're waging a battle against an enemy as insidious as any in our history. Illegal drugs have infiltrated our schools, invaded our factories, are terrorizing our citizens, and undercutting our institutions.

I'm encouraged by the progress that we've made since we began 5 years ago, but there's still a lot to do. Yesterday I know Don Regan [Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff] described to you the six goals of our national crusade to lead us toward a drug-free America. I've called for a sustained, relentless effort by every segment of society. We mean to free the user from drugs and to prevent others from becoming users. I believe the American people are willing to make it clear that illegal drug use will no longer be tolerated and are ready to support our fight to rid America of this deeply disruptive and corrosive evil. If this battle is to be won, and it must be, each and every one of us has to make a stand and get involved. Leadership and commitment must be evident, not only in the White House and statehouses but also in Congress, in the pulpit, in the union hall, in our schools, in the media, and, yes, by you, our Ambassadors who represent us around the world. You know all too well that drug abuse is not just an American problem, it's a critical worldwide problem.

Internationally, the narco traffickers endanger our national security by weakening the authority of friendly governments and spewing a trail of terrorism, violence, and corruption. We've seen tragic evidence of that here in the Western Hemisphere in recent times. We're starting to make some encouraging progress. The nations of the world are becoming aware of the danger to their own societies, and many of them are now taking strong action against the drug trafficker—overcoming what, for many years, was said to be insurmountable cultural, political, and logistical obstacles. There's increased cooperation between nations and a greater sense of urgency by the international community.

Many of you've been at the forefront of this change, and I recognize the dangers you face and am proud of the work that you've done. We have to build on that progress. And we must convey to the rest of the world a sense of our own commitment to win this battle against drugs. So, I'm asking you to take our message back with you. To the leaders of the various nations I'm sending a personal message through with you. We will not tolerate the use or the supply of illegal drugs anyplace, anytime. We mean to have a drug-free country, and we mean business. And I ask each of you to ensure that the fight against illegal drugs is a priority of your mission. Let there be no doubt that the priority is real. We'll be doing our part here at home, and I hope that you'll seek every opportunity to give visibility to U.S. antidrug efforts. I know that as other countries realize the extent of our activities, they'll also find it easier to take the right steps to fight drugs.

And finally, we must offer a helping hand. Although each country has the responsibility, both to its own people and as international citizens to eradicate this evil within its own boundaries, no one country can win this battle alone. We want all nations to join with us in this and make it a global crusade. And when we stand together united and committed to this cause, I think we represent a powerful force for humanity. And when that happens, there'll be no sanctuary on Earth for those who were pilfering human dignity and pandering despair. So, I'm counting on all of you, and I'm looking forward to hearing your views now. Maybe you've heard enough from all of us at this side.

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in

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the Cabinet Room at the White House. United States Ambassadors to 19 countries and to our United Nations Missions in New York and Vienna attended the 2-day conference, which was held at the White House.

Address to the Nation on the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

November 13, 1986

Good evening. I know you've been reading, seeing, and hearing a lot of stories the past several days attributed to Danish sailors, unnamed observers at Italian ports and Spanish harbors, and especially unnamed government officials of my administration. Well, now you're going to hear the facts from a White House source, and you know my name.

I wanted this time to talk with you about an extremely sensitive and profoundly important matter of foreign policy. For 18 months now we have had underway a secret diplomatic initiative to Iran. That initiative was undertaken for the simplest and best of reasons: to renew a relationship with the nation of Iran, to bring an honorable end to the bloody 6-year war between Iran and Iraq, to eliminate state-sponsored terrorism and subversion, and to effect the safe return of all hostages. Without Iran's cooperation, we cannot bring an end to the Persian Gulf war; without Iran's concurrence, there can be no enduring peace in the Middle East. For 10 days now, the American and world press have been full of reports and rumors about this initiative and these objectives. Now, my fellow Americans, there's an old saying that nothing spreads so quickly as a rumor. So, I thought it was time to speak with you directly, to tell you firsthand about our dealings with Iran. As Will Rogers once said, "Rumor travels faster, but it don't stay put as long as truth." So, let's get to the facts.

The charge has been made that the United States has shipped weapons to Iran as ransom payment for the release of American hostages in Lebanon, that the United States undercut its allies and secretly violated American policy against trafficking with terrorists. Those charges are utterly false. The United States has not made concessions to those who hold our people captive in Lebanon. And we will not. The United States has not swapped boatloads or planeloads of American weapons for the return of American hostages. And we will not. Other reports have surfaced alleging U.S. involvement: reports of a sealift to Iran using Danish ships to carry American arms; of vessels in Spanish ports being employed in secret U.S. arms shipments; of Italian ports being used; of the U.S. sending spare parts and weapons for combat aircraft. All these reports are quite exciting, but as far as we're concerned, not one of them is true.

During the course of our secret discussions, I authorized the transfer of small amounts of defensive weapons and spare parts for defensive systems to Iran. My purpose was to convince Tehran that our negotiators were acting with my authority, to send a signal that the United States was prepared to replace the animosity between us with a new relationship. These modest deliveries, taken together, could easily fit into a single cargo plane. They could not, taken together, affect the outcome of the 6-year war between Iran and Iraq nor could they affect in any way the military balance between the two countries. Those with whom we were in contact took considerable risks and needed a signal of our serious intent if they were to carry on and broaden the dialog. At the same time we undertook this initiative, we made clear that Iran must oppose all forms of international terrorism as a condition of progress in our relationship. The most significant step which Iran could take, we indicated, would be to use its influence in Lebanon to secure the release of all hostages held there.

Some progress has already been made.

Since U.S. Government contact began with Iran, there's been no evidence of Iranian Government complicity in acts of terrorism against the United States. Hostages have come home, and we welcome the efforts that the Government of Iran has taken in the past and is currently undertaking.

But why, you might ask, is any relationship with Iran important to the United States? Iran encompasses some of the most critical geography in the world. It lies between the Soviet Union and access to the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. Geography explains why the Soviet Union has sent an army into Afghanistan to dominate that country and, if they could, Iran and Pakistan. Iran's geography gives it a critical position from which adversaries could interfere with oil flows from the Arab States that border the Persian Gulf. Apart from geography, Iran's oil deposits are important to the long-term health of the world economy.

For these reasons, it is in our national interest to watch for changes within Iran that might offer hope for an improved relationship. Until last year there was little to justify that hope. Indeed, we have bitter and enduring disagreements that persist today. At the heart of our quarrel has been Iran's past sponsorship of international terrorism. Iranian policy has been devoted to expelling all Western influence from the Middle East. We cannot abide that because our interests in the Middle East are vital. At the same time, we seek no territory or special position in Iran. The Iranian revolution is a fact of history, but between American and Iranian basic national interests there need be no permanent conflict.

Since 1983 various countries have made overtures to stimulate direct contact between the United States and Iran; European, Near East, and Far East countries have attempted to serve as intermediaries. Despite a U.S. willingness to proceed, none of these overtures bore fruit. With this history in mind, we were receptive last year when we were alerted to the possibility of establishing a direct dialog with Iranian officials. Now, let me repeat: America's longstanding goals in the region have been to help preserve Iran's independence from Soviet domination; to bring an honorable end to the bloody Iran-Iraq war; to halt the export of subversion and terrorism in the region. A major impediment to those goals has been an absence of dialog, a cutoff in communication between us. It's because of Iran's strategic importance and its influence in the Islamic world that we chose to probe for a better relationship between our countries.

Our discussions continued into the spring of this year. Based upon the progress we felt we had made, we sought to raise the diplomatic level of contacts. A meeting was arranged in Tehran. I then asked my former national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, to undertake a secret mission and gave him explicit instructions. I asked him to go to Iran to open a dialog, making stark and clear our basic objectives and disagreements. The 4 days of talks were conducted in a civil fashion, and American personnel were not mistreated. Since then, the dialog has continued and step-by-step progress continues to be made. Let me repeat: Our interests are clearly served by opening a dialog with Iran and thereby helping to end the Iran-Iraq war. That war has dragged on for more than 6 years, with no prospect of a negotiated settlement. The slaughter on both sides has been enormous, and the adverse economic and political consequences for that vital region of the world have been growing. We sought to establish communication with both sides in that senseless struggle, so that we could assist in bringing about a cease-fire and, eventually, a settlement. We have sought to be evenhanded by working with both sides and with other interested nations to prevent a widening of the war.

This sensitive undertaking has entailed great risk for those involved. There is no question but that we could never have begun or continued this dialog had the initiative been disclosed earlier. Due to the publicity of the past week, the entire initiative is very much at risk today. There is ample precedent in our history for this kind of secret diplomacy. In 1971 then-President Nixon sent his national security adviser on a secret mission to China. In that case, as today, there was a basic requirement for discretion and for a sensitivity to the situation in the nation we were attempting to engage.

Since the welcome return of former hostage David Jacobsen, there has been unprecedented speculation and countless reports that have not only been wrong but have been potentially dangerous to the hostages and destructive of the opportunity before us. The efforts of courageous people like Terry Waite have been jeopardized. So extensive have been the false rumors and erroneous reports that the risks of remaining silent now exceed the risks of speaking out. And that's why I decided to address you tonight. It's been widely reported, for example, that the Congress, as well as top executive branch officials, were circumvented. Although the efforts we undertook were highly sensitive and involvement of government officials was limited to those with a strict need to know, all appropriate Cabinet officers were fully consulted. The actions I authorized were, and continue to be, in full compliance with Federal law. And the relevant committees of Congress are being, and will be, fully informed.

Another charge is that we have tilted toward Iran in the Gulf war. This, too, is unfounded. We have consistently condemned the violence on both sides. We have consistently sought a negotiated settlement that preserves the territorial integrity of both nations. The overtures we've made to the Government of Iran have not been a shift to supporting one side over the other, rather, it has been a diplomatic initiative to gain some degree of access and influence within Iran—as well as Iraq—and to bring about an honorable end to that bloody conflict. It is in the interests of all parties in the Gulf region to end that war as soon as possible.

To summarize: Our government has a firm policy not to capitulate to terrorist demands. That no concessions policy remains in force, in spite of the wildly speculative and false stories about arms for hostages and alleged ransom payments. We did not—repeat—did not trade weapons or anything else for hostages, nor will we. Those who think that we have gone soft on terrorism should take up the question with Colonel Qadhafi. We have not, nor will we, capitulate to terrorists. We will, however, get on with advancing the vital interests of our great nation—in spite of terrorists and radicals who seek to sabotage our efforts and immobilize the United States. Our goals have been, and remain, to restore a relationship with Iran; to bring an honorable end to the war in the Gulf; to bring a halt to state-supported terror in the Middle East; and finally, to effect the safe return of all hostages from Lebanon.

As President, I've always operated on the belief that, given the facts, the American people will make the right decision. I believe that to be true now. I cannot guarantee the outcome. But as in the past, I ask for your support because I believe you share the hope for peace in the Middle East, for freedom for all hostages, and for a world free of terrorism. Certainly there are risks in this pursuit, but there are greater risks if we do not persevere. It will take patience and understanding; it will take continued resistance to those who commit terrorist acts; and it will take cooperation with all who seek to rid the world of this scourge.

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 8:01 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Remarks on the Observance of National Philanthropy Day
November 14, 1986

Thank you very much. I have just read a clipping this morning from the United Press that shows how the private sector is spreading and things of this kind in philanthropy; that the First Lady of the Soviet Union has been named to the board of directors of a private, and privately financed, group in the Soviet Union. But I appreciate this opportunity to be with you today in recognition of one of America's greatest national treasures: the spirit of philanthropy that is so evident among our people.

When I was a lad growing up in the Midwest in Dixon, Illinois, we took this to be Americanism. And each and every one of us knew what kind of town we had and what kind of country we had. And it was all up to us. And although we were not as well off as many in town, my mother was always involved in projects for the less fortunate. She could always find somebody that was worse off than we were. I can still remember her doing a little baking of pies and cakes, and then finding out with quite some disappointment that they were for the sick lady down the street. [*Laughter*]

Just like every other kid in our town, I was a beneficiary of this spirit of community. I did a lot of talking about this out on the campaign. Part of it for me meant being a member of the YMCA Boys Band; I was the drum major. And during the recent election there'd be some high school bands at the political rallies, and I would tell some of these young people the story about what happened to me in that band. We were invited to go to a smaller town nearby on Memorial Day and to march in the parade. And we found out that we were at the head of the parade. The only thing in front of us was the parade marshal on a big white horse. And we started off down the street; and I'm with that baton, which was bigger than I was. And suddenly, he rode back down the parade line to make sure that everything was coming along all right. And I'm going down the street, leading the band and the music began to sound a little faint. [*Laughter*] And I sneaked a glance back. He had caught up with the front of the parade just in time to turn the band down an intersection, and I was walking up the street all by myself. [*Laughter*] I cut across backyards and so forth and scrambled to get in front of the band about another block away.

Well, over the last decade, I think the American people didn't like where they were being led. Philanthropy and personal involvement were giving way to Federal programs and bureaucratic solutions. I remember as a Governor, one of the nearby States had a most successful—in its leading city—program for preventing dropouts in high school. And then the Government came along with a program, and its first task was it just simply did away with that very successful private program in that nearby city.

Right from the start, I think one of the major goals of our administration has been to reinvigorate the American spirit of neighbor helping neighbor. We made encouraging private sector initiatives part of our agenda at the White House. And wherever I speak, I try to bolster local campaigns and give a well-earned pat on the back to some great Americans. And of the accomplishments of this administration, one of which I am most proud is the success that we've had in this area. Over these last 6 years we've witnessed an outpouring of charitable giving, voluntarism, and community spirit that was beyond our wildest expectations.

The figures are in for the period from 1980 through 1985. Total charitable giving in that period increased by 82 percent. The figures for last year, 1985 which are the latest statistics, show giving was at an all-time high, almost $80 billion, exceeding the 1984 record high by almost $6 billion. And during a time of low inflation, these are figures that indicate tangible change for the better going on in our society. Furthermore, people are donating their time. More than 89 million Americans volunteered their time and effort and talent in 1985. Other countries who've been paying attention to the job creation and economic expansion going on in the United States have begun to realize the importance of the figures that we've just been discussing.

And I'm very pleased that 10 days from now this subject will be discussed at an international conference in Paris, France, which my Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives is hosting. They, from abroad, brought it up. They want to find out what it is and how we do it. Paris is a fitting place for the meeting because it was a young Frenchman named Alexis de Tocqueville who first noted this laudable part of the American character when he toured our country back in the 1830's. And now, I know what some of you are thinking. I didn't point this out to de Tocqueville. [*Laughter*] He recorded this all on his own. [*Laughter*] But clearly, it's something that Americans have always been proud about, and this conference will give us a chance to share our experience with the rest of the world.

Tomorrow marks National Philanthropy Day. For the first time in our nation's history, a day has been specifically designated to pay tribute to this fine American tradition. Philanthropy, as you know, is defined as an affection for mankind. Well, I think this benevolence flows from human freedom. It's when people are helping one another, not because they're taxed or coerced into it, but because they want to, that concern for one's fellow man becomes part of a nation's soul. And, also, from freedom flows a desire for peace.

I was trying to capture that last night when I addressed the Nation about some of the issues surrounding our dealings with the Government of Iran. Our relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran have been almost nonexistent for these last 7 years. And during this time there's been turmoil in the Middle East and an incredibly destructive war between Iran and Iraq, a tragedy of monumental proportions. All the speculation in the media notwithstanding, our dealings with Iranian officials have been aimed at bridging the rivers of animosity and hostility that separate our countries and at using our influence to bring a just peace to the region. That the Iranians have used their influence to help free American hostages in Lebanon has been a bonus that has come with the opening of these channels of communication, an encouraging first step and a show of good faith on the part of the Iranian officials. Now that the veil of secrecy has been lifted, the unfounded rumors laid to rest, I think most Americans will approve of our efforts to better relations between our countries and rejoice that it has resulted in the freeing of some of our fellow citizens who had been hostages.

All that has been accomplished can be laid to courageous diplomacy. We have, and will continue, to pursue every possible option to remove the causes of terrorism. In short, we will talk when talking is productive, and we'll be firm when firmness is required. But when terrorism does occur, we will act decisively against those who are responsible. There has not been, and will not be, any ransom for hostages. Let there be no doubt the United States does not pay tribute to terrorists. So, with that point made, I want to thank all of you for being here today and for all that you've done to make this a better country and a better world. I know that Ann Ascher of my Private Sector Initiatives Board of Advisors is ready to carry on this discussion, so I'll do what the little girl in her letter to me said after she told me all the things I should do after I was elected President, and then added a P.S. and says: Now, get over to the Oval Office and go to work. [*Laughter*]

Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Proclamation 5571—National Philanthropy Day, 1986

November 14, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The literal meaning of "philanthropy" is "affection for mankind." Throughout our history, we Americans have displayed this trait through our generous charitable giving and our spirit of neighbor helping neighbor. We help each other, and we reach out to help people all over the world. Our tradition of voluntarism embodies a great deal of caring, initiative, and ingenuity in solving problems and improving our communities.

It is one of our greatest strengths as a people.

The record of our private sector giving is clear. Our country has more than 800,000 nonprofit philanthropic organizations. They employ more than 10 million people, of whom 4.5 million are volunteers. In 1985 alone, individual Americans, corporations, and foundations contributed almost $80 billion for the charitable work of these organizations, an increase of nearly 9 percent over the previous year's generous total. These efforts are augmented by the volunteer work of nearly half of all teenage and adult Americans; in 1985, 89 million of us each volunteered an average of 3.5 hours every week to help worthy causes.

We can be very grateful to the philanthropic individuals and organizations who have contributed so much to our social welfare, our cultural life, and the improvement of our communities. We can be grateful as well for our American spirit of giving from the heart. And one of the best ways to express our gratitude, of course, is to follow the good and great example of those who see needs and meet them with "affection for mankind."

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 207, has designated November 15, 1986, as "National Philanthropy Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim November 15, 1986, as National Philanthropy Day. I call on the American people and organizations of every kind to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities to recognize the enormous achievements of all who have given of themselves for others, and to rededicate ourselves to the great tasks ahead.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:33 p.m., November 14, 1986*]

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on United States Diplomatic and Economic Actions Against Syria

November 14, 1986

The President today decided to take specific steps in response to Syria's continued support for international terrorism. The conviction of Nizer Hindawi in a British court directly implicated the Syrian Government in the attempted bombing of the El Al airplane. More than 230 Americans and almost 200 passengers of other nationalities were onboard the flight and would have died had the terrorist operation been successful.

Syria has been on the State Department's list of state sponsors of terrorism since the list's inception in 1979. As such, controls aimed at restricting the export of goods and technology that would make a significant contribution to the military potential or would enhance the terrorist support capabilities of Syria are in effect. Other measures, such as a cut off of foreign assistance to Syria, have also been imposed. We believe further steps must be taken to discourage such Syrian behavior and to express our outrage, and that of the American people, at Syrian sponsorship of this attack and its long pattern of support for terrorism. We have been in consultation with our allies on this matter, including members of the European Economic Community who announced their own measures on November 10. We welcome these decisions. These measures and our own actions will send a clear and unequivocal message to Syria: Its support of terrorism is unacceptable to the international community of nations.

As a result, the President is ordering the following actions:

—The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of State, will expand current controls on exports of any items controlled for national security purposes, including related technical data, along with all aircraft, helicopters, and related parts and components.

—The Secretary of State will terminate the availability of Export-Import Bank programs for Syria.

—The Secretary of State will advise Syria of our decision to terminate the air transport agreement between the United States of America and Syria.

—The Secretary of Transportation will prohibit the sale of tickets in the United States for transportation by air on Syrian Arab Airlines.

In addition to these actions, we have informed U.S. oil companies that we consider their continued involvement in Syrian oil operations inappropriate under these circumstances. More vigorous procedures will be applied to Syrian visa applications. We also have revised an advisory statement on American travel in Syria to alert citizens to the potential for terrorist activity originating there. Finally, we are reducing the staff of our Embassy in Damascus and no high-level visits between the U.S. and Syria will take place.

These measures are intended to convince the Syrian Government that state support of terrorism will not be tolerated by the civilized world. We will continue to closely monitor the stituation and take additional steps as necessary. As long as Syria does not stop terrorism launched from its own territory, or areas of Lebanon under its effective control, the security of all states in the region is jeopardized. Syrian-supported terrorism has introduced an unpredictable element of instability in the region and risks the danger of open violence there. Syria can play an important role in a key region of the world, but it cannot expect to be accepted as a responsible power or treated as one as long as it continues to use terrorism as an instrument of its foreign policy.

Statement on Signing the Fisheries Bill

November 14, 1986

My approval today of S. 991 is not to be construed as my acquiescence in section 405(b) of the bill, which purports to terminate the terms of office of United States Commissioners on the Great Lakes Fishery Commission, as of the date of enactment of the bill, permitting them to serve for a period not in excess of 60 days, pending new appointments made under the provisions of the bill.

Pursuant to existing law, section 3(a) of the Great Lakes Fishery Act of 1956, 16 U.S.C. 932(a), the incumbent Commissioners serve at the pleasure of the President. The power to remove them prior to the expiration of their terms, therefore, is vested exclusively in the President, with the exception of impeachment or a bona fide abolition of the office. In order to cooperate with the congressional desire to convert the Commissioners terms from "at the pleasure of the President" to staggered 6-year terms, I shall remove the incumbent Commissioners prior to making appointments or reappointments under the bill. Such removal will be made solely on the exercise of my constitutional removal authority and not by operation of section 405(b) of the bill.

Note: S. 991, approved November 14, was assigned Public Law No. 99–659.

Statement on Signing the State Comprehensive Mental Health Plan Bill

November 14, 1986

I am today signing S. 1744, an omnibus health measure, with mixed feelings. On the one hand, I warmly endorse provisions of this legislation permitting the export of unapproved drugs and biologicals under certain conditions and repealing the Federal health planning authorities. These are changes in the law my administration has long sought. On the other hand, I have serious reservations about the portion of the bill that would establish a Federal vaccine injury compensation program. The administration has also objected to other portions that create a new program of State mental health planning grants and enact superfluous new authorities such as that for Alzheimer's disease research, education, and information dissemination activities.

The centerpiece of S. 1744 is title I, which allows the export of drugs and biologicals awaiting approval in the United States to foreign nations in which their use is allowed. I cannot emphasize too strongly the positive effects of this provision. It will increase the competitiveness of the American pharmaceutical industry abroad, create jobs, foster biotechnology, and aid other nations. I commend the Congress for its fine work in developing and passing this measure. The provisions of this well-crafted legislation strike an appropriate balance between permitting drug exports to countries that have adequate processes for making their own approval decisions, while at the same time reserving to the Secretary of Health and Human Services sufficient authority to protect the public health in the United States.

It is also with great pleasure that I can finally lay to rest the Federal health planning authorities. I have sought their repeal since I assumed office. These authorities, while perhaps well intentioned when they were enacted in the 1970's, have only served to insert the Federal Government into a process that is best reserved to the marketplace. Health planning has proved to be a process that was costly to the Federal Government, in the last analysis without benefit, and even detrimental to the rational allocation of economic resources for health care.

As noted, however, I do have serious reservations about title III of S. 1744, which creates the framework for a vaccine injury compensation program and a national vaccine program. Title III would establish a court-administered program to compensate persons who suffer an injury as a result of receiving a childhood vaccination. Although the goal of compensating those persons is a worthy one, the program that would be established by title III has serious deficiencies.

The administration has been greatly concerned for some time that unpredictable tort liability has caused many vaccine manufacturers to abandon production of childhood vaccines. Last year we proposed legislation to address the liability concerns underlying this serious problem so that vaccine manufacturers can produce these vital vaccines without jeopardizing the viability of their companies. Title III addresses only the worthy purpose of compensating persons who may have been injured by a childhood vaccination. Even in this regard, however, it suffers from substantial deficiencies. For example, under this title there continues to be the opportunity for very substantial and inequitable differences in liability judgments awarded similarly situated plaintiffs. Another serious deficiency of title III is that it would create a program administered not by the executive branch, but by the Federal judiciary. This is an unprecedented arrangement that represents a poor choice to ensure a well-managed and effective program.

A major factor in my decision to approve S. 1744 despite the serious deficiencies in title III is that the bill provides that the vaccine compensation program established in that title will not be effective until a separate measure funding the program is enacted. This provision offers the opportunity to ensure that any funding measure enacted by the next Congress to implement the compensation feature of title III will not call for any part of the cost to be borne by the Federal taxpayer, and will also include certain key corrective program changes addressing the problems I have noted. In this regard, title III should be modified to ensure that childhood vaccines will be available to all American children. Second, there should be an acceptable resolution to the separation of powers concerns raised by the bill, resulting in a structure compatible with the inherent responsibilities of the executive and the judiciary in the administration of entitlement programs. Third, any acceptable measure to implement a vaccine compensation program should structure the program so that no funding will be provided from the Treasury of the United States.

In addition to my concerns regarding title III, I also have reservations about titles IV and V of S. 1744. Title IV, which is concerned with certain aspects of medical malpractice, has been modified and improved substantially from earlier versions. Nevertheless, I am concerned that the provisions of this title may increase anticompetitive behavior among physicians, raise the cost of health care, and reduce its quality. At my request, Secretary of Health and Human Services Bowen has established a task force that is examining the whole range of issues related to medical malpractice, and I look forward to his additional recommendations early next year.

Title V requires States to develop and implement comprehensive mental health services plans. States that do not submit such plans or fail to implement such plans would not be eligible to receive funding under the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services Block Grant. These provisions not only intrude into traditional State responsibilities and prerogatives concerning health care regulation but also undermine States' flexibility regarding the provision of specified health care services. The provisions are also unnecessary since the Public Health Service Act already permits States to use block grant funds to prepare comprehensive mental health services plans.

Despite these concerns, I believe that the benefits of S. 1744 outweigh its defects and therefore, with some reluctance, I am approving the bill.

Note: S. 1744, approved November 14, was assigned Public Law No. 99–660.

Statement on Signing the Bill Amending the Declaration of Taking Act

November 14, 1986

I am signing today H.R. 5363, a bill to amend the interest provisions of the Declaration of Taking Act. This legislation amends the interest provisions of the Declaration of Taking Act by substituting for the 6 percent per annum simple interest provided therein, a rate of interest based on the yield rates of 1-year Treasury bills, compounded annually. The bill, which authorizes Federal acquisition of real property for public use, provides for payment of interest by the United States when there has been a delay between acquisition and payment of just compensation.

This administration proposed this amendment to remedy a number of problems flowing from the courts' perception in recent years that the 6-percent simple interest rate was not a fair and appropriate rate. The courts have come to interpret the 6-percent rate as a floor, but there has not been agreement as to what is an appropriate interest rate or what securities should be examined to determine the interest rate. Consequently, these issues are being litigated on a case-by-case, court-by-court, basis—with considerable disparity in result. The interest rate established by this amendment is a fair and reasonable one. Unlike the 6-percent rate, which remained fixed, notwithstanding fluctuations in market interest rates, the rate established by the amendment is a fluctuating rate reflecting the upward and downward movement of interest rates generally. And the interest is compounded annually. In addition, establishment of this uniform rate applicable in all courts in all cases covered by the bill will avoid discrimination among property owners and will benefit the parties and the courts by eliminating the need to litigate in order to secure a fair and appropriate rate of interest.

In signing this legislation, I wish to express the following views concerning its interpretation. Although I am signing this bill, I am very troubled by the inclusion of an unrelated, last-minute amendment to the Bankruptcy Code. The Congress' decision to link such provisions to otherwise desirable and useful legislation is but one example of the highly objectionable practice of combining unrelated legislation in a single bill. This practice, at a minimum, violates the spirit of the Constitution by restricting the President's veto power. Under the Constitution, the Congress is authorized to establish "uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States" (U.S.C. Const. art. I, sec. 8, cl. 4). Section 2 of the bill requires that bankruptcy trustees in specified cases continue to pay certain benefits to retired former employees, and subsection (b)(3) identifies such a case by reference to the circumstances of its bankruptcy proceedings. This amounts to a private bankruptcy law, which is beyond the Congress' constitutional authority to enact, and the provision is accordingly without force or effect. I am advised by the Attorney General that, because of the unconstitutional nature of this provision, it should not be defended.

Note: H. R. 5363, approved November 14, was assigned Public Law No. 99–656.

Memorandum of Disapproval of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Funding Bill

November 14, 1986

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 5495, the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1987."

This legislation would authorize appropriations for 1987 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA); authorize appropriations for the Office of Commercial Space Transportation in the Department of Transportation; establish a National Space Council in the Executive Office of the President to advise me on space-related matters; make numerous other amendments involving the Space Shuttle; amend the Land Remote-Sensing Commercialization Act in various respects; and authorize appropriations for a variety of programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce.

The establishment of a National Space Council in the Executive Office of the President would constitute unacceptable interference with my discretion and flexibility in organizing and managing the Executive Office as I consider appropriate. Besides creating additional and unnecessary bureaucracy, the National Space Council would duplicate the functions of the interagency bodies—the Senior Interagency Group (Space), the Interagency Group (Space), and the Economic Policy Council—that already coordinate the development and implementation of space policy. Because the proposed National Space Council would unnecessarily limit my authority to organize and manage the Executive Office while offering nothing by way of improvement in space policymaking, I am compelled to reject it.

I find two other provisions of H.R. 5495 troublesome. First, by mandating certain space shuttle launch priorities, the bill does not adequately recognize the importance the Administration places on the development of a commercial space launch industry or my specific decision to allow NASA to launch certain foreign payloads. Second, section 111 of H.R. 5495 would impose a "buy America" restriction on certain NASA procurement activities, in violation of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Agreement on Government Procurement. Enactment of this proposal could subject the United States to significant retaliation by other countries.

Withholding of my approval of this legislation should not be interpreted as any diminution of my support for our Nation's space program. I strongly support and affirm the goals of that program and of United States space policy to strengthen national security, maintain our leadership in space, and promote international cooperation in space. I also stress that my action on H.R. 5495 will in no way adversely affect the Federal government's ongoing space programs. Adequate funding for those programs for 1987 has already been appropriated in the recently enacted Continuing Resolution (Public Law 99–500).

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 14, 1986.

Note: The original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.

Letter to the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict

November 14, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95–384, I am submitting to you a bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question.

The United Nations Secretary General met on September 16 with Mr. Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, and on September 26 with President Kyprianou. The Secretary General reviewed the Cyprus situation with the leaders of the two Cypriot communities and explored with them ways to carry forward his good offices mission.

The Turkish Cypriot side has accepted the Secretary General's draft framework agreement and taken the position that the Greek Cypriot side should also do so. The Greek Cypriot side has not accepted the document and, instead, has taken the position that priority should be given to discussion of withdrawal of Turkish troops and settlers, international guarantees, and the "three freedoms."

United Nations Under Secretary General Goulding is visiting Cyprus this month to follow up on the Secretary General's discussions with the two Cypriot leaders. He will also be visiting Ankara and Athens.

Secretary Shultz met with President Kyprianou on September 23 in New York. State Department officials met with Mr. Denktash during his September visit to the United States. In those meetings, American officials reiterated support for the Secretary General's good offices mission and urged the Cypriot leaders to cooperate with his continuing efforts.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Richard G. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Statement on Signing the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

November 14, 1986

I have signed into law S. 2638, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987. I am both pleased and disappointed with this act. I am pleased that it supports a defense program that is consistent with the dollar level provided in the congressional budget resolution for fiscal year 1987. I am disappointed, however, that the funding levels proposed in the congressional budget resolutions for the past 3 years have decreased continually and that even those lower levels have not been fully appropriated. As a result, some of our significant accomplishments over the past few years in rebuilding America's military strength may have been put in jeopardy. Two consecutive years of real decline in defense budgets will widen the gap between our military capabilities and our national security requirements. The past erratic patterns of funding for our national defense that we have sought to avoid are again a reality, resulting in program stretchouts, increased acquisition costs, and instability in defense planning. I intend to work closely with the new Congress to enact a 2-year defense program for fiscal years 1988 and 1989, as required by current law. I believe that this 2-year budgeting initiative will lead to the stability so necessary to proper management of our defense requirements.

I am particularly pleased with the provisions in the act that:

—approve 12 MX test missiles and authorize funding to proceed with research and development on survivable basing modes;

—authorize funds to continue research and development on the small intercontinental ballistic missile recommended by the Scowcroft commission;

—approve the full amount requested for the advanced technology bomber and the advanced cruise missile;

—allow actual production of part of our needed modern chemical weapons deterrent capability, 155 mm binary artillery rounds;

—fully fund the request for air-defense fighter competition;

—adopt several administrative options that will allow the Department to reduce outlay levels in fiscal year 1987; and

—approve construction of a Trident submarine and fund homeporting initiatives for Everett, WA, and Staten Island, NY.

I am concerned, however, that this legislation includes:

—a reduction of $1.8 billion, or 34 percent, for the Strategic Defense Initiative program, which is our path to a safer future;

—restrictive general provisions, including a ban on ASAT testing against objects in space and denial of BIGEYE bomb production before October 1, 1987;

—reductions in procurement quantities to F–15, F–16, and F–18 tactical fighter aircraft programs; and

—reductions in procurement quantities of such critical programs as the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, AMRAAM, and C–17 Transport.

I am also extremely disappointed that the Congress saw the need to legislate the reorganization of the Special Operations Forces, particularly in mandating the creation of a unified command, which has heretofore been the exclusive prerogative of the President as Commander in Chief.

With regard to arms control, this act includes a nonbinding sense of the Congress provision concerning continued United States compliance with certain provisions of SALT II. In addition, it includes a sense of the Congress statement that it is not in the national interest of the United States to continue compliance with an agreement the Soviet Union has clearly violated. In accordance with international law, and specifically with regard to SALT II, the United States cannot accept the principle that the Soviet Union is free to select which provisions of an agreement it will adhere to and which ones it will violate. I wish to reaffirm that, as the United States concentrates on achieving dramatic reductions in United States and Soviet nuclear arsenals at Geneva, we will continue to exercise utmost restraint even as we undertake the appropriate, proportionate responses required by Soviet actions.

In addition, there are other features of the act that trouble me. Sections 921(d) and 1207 of the act require the Department of Defense to make efforts to expand participation in the procurement process by small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals and to establish a contracting goal for such concerns and for historically black colleges and universities and certain minority institutions. I have signed this act on the understanding that those objectives will be pursued in a race-neutral manner, consistent with constitutional standards. These standards require that any implementation of these provisions be premised on findings of actual discrimination in the granting of defense contracts and be narrowly tailored to remedy such discrimination. Thus, the Secretary's authority under the act must be read with constitutional requirements in mind.

Section 1370 of the act calls for access by the Secretary of Defense to all nonproliferation information that the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Energy has or is entitled to have, with the exception of certain intradepartmental communications. I must consider this section to be advisory, since if it were construed otherwise, it would intrude on my constitutional responsibilities to direct and supervise officers of the executive branch and to control the dissemination of sensitive national security information. The Secretary of Defense has certain statutory responsibilities with respect to nuclear proliferation that would be served by his receipt of appropriate nonproliferation information. The sharing of appropriate information on nuclear nonproliferation will be resolved through the normal interagency process in the executive branch.

Section 1404 of the act establishes the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation to award scholarships and fellowships to eligible persons for study in the fields of science and mathematics. I welcome the participation of Members of the House and Senate, who will constitute 4 of the 13 members of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation. However, the doctrine of separation of powers necessarily restricts their participation on the Board to ceremonial or advisory functions, rather than matters involving administration, which may only be performed by executive officers. Moreover, under the Incompatibility Clause of the Constitution, any Member of Congress appointed to serve on the Board of Trustees may serve only in a ceremonial or advisory capacity.

Sections 3121 and 3123 of this act purport to authorize congressional committees to waive all or part of report-and-wait periods otherwise required with respect to certain reprogrammings or obligations of funds. As I have noted before, committee waiver provisions such as these do not conform to the requirements for legislative action articulated in *INS* v. *Chadha*, 462 U.S. 919 (1983), since they would authorize committees of the Congress, without participation by both Houses of Congress and the President, to allow the Department of Energy to implement proposed reprogrammings or obligations prior to expiration of the otherwise required waiting period. Once again, I strongly urge the Congress to discontinue the inclusion of such devices in legislation, because after *Chadha* they only introduce confusion and ambiguity into the process by which the Executive's obligations are discharged.

Despite the above concerns, I believe that this legislation as a whole represents a positive step toward strengthening our national defense.

Note: S. 2638, approved November 14, was assigned Public Law No. 99–661.

Radio Address to the Nation on Administration and Congressional Goals

November 15, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Last Saturday I spoke to you about the congressional budget process, how it had completely broken down and was in urgent need of reform. As I said then, there are many in Congress, on both sides of the aisle, who agree that something must be done, and done now, to prevent this out-of-control budget process from further threatening the economic well-being of our nation. Well, this week I want to talk about how a similar bipartisan consensus is forming in Congress around many other issues—both domestic and international—holding out the hope of significant progress in the months ahead. So, let's take a moment to look at our broader agenda and see just where we stand.

One of the most troubling issues facing our country is drugs. But it's a problem that, working together, I know we can lick. I must say, I couldn't have been more heartened than during this fall's campaign. Wherever I went, the rallies were thronged with young people. So, before I got into the substance of my speech, I'd usually start off with a message to them from Nancy. I would say, "When it comes to drugs, please—for yourselves, for your families, for your future, and for your country—just say no." And it was a marvelous thing. Almost all the time, by the time I got to the end, those hundreds of young people were on their feet calling out loudly along with me, "Just say no!" America is united today as never before in its recognition that illegal drugs are evil—pure and simple—a threat to our children and our nation that simply cannot be tolerated.

Well, I'm glad to say that both parties in Congress were able to cooperate and act quickly in confronting this problem. While we'd hoped that the final drug bill would include stiffer penalties—including the death penalty—for the pushers who prey upon our nation's youth, this bill still represents a major step forward, including stiffer law enforcement and improved efforts at antidrug education and treatment.

Another example of cooperation is the bipartisan consensus that formed around tax reform. Last month I signed a bill that will give us the most modern tax code and the lowest marginal individual tax rates of any major industrialized country. It will make America more productive, more competitive abroad, and more prosperous at home. Eighty percent of the American people will pay a top Federal income tax rate of only 15 percent or less. Families will get a long overdue tax break, and millions of poor will be dropped from the tax rolls altogether. It's no exaggeration when I call tax reform simultaneously the best jobs creation bill, the best antipoverty legislation, and the best profamily legislation the U.S. Congress has ever produced. Having come so far, we cannot let ourselves slide back into the past. We must strengthen the consensus that tax hikes on the American people are simply out of the question. It is Congress's responsibility to cut the Federal budget and leave the family budget alone.

A third area of cooperation—in many ways the most important—has been on the grave threat of Communist subversion in our hemisphere. This year many Senators and Congressmen on both sides of the aisle joined us in supporting military assistance to the brave freedom fighters in Nicaragua. I believe we're beginning to see the recreation of the fundamental bipartisan consensus on national security issues that guided this nation through much of the postwar era. Nothing could be more important than this: When it comes to America's national security, politics must stop at the water's edge. America must remain united in spirit and strong in purpose. We must resist together the threat to our security and freedom posed by an aggressive, Soviet-sponsored regime on the American mainland.

So, I'm looking forward to working with the 100th Congress. Together, there is much we can accomplish. At the same time, let me make it clear that America cannot retreat from its basic commitments, and where I see backsliding, I will not hesitate to use my constitutional veto power to keep America strong and secure and moving forward. My hope is that in the 100th Congress we will strengthen the consensus we have achieved on these issues of progrowth tax cuts, spending reductions, and protecting our national security in Central America. And I hope we can make up for lost time in other areas, especially the urgent task of budget reform, so we can keep America moving forward on the track of peace, progress, and prosperity.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Statement on Signing the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act

November 17, 1986

Today I am signing H.R. 5705, which would establish the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. This legislation is designed to protect and enhance the scenic, cultural, recreational, and natural resources of the Columbia River Gorge.

In signing this bill, I have grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the provision in section 10 which would authorize the Governors of Washington and Oregon and the State-appointed Columbia River Gorge Commission to disapprove Federal condemnation actions. The Federal Government may not constitutionally be bound by such State action taken pursuant to Federal law. To avoid this unconstitutional interpretation, I am signing this bill with the understanding that State disapproval of a Federal condemnation action under this legislation will not operate as a veto, but will be merely advisory. Upon receipt of a State notice of disapproval, the Federal Government will decide whether to proceed with its condemnation action. If it is not possible to construe the State disapproval authority in section 10 of the bill as advisory, the severability clause in section 18 of the bill nevertheless enables me to approve the legislation. The severability clause states that the invalidation of one portion of the bill will not affect the validity of the remainder of the bill. Thus if it is not possible to interpret section 10 in a constitutionally acceptable fashion, the severability clause will operate to keep the remainder of the legislation in force despite invalidation of the unconstitutional provision.

In addition, I am concerned that H.R. 5705 could lead to undue Federal intervention in local land use decisions. I believe that the regulation of private land use is generally not a responsibility of the Federal Government. While I am strongly opposed to Federal regulation of private land use planning, I am signing this bill because of the far-reaching support in both States for a solution to the longstanding problems related to management of the Columbia River Gorge. Because of that strong support, I urge the States to establish the Commission at the earliest possible date so that the Commission can make the land use decisions that are properly the function of State and local governments. In that spirit, I am also directing the Secretary of Agriculture to implement this legislation in a manner that will minimize, to the extent permitted by law, Federal intervention in such decisions.

Note: H.R. 5705, approved November 17, was assigned Public Law No. 99–663.

Statement on Signing the Haida Land Exchange Act of 1986

November 17, 1986

I have approved H.R. 5730, the Haida Land Exchange Act of 1986, which will authorize a land purchase and transfer agreement between the United States and the Haida Village Native Corporation in Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) was intended to provide full and final compensation to Alaska natives for the extinguishment of their land claims. It authorized the conveyance of 44 million acres of public land and the payment of almost $1 billion to regional and village native corporations in which all natives received shares. The corporate mechanism was chosen as a means of preventing the kind of Federal interference in Alaska native affairs that has often been blamed for impeding economic development and self-determination on Indian reservations in the lower 48 States. The establishment of a Federal fiduciary responsibility for assets conveyed to Alaska native corporations was rejected with the intent of permitting Alaska natives to control their own destiny. In my view, this policy choice, made after extensive study and careful deliberation by the Congress, was a wise one. I continue to support this general approach.

I believe, however, that Haida's situation is unique and warrants a departure from the basic policy of Federal noninvolvement in the affairs of Alaska native corporations. The Haida corporation is the only native corporation established under ANCSA that, because of the unusual circumstances of geography, was unable to select lands to satisfy its entitlement under ANCSA from outside its core townships. This unique situation contributed to the corporation's difficulties and cannot be viewed as a precedent for any native corporation that may seek special Federal relief in the future. For these reasons, I have approved this act. Finally, I will oppose any future efforts to provide additional compensation to Alaska natives for the extinguishment of their land claims.

Note: H.R. 5730, approved November 17, was assigned Public Law No. 99–664.

Proclamation 5572—National Diabetes Month, 1986

November 17, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Diabetes afflicts perhaps one in twenty Americans and is one of the leading causes of death in our Nation. Every year, diabetes takes more than 35,000 lives and contributes to the loss of another 95,000. Diabetes can cause complications such as blindness, heart or kidney disease, strokes, birth defects, and lower life expectancy. This disease also imposes a personal burden on those affected with it and on their families. Day-to-day treatment is a lifelong responsibility for those who have diabetes.

Despite diabetes' serious consequences, almost half of those with the disease are not aware they have it. Through greater public awareness of the frequency and the dangers of diabetes, we may reduce the incidence of complications from it—and even prevent most cases of noninsulin-dependent diabetes.

Thanks to advances in research in recent years, we understand more than ever before about diabetes and its mechanisms. This knowledge is providing the basis for trials of new diagnostic techniques and new treatments.

Through the shared dedication of the Federal government and of private organizations and individuals, we can continue to make progress in research and education efforts aimed at controlling and one day curing this disease. The goal of eliminating diabetes as a public health threat is an essential task and a realizable one.

To increase public awareness about the dangers of diabetes and the need for continued research and education efforts, the Congress, by Public Law 99–460, has designated the month of November 1986 as "National Diabetes Month" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the month of November 1986 as National Diabetes Month. I call upon all government agencies and the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this seventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:57 a.m., November 18, 1986*]

Appointment of Barbara Collins McQuown as a Member of the National Commission for Employment Policy

November 18, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Barbara Collins McQuown to be a member of the National Commission for Employment Policy for a term expiring September 30, 1989. She would succeed Norma Pace.

Mrs. McQuown is currently president of Barbara McQuown & Associates, a public relations firm in Washington, DC, that she founded in 1984.

She is married, has two children, and currently resides in Fairhaven, MD. Mrs. McQuown was born August 4, 1935, in Long Beach, CA.

Appointment of Three Members of the Commission on Education of the Deaf

November 18, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Commission on Education of the Deaf. These are new positions.

Henry Klopping, of California. Dr. Klopping is superintendent, California School for the Deaf. He was born August 6, 1941, in Omaha, NE, and resides in Fremont, CA.

Gary W. Olsen, of Indiana. Mr. Olsen is executive director, National Association of the Deaf in Indianapolis. He was born May 7, 1941, in Grand Island, NE, and resides in Indianapolis, IN.

Sharon J. Speck, of Ohio. Mrs. Speck has been a staff nurse at Muskingum College Health Center in New Concord, OH, where she currently resides. She was born April 28, 1938.

Proclamation 5573—National Community Education Day, 1986
November 18, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Education is a lifelong process. Local support for education helps to promote programs for learners of all ages, backgrounds, and needs and encourages full use of school facilities. As each community draws upon its own resources, new opportunities are created, helping many individuals achieve their goals and aspirations. These are the opportunities that have always sustained the freedoms and responsibilities so important to all Americans.

Public education is a community enterprise, and everyone in the community has a stake in the education of adults as well as children. Local citizen involvement is critical in deciding how the financial and educational resources of the community should be used. Many communities are making valuable efforts to promote the use of community resources in schools and colleges, citizen involvement in educational decision-making, the use of community resources to provide educational opportunities for learners of all ages and educational backgrounds, and interagency cooperation to assure effective use of limited resources.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–405, has designated November 18, 1986, as "National Community Education Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of the day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim Tuesday, November 18, 1986, as National Community Education Day. I invite State and local officials, educators, parents, students, and all Americans to participate in activities that recognize and show appreciation for what community resources are doing for education.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:10 p.m., November 18, 1986*]

Remarks at the Ethics and Public Policy Center Anniversary Dinner
November 18, 1986

I have to tell you, and I thank you, Charlton Heston, for that warm introduction. But I have to digress here for just a moment and say that I've been tempted beyond my strength. First, the remarks of the parallel careers of Chuck and myself, but then the story that he told—and I have to match it. [*Laughter*] We still have much in common. A sunny spring day, I was walking down Fifth Avenue, New York. And from about 30 feet away, a man says, "Ah, I know you. I see you all the . . . ." Well, he went on with all of that, and he started stalking me, coming toward me. Everybody else fell back and kind of just stood watching. And he's fumbling in his pocket all the time. He gets to me, shoves a piece of paper and a pen out at me for an autograph, and says, "Ray Milland." [*Laughter*] So, I signed Ray Milland. [*Laughter*]

But Father Baker and Pastor Richard John Newhouse—and I thank you, Ernest Lefever and Jeane Kirkpatrick, Paul Nitze and Donald Rumsfeld and Sir James Goldsmith and Shelby Cullom Davis. And thank you, Bill Buckley. It's wonderful to be here tonight with so many old friends. You know, originally, they had me following Bill on tonight's program. Talk about a tough act to follow! But then, for more than three decades most of us have been following Bill, and we've been aspiring to his example of clarity in thought, wit in argument, and ethical purpose brought to life through right reason. All of which is an elaborate, and I suppose Buckleyesque, way of saying Bill Buckley is a patriot, a giant intellect, and an inspiration to freedom-loving people everywhere.

You know, I always appreciate the phone calls I get from Bill. I remember one just before Reykjavik. "Mr. President," he said, "would you indulge me in a timeous moment of matutinal disquietude?" [*Laughter*] And I said, "Hold the line, Bill. I think my scrambler's still on." [*Laughter*] Well, good grammar and proper usage, celestial navigation, peanut butter, conservatism, National Review—Bill Buckley is persuasive in making his enthusiasms the country's enthusiasms. And I wouldn't be at all surprised if, in a few years, the whole Nation was sitting down in front of their television sets to watch "Monday Night Yachting." [*Laughter*]

And with those enthusiasms, Bill has made life for all of us a lot more fun. And he's done something else: He's changed the course of history. Beginning at a time when it was out of fashion to do so, he reaffirmed the enduring values of our civilization. I can't think of anyone whose life stands as a better example of what the Ethics and Public Policy Center itself stands for or who is a more fitting recipient of this year's Shelby Cullom Davis Award. Now, Bill, this is the moment I'm supposed to say congratulations. But I think on behalf of all those who love freedom, I'd rather just say thanks.

Tonight we're honoring both Bill and the 10th anniversary of the Ethics and Public Policy Center. It seems hard to believe that it's been only 10 years since Ernest Lefever sent out his prospectus for the center, a center that was to focus on the political and international issues of our time in what should have been an ordinary, but was in fact a revolutionary, way. Yes, this wasn't to be just another clever think tank, looking at—to use a term that's received too much currency in this age—value-neutral strategies. No, it was to examine the issues of today in light of timeless moral principles, principles rooted in the Judeo-Christian ethic.

Richard Weaver once reminded us that ideas have consequences. In his prospectus, Ernie Lefever said he would establish an institution for reminding us that values have consequences. No wonder that Bill Buckley took a few moments on a January day one decade ago to write Ernie and tell him that his proposal, as Bill said, "cheers me as much as any document that I have seen in months and months." And no wonder that so many champions of freedom like Shelby Cullom Davis have come to support the center since. Ernie, as you know, I've been doing a little campaigning lately. And in many places there were people who were kind enough to say I should go for 4 more years. Well, the Constitution and Nancy have something else to say about that. [*Laughter*] But I know that everyone here tonight joins me in saying something like that to you and all of your colleagues at the center. And that's just simply this: "Ten more years!"

Today, not just America but the world needs the center and its message that the central issue of our times, the question on which the future not just of our blessed nation but of all mankind turns, yes, the issue of ethics in public policy and, yes, the issue of our vision of man and the moral order, yes, the issue of values. Here in the United States a few years back, it seemed that too many had lost all sight of that enduring truth. And with no values to defend, they spoke as if nothing in this great nation were worth defending. Jeane Kirkpatrick called them the Blame America First crowd, and they had their day. But, ladies and gentlemen, I'm happy to report to you tonight that that day has passed. In the last 2 years, Congress—including the Democratically controlled House of Representatives—has enacted aid to freedom fighters on three continents. It has supported—and the Nation has rallied around—striking hard in retaliation against terrorism by Qadhafi's Libya, just as both rallied behind our mission in Grenada. And in just the last few months, support for our dream of a strategic defense against nuclear missiles has grown to embrace almost the entire Nation.

And in the campaign we've just finished, hardly a candidate in the other party dared to raise the Blame America First flag again. They'd all started to speak the way only we used to. And, no, that's not a criticism; I'm all for it. I hope it'll someday be said that one of the enduring legacies of our administration was that in these years America at last put in the past the divisions of more than a decade ago and united in a new bipartisan consensus on foreign policy. If there's one thing all Americans can agree on, it's that politics should stop at the water's edge. Like the old consensus, this new one is not based on political strategy or special interest, but on the common values that we all share as Americans and that all free people share. We rediscovered those values in these last few years, and now all the democratic world is rediscovering them as well.

We're here tonight to discuss the future of that democratic world, of the West and the Western alliance. And let me begin by repeating something I said 4 years ago in London when I told the British Parliament that "the ultimate determinant in the struggle that is now going on in this world will not be bombs and rockets, but a test of wills and ideas, a trial of spiritual resolve, the values we hold, the beliefs we cherish, the ideals to which we are dedicated." Yes, the alliance and the conflict between it and the Soviet Union can have no meaning, no justification, no reason at all, if we forget that what we are in is fundamentally a moral and ethical conflict. America and the other democracies did not seek this conflict. We're a peaceful people, and so are our allies. We wish no nation or people anything but the best. But we face today, as we have for 40 years, a challenge that we cannot turn away from, a challenge to our Judeo-Christian ethic, to our belief that man is a creature of God and so precious in himself.

We must never let it be forgotten that what we're fighting for, on our side, is not territory or privilege, but, in Churchill's words, "the safety and welfare, the freedom and progress, of all the homes and families of all the men and women in all the lands." Well, let's not forget that, either: not some lands, not just our lands—all lands. We have no choice about the nature of the conflict, only about whether or not we recognize its nature. Thirty years ago this month Soviet troops swept into Budapest to snuff out the light of freedom in Hungary. With some of the most advanced tanks, troops, and guns in the world, they crushed an uprising of ordinary people, killing or wounding more than 30,000 of the brave as they did. Among the last words from those desperate freedom fighters were these broadcast from a clandestine radio station: "People of the world, listen to our call. Help us—not with advice, not with words, but with action, with soldiers, and arms. Please do not forget you may be the next victim."

Well, some said at the time that there would be no next victims if we did not interfere. They said that it was not in our interest to hear this cry from out of the totalitarian night. But as we look back now over three decades of Soviet adventurism around the world, can anyone truly say it was in fact in our interest to stand by, hands folded, at the dying of the light in Hungary? And would it be today in our interest to stand by and watch the dying of the light in Afghanistan, the dying of the light in Angola, the dying of the light in Nicaragua? I say no. Not then. Not now. Not ever. Yes, it is in our interest to stand with those who would take arms against the sea of darkness. It is in our interest to stand with those who would light even a candle in the night of oppression. It is in our interest not simply because of what the Soviets are, but because of what we, the free peoples of the world, are.

You know, I like to tell the story about a giant patriotic rally some years ago. It was in Madison Square Garden, New York City. America had gone to war—World War II. There had been many speakers and entertainers, and many of them declared that we would win the war because God was on our side. And then a young man of few words but much wisdom was introduced. Madison Square Garden was well known to him. He was Joe Louis, heavyweight champion of the world. But on this night he was Private Joe Louis, United States Army. He stepped up to the microphone, spoke one simple line, and brought the crowd roaring to its feet. He said, "We will win, because we're on God's side." Well, like that crowd so long ago, we Americans today are most united and most determined when we're standing for the values of freedom and dignity not simply for ourselves, but for all who yearn to have them, when we're reaffirming those values that gave birth to our nation and to all democracies, when we're partners in extending the reach of freedom.

In these last 6 years, from El Salvador to the Philippines to Grenada, we have once again become true to our heritage of helping to hold out freedom's hand. And in our talks with the Soviet Union, we have put aside the old, worn doctrine that relations between our countries have nothing to do with Soviet behavior throughout the world or with the Soviet treatment of its own peoples at home. We have said that greater respect for human rights in the Soviet Union is a fundamental condition of true peace between us, and that arms negotiations that reduce our arsenals but do nothing about the reasons they were built in the first place have little chance for lasting success. We have reaffirmed a rule as timeless as common sense: Nations do not have disagreements because they're armed; they are armed because they have disagreements.

This reclaiming of old values is why America is more united today than in two decades. It is why we're seeing once again a bipartisan consensus emerge on foreign policy. It's why our alliance is stronger today than it's been in many years. And it's why you might notice that, every now and then, Soviet leaders look nervously over their shoulders. You may remember that I had a little chat with Mr. Gorbachev a few weeks back. During it he told me that when I talk about how we Americans look forward to the day when the world knows the blessings of liberty—he told me the Soviets take this as a kind of threat. And, of course, there's really only one answer to that: It's no threat. We call it the American dream. And, yes, we do think it's important. And, yes, we do believe that someday it will belong to every man, woman, and child on Earth. And let me say to you tonight: We must never let the need to talk with the Soviets lead us to forget that dream or our duty to it. And we must never forget, either, that this very dream, our Judeo-Christian ethic and all it means, is not only our reason for meeting the Soviet challenge but also our great advantage.

In getting ready for my meetings with Mr. Gorbachev, I asked many experts what role Communist ideology plays in the Soviet Union today. Some told me it's irrelevant because nobody believes it anymore. After all, it failed to produce not only freedom but also food. Others told me that though no one believes it, everyone accepts it, because now, after almost 70 years, no one knows any better or has a choice, and everyone knows who has the guns. And still others said that, whatever people think of it, it's put the Soviets in an ideological bind that will thwart their participation in the technological revolution that—with America in the lead—is now sweeping the world.

Well, that revolution is really a revolution of hope that will launch the West into a new age of productivity, prosperity, and growth; an age as far advanced over our own as the Industrial Age was over the preindustrial, an age in which statism and totalitarianism are left forever behind. And that's why it's so important for all of us here tonight to remember that this revolution of hope, this new position of strength for the West, is the backdrop for the talks we've been having with the Soviets. And that's why we believe that we made more progress in our meeting in Iceland in 2 days than our negotiators in Geneva made in the last 2 years. Well, all of our proposals are still on the table, and we see no reason that our negotiating teams shouldn't pick up where we left off. The Soviets have sent signals that they maybe believe this, too.

Well, this past weekend, as you know, I met with Prime Minister Thatcher. We agreed on priorities for arms reduction talks: 50-percent reductions in strategic offensive weapons, sweeping reductions in intermediate-range missiles, a ban on chemical weapons, addressing conventional force imbalances. America will go into those talks with the support of our allies and, I hope, the support of Congress as well. This should be a pillar of our new bipartisan consensus: We will not give away in Washington what we're negotiating over in Geneva. The hopes of too many ride with us to do that.

My friends, it's written that three things abide: faith, hope, and love. Faith, hope, and love are lamps that illuminate our civilization. And may I say that I believe that their light, particularly the light of hope, is the greatest gift we can offer to those who live in the darkness of oppression. When we give aid to freedom fighters around the world, we give hope to the oppressed, and we say that people, not iron laws, shape history. When we say that arms reduction and human rights must be talked about together, we give hope to the oppressed that freedom is still a living dream. And, yes, when we keep our pledge to go forward with research on our strategic defense against nuclear missiles, we give hope to all the world that even the night of nuclear terror may some day pass from this Earth. But most of all, when we proclaim our faith in God and the dignity of man, our love of freedom, and our fidelity to our Judeo-Christian values, when we do all this, we give hope to every freedom-loving soul that truth is strong and that the hollow shell of totalitarianism may one day crack and let its people go.

I keep something around me, something at my desk, that reminds me of how much millions depend on the hope we give. It is a letter, a full handwritten letter, and I treasure it very much. It's written on a slip of paper only 4 inches long and ⅝—or 4 inches wide, I should say, and ⅝ of an inch in height. But on that is penned a message which could only be read or written under a strong magnifying glass. It has 47 words plus the salutation, addressed to me. And in my case, it had to be translated, because it was written in Russian. That tiny letter then has 10 names affixed in that little ⅝-inch strip. It was smuggled out of a labor camp in the Soviet Union. It was signed by 10 women who have gone through hunger strikes in their desire for freedom. It was accompanied by a 4-inch square paper chart—the same fine small writing—the chart of the hunger strikes of the 10 women who from August 1983 through 1984 endured those hunger strikes. The reason they wrote me and got it smuggled out was to tell me that we in the United States represented to them the hope that one day there would be freedom throughout the world. I'm going to keep that letter as long as I live. I can never mention aloud—the situation still is—the names of those 10 brave women—because most of them are still in that prison camp, and we know what would happen to them.

But, my friends, that letter may have been addressed to me, but it wasn't written to me alone. It was written also to each of you, to all Americans, and to our allies as well. It was written in thanks to all those who've joined in our bipartisan crusade to make America stronger. And it was written in thanks to all of those who have returned us to our values and reminded us of what they mean in this world. At the National Review dinner last December, I closed my remarks by saying thanks to Bill Buckley for "setting loose so much good in the world." But tonight, Bill, Ernie, Paul, Don, Jeane, and everyone, others far away, thank you, too. Thank you, God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 7:32 p.m. in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The President's News Conference
November 19, 1986

Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy

The President. Good evening. I have a few words here before I take your questions, some brief remarks. Eighteen months ago, as I said last Thursday, this administration began a secret initiative to the Islamic Republic of Iran. Our purposes were fourfold: to replace a relationship of total hostility with something better, to bring a negotiated end to the Iran-Iraq war, and to bring an end to terrorism and to effect the release of our hostages.

We knew this undertaking involved great risks, especially for our people and for the Iranian officials with whom we dealt. That's why the information was restricted to appropriate Cabinet officers and those officials with an absolute need to know. This undertaking was a matter of considerable debate within administration circles. Our policy objectives were never in dispute. There were differences on how best to proceed. The principal issue in contention was whether we should make isolated and limited exceptions to our arms embargo as a signal of our serious intent. Several top advisers opposed the sale of even a modest shipment of defensive weapons and spare parts to Iran. Others felt no progress could be made without this sale. I weighed their views. I considered the risks of failure and the rewards of success, and I decided to proceed. And the responsibility for the decision and the operation is mine and mine alone. As Mr. Lincoln said of another Presidential decision, "If it turns out right, the criticism will not matter. If it turns out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right will make no difference."

I understand this decision is deeply controversial and that some profoundly disagree with what was done. Even some who support our secret initiative believe it was a mistake to send any weapons to Iran. I understand and I respect those views, but I deeply believe in the correctness of my decision. I was convinced then and I am convinced now that while the risks were great, so, too, was the potential reward. Bringing Iran back into the community of responsible nations, ending its participation in political terror, bringing an end to that terrible war, and bringing our hostages home—these are the causes that justify taking risks.

In foreign policy the presence of risks alone cannot be reason enough not to act. There were risks when we liberated Grenada, when we went into Lebanon, when we aided the Philippines, and when we acted against Libya. So, we'll continue our efforts. However, to eliminate the widespread but mistaken perception that we have been exchanging arms for hostages, I have directed that no further sales of arms of any kind be sent to Iran. I have further directed that all information relating to our initiative be provided to the appropriate Members of Congress. There may be some questions which for reasons of national security or to protect the safety of the hostages I will be unable to answer publicly. But again, all information will be provided to the appropriate Members of Congress.

And now I'll take your questions. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Q. Mr. President, in the recent past there was an administration whose byword was "Watch what we do, not what we say." How would you assess the credibility of your own administration in the light of the prolonged deception of Congress and the public in terms of your secret dealings with Iran, the disinformation, the trading of Zakharov for Daniloff? And I'd like to follow up.

The President. Well, Helen, let me take the last one first. I know some persist in saying that we traded Zakharov for Daniloff. We did not. We said that we would have no dealings with the Soviet Union, even on going to Iceland, until Daniloff was in our hands. But to bring it up to date on this, there was no deception intended by us. There was the knowledge that we were embarking on something that could be of great risk to the people we were talking to, great risk to our hostages. And, therefore, we had to have it limited to only the barest number of people that had to know. I was not breaking any law in doing that. It is provided for me to do that. At the same time, I have the right under the law to defer reporting to Congress, to the proper congressional committees, on an action, and defer it until such time as I believe it can safely be done with no risk to others.

And that's why I have ordered in this coming week the proper committees will be briefed on this. And there are still some parts of this that we cannot go public with, because it will bring to risk and danger people that are held and people that we have been negotiating with. We were not negotiating government to government. We were negotiating with certain individuals within that country.

Q. You don't think your credibility has been damaged? And are you prepared now to disavow the finding which let you make end runs around the Iranian arms embargo? Are you going to tear it up?

The President. No, as I say, we are going to observe that embargo. And it's part of the same reason that, as I've said, we were doing this in the first place: And that is to see, among the other issues involved, if we can help bring about peace between those two countries, a peace without victory to either one or defeat and that will recognize the territorial integrity of both. And this is something that all of our allies are seeking also. But I think the people understand that sometimes you have to keep a secret in order to save human lives and to succeed in the mission, just as we went into Grenada without prior notice, because then we would have put to risk all of those men who were going to hit the beach.

Yes, Mike [Mike Putzel, Associated Press].

Secretary of State Shultz

Q. Mr. President, has Secretary Shultz discussed his resignation with you? Have you agreed to accept it, or have you asked him to stay on?

The President. Mike, he has never suggested to me in our meetings that resignation. And in fact, he has made it plain that he will stay as long as I want him, and I want him. So, there's never been any discussion there. He knows that I want him to stay, and he has, in advance, said that he wants to. There's been no talk of resignation.

Q. If I may follow up, sir: Has he made his staying conditioned on your agreeing not to send further arms to Iran?

The President. No, there have been no conditions. As I say, we didn't discuss that. And as I've said now, there is no need to go further with this. The mission was served that made us waive temporarily that for that really minuscule amount of spare parts and defensive weapons.

Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy

Chris [Chris Wallace, NBC News]?

Q. Mr. President, you have stated flatly, and you stated flatly again tonight, that you did not trade weapons for hostages. And yet the record shows that every time an American hostage was released—last September, this July, and again just this very month—there had been a major shipment of arms just before that. Are we all to believe that was just a coincidence?

The President. Chris, the only thing I know about major shipments of arms—as I've said, everything that we sold them could be put in one cargo plane, and there would be plenty of room left over. Now, if there were major shipments—and we know this has been going on—there have been other countries that have been dealing in arms with Iran. There have been also private merchants of such things that have been doing the same thing. Now, I've seen the stories about a Danish tramp steamer and Danish sailors union officials talking about their ships taking various supplies to Iran. I didn't know anything about that until I saw the press on it, because we certainly never had any contact with anything of the kind. And so, it's just that we did something for a particular mission. There was a risk entailed. And Iran held no hostages. Iran did not kidnap anyone, to our knowledge. And the fact that part of the operation was that we knew, however, that the kidnapers of our hostages did have some kind of relationship in which Iran could at times influence them—not always—but could influence them. And so three of our hostages came home.

Q. But if I may follow up, sir: On that first point, your own Chief of Staff, Mr. Regan, has said that the U.S. condoned Israeli shipments of arms to Iran. And aren't you, in effect, sending the very message you always said you didn't want to send? Aren't you saying to terrorists either you or your state sponsor—which in this case was Iran—can gain from the holding of hostages?

The President. No, because I don't see where the kidnapers or the hostage-holders gained anything. They didn't get anything. They let the hostages go. Now, whatever is the pressure that brought that about, I'm just grateful to it for the fact that we got them. As a matter of fact, if there had not been so much publicity, we would have had two more that we were expecting.

Sam [Sam Donaldson, ABC News]?

Q. Mr. President, when you had the arms embargo on, you were asking other nations, our allies particularly, to observe it—publicly. But at the same time, privately, you concede you were authorizing a breaking of that embargo by the United States. How can you justify this duplicity?

The President. I don't think it was duplicity. And as I say, the so-called violation did not in any way alter the military balance between the two countries. But what we were aiming for, I think, made it worthwhile. And this was a waiver of our own embargo; the embargo still stays now and for the future. But the causes that I outlined here in my opening statement—first of all, to try and establish a relationship with a country that is of great strategic importance to peace and everything else in the Middle East, at the same time, also, to strike a blow against terrorism, and to get our hostages back, as we did. And this particular thing was, we felt, necessary in order to make the contacts that we made and that could lead to better relations with us. And there was a fourth item, also, as I pointed out.

Q. Sir, if I may, the polls show that a lot of American people just simply don't believe you. But the one thing that you've had going for you, more than anything else in your Presidency, your credibility, has been severely damaged. Can you repair it? What does it mean for the rest of your Presidency?

The President. Well, I imagine I'm the only one around who wants to repair it, and I didn't have anything to do with damaging it.

Bill [Bill Plante, CBS News]?

Q. Mr. President, you say that the equipment which was shipped didn't alter the military balance. Yet several things: We understand that there were 1,000 TOW antitank missiles shipped by the U.S. The U.S. apparently condoned shipments by Israel and other nations of other quantities of arms as an ancillary part of this deal—not directly connected, but had to condone it, or the shipments could not have gone forward, sir. So, how can you say that it cannot alter the military balance? And how can you say, sir, that it didn't break the law, when the National Security Act of 1977 plainly talks about timely notification of Congress and also, sir, stipulates that if the national security required secrecy the President is still required to advise the leadership and the chairmen of the intelligence committees?

The President. Bill, everything you've said here is based on a supposition that is false. We did not condone and do not condone the shipment of arms from other countries. And what was the other point that you made here——

Q. There were the antitank missiles, sir.

The President. Oh no, about the—that it didn't—no, that it didn't violate the—or that did violate the law. No, as I've said, the President, believe it or not, does have the power if, in his belief, national security can be served to waive the provisions of that law as well as to defer the notification of the Congress on this.

Q. Isn't it possible that the Iraqis, sir, might think that a thousand antitank missiles was enough to alter the balance of that war?

The President. This is a purely defensive weapon. It is a shoulder-carried weapon. And we don't think that in this defensive thing—we didn't add to any offensive power on the part of Iran. We know that Iraq has already announced that they would be willing to settle the conflict, as we've said, with no winners or losers. And the other parts happened to be spare parts for an antiaircraft Hawk battery. And, as I say, all of those weapons could be very easily carried in one mission.

Now, I think—Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network].

Q. Mr. President, I don't think it's still clear just what Israel's role was in this. The questions that have been asked about a condoned shipment. We do understand that the Israelis sent a shipment in 1985, and there were also reports that it was the Israelis that contacted your administration and suggested that you make contact with Iran. Could you explain what the Israeli role was here?

The President. No, because we, as I say, have had nothing to do with other countries or their shipment of arms or doing what they're doing. And, no, as a matter of fact, the first ideas about the need to restore relations between Iran and the United States, or the Western World for that matter, actually began before our administration was here. But from the very first, if you look down the road at what could happen and perhaps a change of government there, that it was absolutely vital for the Western World and to the hopes for peace in the Middle East and all for us to be trying to establish this relationship. And we worked—oh, it started about 18 months ago, really, as we began to find out some individuals that it might be possible for us to deal with and who also were looking at the probability of a further accident.

Trudie?

Q. Can I follow up please, if I may, on that? The contacts that you're suggesting are with moderates in the Iranian Government and in the Iranian system. Barry Goldwater tonight said in his judgment there are no moderates in Iran. I don't mean to suggest that there may not be, but how did you know that you were reaching the moderates? And how do you define a moderate in that kind of a government?

The President. Well, again, you're asking questions that I cannot get into with regard to the answers. But believe me, we had information that led us to believe that there are factions within Iran, and many of them with an eye toward the fact that they think sooner rather than later there is going to be a change in the government there. And there is great dissatisfaction among the people in Iran.

Trudie [Trudie Fieldman, Transfeatures]?

Arms Control

Q. Mr. President, could we turn to U.S.-Soviet relations for a moment, please?

The President. I'd be delighted. [*Laughter*]

Q. Your chief arms negotiator, Max Kampelman, said that as a result of your meeting with Mr. Gorbachev in Iceland that there indeed were substantial results and agreements. But the leadership of the Soviet Union say that there were no results, nothing positive, and the area is widely scattered still. How do you propose, in the remainder of your term, to close the gap for an agreement?

The President. Well, Trudie, the thing is, about that situation, they are not widely scattered. All the agreements, or the apparent places where we agreed at Reykjavik, are on the table now with our arms negotiators in Geneva. And for the first time there was an agreement reached on the desirability of eliminating all strategic nuclear missiles in a 5-year period and then dealing with the intermediate-range missiles in Germany. And just before the meeting broke up was the first time that—it had always been our purpose, and it was our purpose when we went there, to see if this—these are the destabilizing weapons, these are the weapons that people in their mind can picture someone pushes a button and lot of places blow up. And we always thought that if we could make a start on those, the destabilizing missiles, and then we could work on to the other nuclear weapons—bombs carried by airplanes and so forth. And we had gone there with the express purpose of seeing if we could arrive at some kind of a settlement on one or the other of these other two missile types. And it was just before the meeting broke up that for the first time they suggested that they were talking about all nuclear weapons, not just the others. Well, there was no time for us to discuss them—this new force that was in there.

But I think Mr. Kampelman was saying right—that I just call to your attention that never in the history of the Soviet Union has a Soviet leader ever publicly proposed eliminating weapons they already have. And this Soviet leader has. He has talked actually of totally eliminating them. And so the only thing I can say to this is—I know they are difficult to deal with—but all I can say is they're still at the table in Geneva, and the proposals are still there. So, I continue to be optimistic.

Q. I just want to follow up. Do you think you're going to see Mr. Gorbachev again during your term, or do you think he is thinking that he'll wait for the next President to negotiate an arms control agreement?

The President. Well, I have to believe there is reason for optimism, because he himself suggested the Iceland meeting as a forerunner to the summit that was supposed to take place in the United States. And all I can do is recall that when the Soviets, sometime ago, got up and walked out of the Geneva arms meetings, because we were installing medium-range—the Pershings and the cruise missiles in Europe. And they walked out and said, "That does it." Well, they came back.

Q. Do you have a date——

The President. What?

Q. Do you have a date to meet them again?

The President. No, that's what we're waiting for—is for them to give us a date.

Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy

Q. Mr. President, going back over your answers tonight about the arms shipments and the numbers of them, are you telling us tonight that the only shipments with which we were involved were the one or two that followed your January 17th finding and that, whatever your aides have said on background or on the record, there were no other shipments with which the U.S. condoned?

The President. That's right. I'm saying nothing, but the missiles that we sold—and remember, there are too many people that are saying "gave." They bought them.

Andrea [Andrea Mitchell, NBC News]?

Q. Mr. President, to follow up on that: We've been told by the Chief of Staff, Donald Regan, that we condoned—this government condoned—an Israeli shipment in September of 1985, shortly before the release of hostage Benjamin Weir. That was 4 months before your intelligence finding on January 17th that you say gave you the legal authority not to notify Congress. Now, can you clear that up—why this government was not in violation of its arms embargo and of the notification to Congress for having condoned American-made weapons shipped to Iran in September of 1985?

The President. Well, no, I've never heard Mr. Regan say that, and I'll ask him about that. Because we believe in the embargo, and as I say, we waived it for a specific purpose, in fact, with four goals in mind.

Yes.

Q. Can I just follow up on that for a second, sir, because what is unclear to, I think, many people in the American public is why—if you are saying tonight that there will be no further arms shipments to Iran—why you won't cancel the January 17th intelligence finding so that you can put to rest any suggestion that you might again, without notification and in complete secrecy and perhaps with the objection of some of your Cabinet members, continue to ship weapons if you think that it is necessary?

The President. No, I have no intention of doing that, but at the same time, we are hopeful that we're going to be able to continue our meetings with these people, these individuals.

Q. But you won't cancel the intelligence finding?

The President. I don't know whether it's called for or whether I have to wait until we've reported to Congress and all. I don't know just what the technicality legally is on that.

Q. Yes, Mr. President. Why do you think—its strategic position not withstanding—the American people would ever support weapons to the Ayatollah Khomeini?

The President. We weren't giving them to the Ayatollah Khomeini. It's a strange situation. As I say, we were dealing with individuals, and we believe that those—and some of those individuals are in government, in positions in government. But it was not a meeting officially of the United States head of state and the Iranian head of state. But these people, we believed, and their closeness to the Iran military was such that this was necessary to let them know, number one, that we were serious and sincere in our effort about good relations and also that they were dealing with the head of government over here, that this wasn't something coming out of some agency or bureau, that I was behind it.

Q. Well, sir, if that's the case, some have asked that if Libya occupied a strategical position as Iran did, would you then arm Qadhafi and bomb Khomeini?

The President. Believe me, that's about as hypothetical a question as anyone could imagine. The situations are quite different.

Q. Mr. President, you said that you were not swapping—or you did not think you were swapping arms for hostages. But did it ever occur to you, or did it never occur to you, that certainly the Iranians would see it that way and that they might take it as an inducement to take more hostages, especially in light of the fact that they've released three but taken three more?

The President. No, to the best of our knowledge, Iran does not own or have authority over the Hizballah [Radical Shi'ite group operating in Lebanon]. They cannot order them to do something. It is apparent that they, evidently, have either some persuasion—and they don't always succeed—but they can sometimes persuade or pressure the Hizballah into doing what they did in this instance. And as I say, the Iranian Government had no hostages, and they bought a shipment from us. And we, in turn—I might as well tell you that we, in turn, had said when they wanted to kind of know our position and whether we were trustworthy and all of this—we told them that we did not want to do business with any nation that openly backed terrorism. And they gave us information that they did not. And they said also that they had some evidence that there had been a lessening of this on the part of the Khomeini and the Government and that they'd made some progress. As a matter of fact, some individuals associated with terrorist acts had been put in prison there. And so that was when we said, "Well, there's a very easy way for you to verify that if that's the way you feel, and they're being held hostage in Lebanon."

Q. Well, if I can follow up: If your arms shipments had no effect on the release of the hostages, then how do you explain the release of the hostages at the same time that the shipments were coming in?

The President. No, I said that—at the time—I said to them that there was something they could do to show their sincerity. And if they really meant it that they were not in favor of backing terrorists, they could begin by releasing our hostages. And as a matter of fact, I believe and have reason to believe that we would have had all five of them by this last weekend, had it not been for the attendant confusion that arose here in the reporting room.

You don't have your red mittens on.

Q. On that point, you said earlier, and you said just now again, that, but for the publicity, two other hostages would have been returned home by now. As you know, the publicity began in a Syrian-backed, pro-Syrian magazine——

The President. Yes.

Q. ——in Lebanon. My question is, therefore, are you suggesting that someone who was a party to this sabotaged it by deliberately leaking that original report?

The President. To our best information, the leak came from a person in government in Iran and not one of the people that we were dealing with, someone that would be more hostile to us. And that individual gave the story to the magazine, and the magazine then printed the story there in Beirut.

Q. Mr. President, there has been an obvious change in policy towards Iran: from refusing to deal with a terrorist state to even sending weapons as a gesture of good will. Would you consider, in the name of the same geopolitical interest that you invoked with Iran, changing your policy towards Nicaragua?

The President. No, and I believe that I've answered that question, I think, more than once here—that no, we still hold to our position, and Iran officially is still on our list of nations that have been supporting terrorism. But I'm talking about the people that we were doing business with, and they gave us indication and evidence that that policy was changing. And so, as I said, to give them more prestige and muscle there where they were, we made this sale.

Nicaragua-U.S. Relations

Q. Then, Mr. President, would you consider breaking diplomatic relations with Nicaragua to increase the pressure on the Sandinista government?

The President. No, we have not thought of that, and we still believe very much in supporting the *contras*, because we believe in the *contras'* cause. The *contras* have made it plain that all they seek is to be able to put enough pressure on the Sandinista government for that government to negotiate with them and the people of Nicaragua for the kind of government that they altogether had promised when they were fighting the revolution against the Somoza dictatorship. And it was the Sandinistas who, as Communist groups usually do, simply, when the revolution was over, they did everything they could to get rid of their fellow revolutionaries, and they seized power and created a totalitarian Communist state.

Now, the Sandinista—or the *contras* have never proposed overthrowing the government. They have repeatedly offered and said: "We simply want to be able to negotiate and have a chance to have the government installed that we'd promised the Organization of American States we were fighting for." So, I think we continue to help them, but we believe that there is a value in maintaining relations. It gives us a listening post in Nicaragua.

Iran Arms and Contra Aid Controversy

Q. Mr. President, there is a mood in Washington tonight of a President who is very much beleaguered, very much on the defensive. Why don't you seize the offensive by giving your Secretary of State a vote of confidence declaring that all future covert activities will have his support and by shaking up the National Security Council in such a way as to satisfy the concerns in Congress that it has been running a paramilitary operation out of the basement of the White House in defiance of the State Department and the Congress?

The President. The State Department—or the Secretary of State was involved, the Director of the CIA was involved, in what we were doing and, as I said before, there are certain laws in which, for certain actions, I would not have been able to keep them a secret as they were. But these people you've mentioned have been involved—do know what was going on. And I don't see that the action that you've suggested has called for it. But what you've disappointed me the most in is suggesting that I sound defensive up here. I've just been trying to answer all your questions as well as I can. And I don't feel that I have anything to defend about at all. With the circumstances the way they were, the decision I made I still believe was the correct decision, and I believe that we achieved some portion of our goals.

Q. Mr. President, do you believe that any of the additional hostages will be released?

The President. I have to believe that.

Q. And during any of these discussions with your administration, was there ever any hint or suggestion that these weapons might be used to topple the Ayatollah?

The President. No, and I don't see in any way how that could be, with the particular things that we were using. I don't see where the Ayatollah could be a logical target for an antiaircraft missile or even for a TOW missile for that matter.

Q. Mr. President, you made an exception for the arms embargo when you thought it was in the U.S. interest to do so. Why shouldn't other nations ship weapons to Iran when they think it's in their interests?

The President. Well, I would like to see the indication as to how it could be in their interest. I know that there are other nations that feel as we do that the Western World should be trying to find an avenue to get Iran back where it once was—and that is in the family of democratic nations and the family of nations that want peace in the Middle East and so forth.

Q. How, Mr. President—if I may follow up—how does shipping weapons to Iran help bring them back into the community of nations? You've acknowledged that you were dealing with only a small portion of the Government?

The President. I was talking of strengthening a particular group who needed the prestige that that could give them, who needed that, well, that bargaining power, themselves, within their own ranks.

Jerry [Jeremiah O'Leary, Washington Times]?

Q. Mr. President, I believe you may have been slightly in error in describing a TOW as a shoulder-mounted weapon. It's a ground-to-ground weapon. Redeye is the shoulder weapon, but that's beside the point. TOW's are used to destroy tanks.

The President. Yes, I know, Jerry, I know it's a tank weapon.

Q. I don't think it's fired from your shoulder.

The President. Well, now—[*laughter*]—if I have been misinformed, then I will yield on that. But it was my understanding that that is a man-carried weapon, and we have a number of other shoulder-borne weapons.

Q. I did have a question, though. [*Laughter*]

The President. You mean that wasn't a question? [*Laughter*]

Q. No, sir, I thought I knew what a TOW was. I just wanted to ask you what would be wrong at this stage of the game, since everything seems to have gone wrong that could possibly go wrong, like the Murphy Law, the Reagan Law, the O'Leary Law, this week—what would be wrong in saying that a mistake was made on a very high-risk gamble so that you can get on with the next 2 years?

The President. Because I don't think a mistake was made. It was a high-risk gamble, and it was a gamble that, as I've said, I believe the circumstances warranted. And I don't see that it has been a fiasco or a great failure of any kind. We still have those contacts. We still have made some ground. We got our hostages back—three of them. And so, I think that what we did was right, and we're going to continue on this path.

Federal Aid for the Homeless

Q. Mr. President, Mr. President, please one domestic question, would you please? Sir, this is the question——

The President. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], will you yield to this?

Q. This is a question that will not wait. It's cold weather out there, and the growing number of hungry and cold people who are homeless in all of our cities—and these volunteers that you urge to take part in this and try to help have now made their surveys across the Nation. They've come back and said we can't feed the hungry and take care of the homeless by ourselves. We've got to have Federal help. You have no policy in the White House, I believe, to do this, and you're now just leaving this to local government and local groups. They can't take care of it. Won't you please give us a federally coordinated program with long-time planning?

The President. I think that in things of that kind we are still spending more than has ever been spent before trying to help the needy. I will be very pleased to look into that particular facet and see if there is some snafu there, but I don't think so. But I do think that many of these programs are being undertaken at a State and at a local level and with the aid of Federal financing. But I'll look into it.

Q. They're doing a great job, sir, but they simply say themselves—the churches, the nonprofits—we can't do it sufficiently. The number is growing so rapidly. They've got to have Federal help.

The President. No, well, as I'm saying, I'm going to find out, because I think and believe that there is such help. I just read this morning in the paper about a needy family in New York that is being put up in a hotel, and the cost to welfare just for the rent of the hotel room is $37,000 a year. And I wonder why somebody doesn't build them a house for $37,000?

Note: The President's 39th news conference began at 8:01 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. It was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Statement on the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

November 19, 1986

There may be some misunderstanding of one of my answers tonight [at the news conference]. There was a third country involved in our secret project with Iran. But taking this into account, all of the shipments of the token amounts of defensive arms and parts that I have authorized or condoned taken in total could be placed aboard a single cargo aircraft. This includes all shipments by the United States or any third country. Any other shipments by third countries were not authorized by the U.S. Government.

Proclamation 5574—Designation of the Rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America
November 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans have always loved the flowers with which God decorates our land. More often than any other flower, we hold the rose dear as the symbol of life and love and devotion, of beauty and eternity. For the love of man and woman, for the love of mankind and God, for the love of country, Americans who would speak the language of the heart do so with a rose.

We see proofs of this everywhere. The study of fossils reveals that the rose has existed in America for age upon age. We have always cultivated roses in our gardens. Our first President, George Washington, bred roses, and a variety he named after his mother is still grown today. The White House itself boasts a beautiful Rose Garden. We grow roses in all our fifty States. We find roses throughout our art, music, and literature. We decorate our celebrations and parades with roses. Most of all, we present roses to those we love, and we lavish them on our altars, our civil shrines, and the final resting places of our honored dead.

The American people have long held a special place in their hearts for roses. Let us continue to cherish them, to honor the love and devotion they represent, and to bestow them on all we we love just as God has bestowed them on us.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation declaring this fact.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the rose as the National Floral Emblem of the United States of America.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:02 a.m., November 21, 1986*]

Executive Order 12574—Establishing an Experimental Program Within the President's Commission on Executive Exchange
November 20, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including the Executive Exchange Program Voluntary Service Act of 1986 (5 U.S.C. 4103 note, 100 Stat. 964), it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment of the Program. Effective October 1, 1986, there is established, within the Executive Exchange Program of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange, an experimental program under which Executive agencies of the government may accept voluntary services for the United States from private sector participants in the Executive Exchange Program.

Sec. 2. Program Limits. The experimental program shall be conducted during the fiscal years 1987 through 1989, and not more than ten individuals may commence participation in the program during any fiscal year. Acceptance of voluntary services from such individuals may not result in the displacement of any employee of the government.

Sec. 3. Participant Restrictions. An individual participating in the experimental program shall be considered an employee of the agency to which assigned for purposes of any laws, rules, and regulations of the United States, except that such individual shall not be covered by chapters 51, 53, 63, 83, 87, or 89 of title 5, United States Code, or any comparable provisions relating to classification, pay, leave, retirement, life insurance, or health benefits for employees of the government.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
November 20, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:03 a.m., November 21, 1986]

Proclamation 5575—National Home Care Week, 1986

November 20, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Home health care is an American tradition. When illness strikes our loved ones, we wish to care for them at home unless hospital or other care is clearly needed. This care is supplemented by the many members of our system of home health care providers who give special assistance to families and can make the difference in preventing, postponing, or limiting institutional care.

Our home health care system includes untold numbers of churches, volunteer groups, private agencies, and families, as well as government programs. All Americans can be proud of this effort for those in need, and of this national commitment to our American values of strong family life and neighbor helping neighbor.

Let us continue to emphasize the benefits of home health care. Let us also give much-deserved thanks and recognition to the dedicated men and women of our home health care system who help us care for our loved ones, preserve their independence, and keep our families intact.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–535, has designated the week of November 30 through December 6, 1986, as "National Home Care Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 30 through December 6, 1986, as National Home Care Week, and I call upon the appropriate government officials, interested organizations and associations, and all Americans to observe this week with appropriate activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:40 p.m., November 21, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on November 21.

Proclamation 5576—National Family Week, 1986
November 21, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Family life and the life of freedom are interdependent. In the arena of the family, children learn the most important lessons they will ever receive about their inherent dignity as individuals. They learn as well about the social and religious traditions that unite generation to generation, and they begin to acquire the values for which their ancestors sacrificed so much for freedom.

The centrality of the family is acknowledged even by those forces that would weaken or destroy it. Totalitarian societies see in the family a natural enemy, a bulwark of basic loyalties and inherited ideals that places allegiance in relationships that precede the claims of the state. Corrosive influences such as illegal drugs and pornography seek to substitute for the permanent bonds of family life a transient and ultimately false sense of happiness and fulfillment. Against these forces the family can often seem helpless and ineffective, but experience shows that it is in being tested that the strength of the family finally reveals itself. After all, the family has been with us from the dawn of human history, and there is no reason to believe that it will not endure.

National Family Week affords all Americans the opportunity to frankly face and assess the quality of family life in our Nation and to reflect on what each of us can do as a father, daughter, mother, son, or grandparent—as a member of a family—to strengthen this divine institution. Better yet, let us undertake this reflection as families and as a family of free people. As Chesterton said, "The family is the test of freedom." Let us make this another test America refuses to fail.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–94, has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of "National Family Week."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of November 23, 1986, as National Family Week. I invite the Governors of the several States, the chief officials of local governments, and all Americans to celebrate this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Taking note that this observance coincides with the celebration of Thanksgiving, I ask that all Americans give thanks to God on that day for the blessings of family life in our Nation and for His continued favor on our people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:41 p.m., November 21, 1986]

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Iran
November 21, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

This report is made pursuant to Section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and, like previous reports, discusses only matters concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979.

This report covers matters that have occurred since the report I made on May 23, 1986.

1. The Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, established at The Hague pursuant to the Claims Settlement Agreement of January 19, 1981, continues to make progress in arbitrating the claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 37 more decisions for a total of 260 final decisions. Of that total, 197 have been awards in favor of American claimants; 119 were awards on agreed terms, authorizing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 78 were adjudicated decisions. The Tribunal has dismissed a total of 17 claims on the merits, and 33 for jurisdictional reasons. As of November 1, 1986, total payments to successful American claimants from the Security Account, held by the NV Settlement Bank, stood at approximately $681 million.

In January 1986, the payment of awards in favor of U.S. nationals caused the balance of the Security Account to fall for the first time below $500 million, thus triggering Iran's obligation to replenish. Iran acted quickly in instructing replenishment from interest earned on the Security Account, which is also held by the NV Settlement Bank. Although technical difficulties involving the concerned central banks delayed actual replenishment for several months, a procedure has now been established that should make future transfers administratively simple. On October 10, 1986, replenishment was again triggered, and the second replenishment occurred on October 27, 1986.

In cases between the two governments, the Tribunal to date has issued three decisions in favor of each government, dismissed one claim that had been filed by the United States, and dismissed four claims that had been filed by Iran. In addition, Iran has withdrawn 15 of its government-to-government claims, while the United States has withdrawn three.

2. The Tribunal continues to make progress in the arbitration of claims of U.S. nationals for $250,000 or more. More than 50 percent of the claims have now been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 251 such claims on the docket. Among recent cases, two U.S. claimant companies received large awards totalling approximately $91 million. Other decisions were notable for the legal precedents set by the Tribunal: In one case, the Tribunal valued an expropriated service company at its going concern value, taking into account the negative impacts of the Iranian revolution on its business, rather than using the net book value of the business as advocated by Iran. In a second legally significant decision, the Tribunal held that an order by a local Iranian court prohibiting an Iranian company from making lease payments or returning equipment to the U.S. claimant constituted a taking by the Government of Iran requiring compensation under international law. Both these decisions should prove helpful to other U.S. claimants before the Tribunal.

3. The Tribunal continues to process claims of U.S. nationals against Iran of less than $250,000 each. Iran has not to date been willing to negotiate a lump sum settlement of these claims. While the Tribunal's progress is slower than we would like, 50 additional claims have been selected by the Tribunal for active arbitration, making the total number of active small claims 170. The Department of State has submitted more than 44,000 pages of text and evidence in support of these claims, and additional pleadings are being filed weekly.

Since my last report, the Tribunal has held seven hearings on claims under $250,000, and issued awards in three contested claims, raising the total number of such decisions to five, of which four favored the American claimant. These decisions will help in establishing guidelines for the adjudication or settlement of similar small claims. To date, American claimants have also received 15 awards on agreed terms reflecting settlements.

4. The Department of State continues to coordinate the efforts of concerned governmental agencies in presenting U.S. claims against Iran as well as responses by the U.S. Government to claims brought against it by Iran. Since my last report, the Department has filed pleadings in nine government-to-government claims based on contracts for the provision of goods and services. The

Tribunal issued a decision holding the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission liable for simple interest at the rate of 10 percent per annum on a previously issued principal award of approximately $8 million in favor of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran. The Tribunal dismissed two major claims brought by the Ministry of Defense of Iran against the U.S. Government based on the alleged breach of contract by a U.S. defense contractor, finding that the U.S. Government was not a proper respondent. Forty-two government-to-government claims remain pending.

In addition to work on the government-to-government claims, the Department of State, working together with the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Justice, filed four pleadings in disputes concerning the interpretation and/or performance of various provisions of the Algiers Accords. Since my last report, the Tribunal has held no hearings on interpretive disputes. However, it did render its decision on Iran's request that different, and more stringent, standards be established by the Full Tribunal for proof of nationality of corporate claimants. Iran had contended that, under earlier decisions by the individual Chambers, some publicly held corporate claimants had been permitted to establish their United States nationality through insufficient evidence. The Full Tribunal held that no general rule is required and that none would be feasible given the widely varying fact situations in which corporate nationality must be determined. Thus, the individual Chambers can continue to approach each determination flexibly and pragmatically, as urged by the United States.

In August, following Iran's first replenishment of the Security Account, the Tribunal issued its decision on Iran's claim for the balance remaining from the $3.667 billion transferred in January 1981 to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as fiscal agent for the United States, for the payment of Iran's syndicated indebtedness. The Tribunal determined that Iran is entitled to so much of the remaining balance as is not needed to satisfy outstanding claims against the fund, as soon as the two governments reach agreement on three points: 1) the amount of claims remaining against the fund; 2) the amount not needed for any such claims and thus available for transfer to Iran; and 3) the terms of a release of all claims by Iran against the United States for administration of the fund. If the two governments are not able to reach such agreement within four months from the date of the order, either government may apply to the Tribunal for further action.

5. Since my last report, two bank syndicates have completed negotiations with Bank Markazi Jomhouri Islami Iran (Iran's central bank) and have been paid a total of $252,723.67 for interest accruing for the period January 1–18, 1981 ("January Interest"). These payments were made from Dollar Account No. 2 at the Bank of England. Negotiations have been completed and payment of $482,175.27 is pending for January Interest owed to two other bank syndicates, and Bank Markazi and additional bank syndicates are now negotiating January Interest settlements.

6. Since my last report, there has been one change in the Iranian Assets Control Regulations. In response to the Tribunal's decision on Iran's claim to any excess monies held by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York over those required to pay Iran's syndicated indebtedness, a new regulation has been issued, requiring registration of all claims against the fund, all claims against Dollar Account No. 2, and all claims for January Interest (which, as my previous reports have indicated, are arguably payable out of either fund). 51 *Fed. Reg.* 37568 (Oct. 23, 1986).

7. The ongoing claims settlement process created by the Algiers Accords continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and its nationals and presents an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. In particular, the Iranian Assets Control Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States properly to implement the Algiers Accords. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will contin-

ue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

White House Statement on President Reagan's Meeting With President Henri Namphy of Haiti

November 21, 1986

The President today met with Henri Namphy, President of the National Council of the Government of Haiti, in the Oval Office. President Namphy later met with Vice President Bush. The President discussed the political and economic situation in Haiti with General Namphy, devoting particular attention to the increased U.S. assistance program, the need to develop the Haitian private sector through foreign investment, the protection of individual rights and freedoms, and the long-term development needs of Haiti in the areas of education and literacy, health, agriculture, and environment.

President Reagan expressed his firm support for General Namphy's efforts to build democratic institutions and achieve the goal of a working democracy over the next 15 months. In connection with General Namphy's visit, the U.S. and Haitian Governments have agreed to launch a major training initiative for Haiti. The Training for Development Project will make available $10 million over the next 5 years for training educational institutions of over a hundred Haitian technicians, administrators, medical personnel, and business professionals in America.

The total U.S. aid package was also discussed by the two leaders. Haiti is one of the very few countries where, despite an overall reduction in U.S. assistance levels this year, U.S. aid will increase—an increase of 25 percent to just over $100 million. The U.S. Government is also working with other international donors and with the private sector to assure adequate, overall external support for Haiti's democratization process. During his visit to Washington (November 20–22) General Namphy also had meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz and AID Administrator Peter McPherson.

President Namphy described the progress achieved so far in implementing the 2-year political calendar that calls for a referendum on a new constitution in February 1987; local, legislative, and Presidential elections during 1987; and the inauguration of a duly elected President in February 1988.

Remarks at the Annual Senate Republican Dinner

November 21, 1986

Thank you very much. [*Applause*] You don't know how heartwarming that is to just come back from Iran and be greeted like that. [*Laughter*] Bob and Elizabeth Dole, Mr. Vice President, members of the Cabinet, and honored guests and my dear friends: First, I'd like to congratulate the new Republican leaders who will be on the point for the GOP in the upcoming 100th Congress. Republican Leader Dole will again have a solid team to back him up: Alan Simpson, John Chafee, Bill Armstrong, Thad Cochran, Rudy Boschwitz, and of course, our honorary President pro tem

Strom Thurmond, who will keep an eye on all of you. We salute all of you and are proud of the qualities of leadership that you bring to the Senate. And also a heartfelt welcome to Senators-elect Bond and McCain, new Members of the Senate, but both battle-hardened political veterans. Kit and John, we're happy to have you aboard.

And it was so good to have with us tonight Howard and Joy Baker [Former Senate majority leader and Mrs. Baker]. I think they had to depart early to catch either a train or a plane; I didn't quite get which one it was going to be. But this is one of those occasions when it is easy, as Bob hinted, to get a little misty. We've been a team—men and women who've shared a vision and who've developed bonds of friendship while working to turn our goals for America into reality.

Tonight we honor, in particular, Senators Laxalt, Goldwater, and Mathias and all those who will not be returning for the battles in the years ahead. Paul Laxalt, as is no secret, has been close to me these last 6 years and long before that. I've managed to stay his friend even if it meant having to eat those special dishes at his Basque barbecues—[*laughter*]—some of you'll have to explain to others. Paul, Nancy and I are grateful for all you've meant to us, and we'll miss you and Carol.

Senator Goldwater, who is not able to be with us this evening, has been our inspiration, indeed, the conscience of Conservatives. And 6 years ago at this very dinner, I saluted Barry, saying then what remains true today: His principal stand in 1964, the ideals he expressed, the courage he displayed, captured our imaginations. He was a pathfinder, a point man, and in these last 6 years his guidance and grit and wisdom has strengthened our resolve and kept us going.

And then, there's Senator Mathias, who also couldn't be with us this evening. Mac is the kind of individual who's made Washington a fun place to work. We worked together when he was the chairman of my second inaugural committee. And whatever the issue of the day, no matter how hotly contested, he was always a gentleman. His good will, thoughtfulness, and sense of humor have been appreciated. Mac and I didn't always agree, but I always had the deepest respect for him. He will be missed.

Those of us in the class of 1980 came here 6 years ago, dedicated to strengthening our country's economy, rebuilding our defenses, and restoring our confidence. To those of you who will leave the Senate next year, we can be proud of what we've accomplished, individually and collectively. Mark Andrews has stood by and fought for the farmer through difficult times. And thanks to the efforts of Jim Abdnor, this week I was able to sign a landmark water resources bill into law which will benefit Americans of present and future generations. Jim Broyhill has had a long and dedicated career in Congress. A keen parliamentarian—he brought the leadership in the area of energy and commerce. Jerry Denton, an American hero, is a hero still. In the Senate he fought against terrorism and held up traditional family values. Slade Gorton played a key role as a member of the Budget Committee and helped to give us a stronger America. Paula Hawkins mobilized our country against drugs and child abuse. Mack Mattingly championed the line-item veto and was indispensable this year to our success in aiding the freedom fighters in Nicaragua. Each of you has my thanks, and I know that of your colleagues. But more important, you have the gratitude of the Nation.

None of us came to Washington simply to have a job. We came here to get a job done, and that's what we did. America is a more prosperous land, a more secure land, and, yes, a happier land because of what we've done. And let no one doubt the fundamental beliefs that guided our decisions, the principles which we hold so dear, have not been rejected. On the contrary, they are still unquestionably in the ascendant. Our opponents in this campaign in so many instances paid us the ultimate compliment—they refused to discuss issues. Seeding that turf, knowing that the American people still hold allegiance to our ideas—yet no two ways about it, the outcome of the Senate race was a disappointment. We're a minority again in the United States Senate, but we've been there before and know what must be done. As Everett Dirksen, a great

Republican leader, said, "We must stand up and be counted in our generation."

Yes, the election results in the Senate may make our task more difficult. Many of you'll be playing new roles in the struggle to direct the course of our country's future. But let us not forget—I'm going to change that around. I was raised in an era in which—the first major employer I had said you should never use a negative. Let's say, let us remember that the underlying long-term message of the election was positive. Governorships were won that will redirect State government and grassroots politics throughout our country.

The Senate vote itself, contrary to what our opponents have been saying, reflected a continued evolution in our direction. With a change of 29,000 votes, control of the Senate would still be in our hands, and this in the face of historical trends that work against the party in power. There's ample reason for optimism. At every rally across our country young people in great numbers could be seen and heard. Their youthful idealism, their energy, their zest for life made those rallies joyous occasions, especially for someone who used to cause a hostile riot just by showing up on a campus—a certain Governor I remember.

I remember back in the days when, well, when I'd first become a Republican, because I was in the other party. Then, as the Bible says, I put aside childish things. [*Laughter*] When I was new as a Republican and I would go and appear at a fundraiser or something for the party and I would come home to Nancy and I would say that the only young people there looked like they couldn't be invited anywhere else. [*Laughter*] Well, that's all changed now. America's young people have responded to our message of opportunity, growth, and strength. And in all the age groups, those between 18 and 24 today have the highest percentage of any age group of people supporting what we represent and what we stand for.

That's all changed now. They've responded to our message of opportunity, as I say, growth, and strength. And they don't want to be told to lower their expectations. They don't want to give their lives over to central planners in Washington. They want the same kind of freedom that we had and the same challenge to go as far and as high as their hard work and talents will carry them. And as long as we keep faith with them, this generation of Americans will keep faith with us. What we've been doing these last 6 years, of course, has been for them. And when today's young people have grown a bit older, when we see them with families and children of their own, living in their own homes with productive jobs, we can all feel pride in the job that we've done in these last 6 years. Our young people have been spared the ravages of war and have enjoyed the same sweet liberty we possessed as young adults in the United States. Our reward is knowing that we did our best for them, for our country, and for the cause of human freedom.

In a word, the challenge now before us is simply this: to complete the revolution that we have so well begun. Of course, I'll be talking about this in detail in the days to come. But you know of our commitments to the American people on the balanced budget amendment and the line-item veto. You know the importance of keeping tax rates low and spending under control and of appointing Federal judges who will interpret law, not make it. And, yes, you know of the freedom fighters around the world who need our help and with whom we're determined to stand. In these last 6 years we have left the days of retreat and apology behind. We've again made America the engine of enterprise, the bastion of freedom, the hope for a beleaguered mankind that God intended her to be.

In tackling our agenda, I want to assure you of one important thing: Now, more than ever, we'll need to depend on one another to achieve our goals for this country. No, I've never served on a legislature before, that's true, but after 6 years down the avenue here, I think I understand your problems pretty well. And I know that your problems are my problems, too. We're one team. We've got to stick together, even more effectively in the Congress to come. So, in the years ahead, no matter where we are, we can be proud that we were members of the class of 1980 and that, together, we changed history.

God bless all of you. You'll always have a place in my heart. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:23 p.m. in the Great Hall at the Library of Congress.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Observance of Thanksgiving Day

November 22, 1986

My fellow Americans:

This coming Thursday we'll celebrate a holiday that belongs uniquely to our nation—Thanksgiving Day. Millions of us will travel from all parts of the country to gather in family homes, observing the holiday according to longstanding tradition: turkey with all the fixings, pumpkin pie, laughter, the warmth of family, love, and, yes, a moment of prayer to give thanks. Yet, at the same time, many among us will be less fortunate. And just as Thanksgiving Day has always been an occasion for counting our blessings, so, too, it's always been a time for making life better among our fellow Americans. In churches and synagogues across the country, for example, food will be collected in the next few days for distribution to the needy, or on Thanksgiving Day itself. And with this spirit of Thanksgiving in mind, I thought I'd speak with you for a moment this afternoon about the goodness of the American people and our willingness to give each other a helping hand.

The spirit of voluntarism is deeply ingrained in us as a nation. Maybe it has something to do with our history as a frontier land. Those early Americans who gave us Thanksgiving Day itself had to help each other in order to survive—joining together to plant crops, build houses, and raise barns. And perhaps they discovered that in helping others their own lives were enriched. In our own day, a poll showed most Americans believe that no matter how big government gets and no matter how many services it provides, it can never take the place of volunteers. In other words, we Americans understand that there are no substitutes for gifts of service given from the heart.

In our recent history, there was a time not long ago when this spirit seemed endangered, when philanthropy and personal involvement were giving way to bureaucratic plans and Federal programs. So, when our administration took office, we made it one of our main aims to encourage private sector initiatives, to reinvigorate the American tradition of voluntarism. And I have to admit, our success in this area is one of the accomplishments of which I'm most proud. For in the past few years, we've witnessed an unprecedented outpouring of the volunteer spirit, a tremendous reassertion of good will and neighborliness. Last year alone, individuals, corporations, bequests, and foundations gave nearly $80 billion to good causes—a record high. You can see these volunteer efforts all around. Consider the United Way, founded a century ago next year. Today there are more than 2,200 local United Ways in communities throughout the country. Just last year the United Way raised more than $2.3 billion, supported more than 3,700 health and human care agencies and programs, and served millions of families.

In 1958, for example, Dr. William Walsh asked President Dwight Eisenhower for the use of an old hospital ship, mothballed after World War II. Ike provided that ship, charging rent of just $1 a year. And Dr. Walsh turned the old ship into Project HOPE, a seaborne hospital and medical school that traveled the world. Today Project HOPE has been modernized, and medical volunteers traveled by plane recently to El Salvador to help with the aftereffects of the devastating earthquake.

Then there's Just Say No, a largely volunteer organization that's teaching children around the world to say no to drugs. This organization got started when Nancy was visiting an elementary school in California.

A little girl asked what to do if someone offered her drugs, and Nancy's answer was simple: "Just say no." Well, not long ago, Nancy hosted a Just Say No rally here at the White House. More than 2,300 children attended. Although Just Say No requires school officials, teachers, and especially parents to devote to it a great deal of time, Nancy told me that everyone she spoke to at the rally was convinced that it's not only worth it but of vital importance for the future.

Local efforts may be less well known than major undertakings like Just Say No and Project HOPE, but to the very heart and soul of the American volunteer spirit, many of you'll be able to think of good works being performed in your own communities. I think of a house for the homeless here in Washington founded by a young priest, Father Jack Pfannenstiel, and sustained by his own hard work and that of volunteers. McKenna House offers shelter, food, and human concern for the homeless men right here in our Nation's Capital. Of course, we must do more, striving always to give of ourselves to those less fortunate. But it's good to reflect that here in America, perhaps more than in any other nation on Earth, we have a tradition of giving—of neighbor helping neighbor—that makes life better for tens of thousands every day. And for this, too, on Thanksgiving Day, let us give thanks.

Until next week, thanks for listening. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Proclamation 5577—American Indian Week, 1986

November 24, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The Americans we know as American Indians and Native Americans were the first explorers and settlers of the areas that now make up the United States. Mountain and river, lake and valley, State and county, trail and town across the land bear Indian names; they are lasting reminders of the presence and the significance of American Indians not just in our geography but throughout the whole of American history.

Many of the foods we eat and the medicines and remedies we use were introduced by Indians, and more than one highway follows an Indian trail. Indians make contributions in every area of endeavor and American life, and our literature and all our arts draw upon Indian themes and wisdom. Countless American Indians have served in our Armed Forces and have fought valiantly for our country. All Americans are grateful for these lasting contributions.

We look to the future with the expectation of even stronger tribal governments and lessened Federal control over tribal government affairs. We look to a future of development of economic independence and self-sufficiency, and an enhanced government-to-government relationship that will allow greater Indian control of Indian resources.

During the Thanksgiving season, generations of Americans have been reminded of the early friendship of the Pilgrims and American Indians. We give thanks to God for the friendship, cooperation, and brotherhood between American Indians and other Americans, as we thank Him for all the many blessings He bestows on us. We thank Him for all that American Indians and Native Americans have meant and continue to mean to American life.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–471, has designated the week of November 23 through November 30, 1986, as "American Indian Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 23 through November 30, 1986, as American Indian Week, and I request all Americans to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:12 a.m., November 25, 1986*]

Proclamation 5578—National Family Caregivers Week, 1986

November 24, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

America is the land of opportunity. But few Americans stop to think that among our greatest opportunities is a longer life span than previous generations ever would have dreamed possible.

Americans are living longer, and their lives are more productive than ever before. The number of people 65 years old or older continues to grow rapidly, and there has been an unprecedented increase in persons 85 or older. With this blessing comes the reality that advancing age can bring increased frailty and disability. Some 5.2 million people have disabilities that leave them in need of help with such daily tasks as dressing, bathing, and food preparation.

The prime source of such care for these people is their families. These loving family caregivers provide 80 to 90 percent of the medical care, household maintenance, transportation, and shopping needs of older persons. Too little recognition is given in our society to those who perform such a labor of familial love. Anyone who has personally cared for a loved one or who has witnessed such care knows that, however gratefully received, the effort is often physically and emotionally challenging.

For these reasons, it is important that all Americans have a greater awareness of and support for the vital role of family caregivers. I also ask individual Americans to think about the older people in their neighborhoods, to lend a hand when the opportunity presents itself, and to offer a friendly smile of greeting to older people. This is a wonderful way to repay the lifetime of care, kindness, and assistance that older people have already given others. It is also a fine way to discover afresh that older Americans, despite the disabilities they might have, can give everyone a great deal of love, wisdom, and friendship in return.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–477, has designated the week beginning November 24, 1986, as "National Family Caregivers Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning November 24, 1986, as National Family Caregivers Week. I call upon the American people, State and local governments, communities, neighbors, and other interested persons to observe this occasion with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:13 a.m., November 25, 1986*]

Remarks Announcing the Review of the National Security Council's Role in the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

November 25, 1986

The President. Last Friday, after becoming concerned whether my national security apparatus had provided me with a security—or a complete factual record with respect to the implementation of my policy toward Iran, I directed the Attorney General [Edwin Meese III] to undertake a review of this matter over the weekend and report to me on Monday. And yesterday Secretary Meese provided me and the White House Chief of Staff [Donald T. Regan] with a report on his preliminary findings. And this report led me to conclude that I was not fully informed on the nature of one of the activities undertaken in connection with this initiative. This action raises serious questions of propriety.

I've just met with my national security advisers and congressional leaders to inform them of the actions that I'm taking today. Determination of the full details of this action will require further review and investigation by the Department of Justice. Looking to the future, I will appoint a Special Review Board to conduct a comprehensive review of the role and procedures of the National Security Council staff in the conduct of foreign and national security policy. I anticipate receiving the reports from the Attorney General and the Special Review Board at the earliest possible date. Upon the completion of these reports, I will share their findings and conclusions with the Congress and the American people.

Although not directly involved, Vice Admiral John Poindexter has asked to be relieved of his assignment as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and to return to another assignment in the Navy. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North [Deputy Director for Political-Military Affairs] has been relieved of his duties on the National Security Council staff.

I am deeply troubled that the implementation of a policy aimed at resolving a truly tragic situation in the Middle East has resulted in such controversy. As I've stated previously, I believe our policy goals toward Iran were well founded. However, the information brought to my attention yesterday convinced me that in one aspect implementation of that policy was seriously flawed. While I cannot reverse what has happened, I'm initiating steps, including those I've announced today, to assure that the implementation of all future foreign and national security policy initiatives will proceed only in accordance with my authorization. Over the past 6 years we've realized many foreign policy goals. I believe we can yet achieve—and I intend to pursue—the objectives on which we all agree: a safer, more secure, and stable world.

And now, I'm going to ask Attorney General Meese to brief you.

Reporter. What was the flaw?

Q. Do you still maintain you didn't make a mistake, Mr. President?

The President. Hold it.

Q. Did you make a mistake in sending arms to Tehran, sir?

The President. No, and I'm not taking any more questions. And in just a second, I'm going to ask Attorney General Meese to brief you on what we presently know of what he has found out.

Q. Is anyone else going to be let go, sir?

Q. Can you tell us—did Secretary Shultz——

Q. Is anyone else going to be let go? There have been calls for——

The President. No one was let go. They chose to go.

Q. What about Secretary Shultz, Mr. President?

Q. Is Shultz going to stay, sir?

Q. How about Secretary Shultz and Mr. Regan, sir?

Q. What about Secretary Shultz, sir?

Q. Can you tell us if Secretary Shultz is going to stay?

Q. Can you give Secretary Shultz a vote of confidence if you feel that way?

The President. May I give you Attorney General Meese?

Q. And who is going to run national security?

Q. What about Shultz, sir?

Q. Why won't you say what the flaw is?

Note: The President spoke at 12:05 p.m. to reporters in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Statement on the Special Review Board for the National Security Council

November 26, 1986

I am pleased to announce the appointment of former Senator John Tower, former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, and former National Security Adviser Brent Scowcroft—three distinguished experts in foreign policy and national security affairs—to serve as the members of the Special Review Board I announced yesterday. Former Senator Tower has agreed to serve as the Board's Chairman. As I indicated, the Special Review Board will conduct a comprehensive study of the future role and procedures of the National Security Council staff in the development, coordination, oversight, and conduct of foreign and national security policy.

In particular I have asked the Board to review the NSC staff's proper role in operational activities, especially extremely sensitive diplomatic, military, and intelligence missions. Specifically, they should look at the manner in which foreign and national security policies I established have been implemented by the NSC staff. In conducting their review, the Board will have full and complete access to the NSC staff and its resources as well as the cooperation of the other Departments and Agencies in the executive branch.

I hope the Board will conduct its review in a prompt and thorough manner. Upon its completion, I intend to share its findings with Congress and the American people.

Appointment of Three Members of the Special Review Board for the National Security Council

November 26, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of the following individuals to be members of his Special Review Board:

John Goodwin Tower, of Texas. Former Senator Tower most recently has served as a U.S. negotiator on strategic nuclear arms, 1985–1986. He was a U.S. Senator from the State of Texas, where he served on the Senate Armed Services Committee, 1961–1985; an assistant professor of history and political science, Midwestern State University, in Wichita Falls, TX. Former Senator Tower was born September 29, 1925, in Houston, TX.

Edmund Sixtus Muskie, of Maine. Former Senator Muskie served as Secretary of State, May 1980–January 1981; and as a U.S. Senator from the State of Maine, 1959–1980, serving on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Edmund Muskie is currently engaged in the private practice of law with the firm of Chadbourne & Parke in Washington, DC, and New York City. He was born March 28, 1914, in Rumford, ME.

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, USAF (Ret.), of Maryland. General Scowcroft is vice chairman of Kissinger Associates, Inc., in Washington, DC. Most recently, General Scowcroft has served on the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, 1985; and he served as Chairman of the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, 1983. General Scowcroft was an Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, 1975–1977. He was born March 19, 1925, in Ogden, UT.

Proclamation 5579—National Farm-City Week, 1986

November 26, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

American agriculture is the most productive in the world. Our Nation's consumers have the broadest selection of nutritious and healthful food in the world, and we purchase our food for only around 15 percent of after-tax income. Because we are most grateful for this abundance and we share it gladly with other lands, we lead in providing food aid programs around the world. In addition, we are a huge commercial exporter and dependable supplier of food and fiber.

Our Nation and the world owe many thanks for this bounty to American farmers, whose dedication, enterprise, hard work, and good management are models of modern productivity. One American farm worker supplies food and fiber for 75 people, 60 here in the United States and 15 overseas.

We also owe thanks to our farmers' partners in our agricultural system—the rural townspeople and the city workers who maintain a pipeline of production supplies to farms. We are grateful as well to the truckers, shippers, processors, warehousers, retailers, and others in our chain of marketing distributors.

Each year at Thanksgiving time, our Nation pauses for Farm-City Week activities to recognize the enterprise that makes this bountiful agricultural harvest possible through the blessings of our Creator.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim the week of November 21 through November 27, 1986, as National Farm-City Week. I call upon all Americans, in rural areas and in cities alike, to join in recognizing the accomplishments of our productive farmers and of our urban residents cooperating to create abundance, wealth, and strength for the Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:32 a.m., November 28, 1986*]

Radio Address to the Nation on the Deficit

November 29, 1986

My fellow Americans:

When Nancy and I celebrate Thanksgiving weekend each year in California's Santa Ynez Mountains, we find it a wonderful opportunity to be together with family and friends and, like so many Americans, a chance to reflect on all the Lord's blessings to our country.

We've been particularly conscious this year of one blessing that has made this holiday season a happy one for countless more Americans, Americans who in years past were trapped in want and poverty. Only 4 years ago, as our economic policies were just taking effect, we began what became the second-longest peacetime expansion since World War II. This year the stock market has hit all-time highs, while inflation continues near all-time lows. Only this week new figures show inflation running at less than 1 percent in 1986, the trade deficit continues its substantial decline, and, above all, today more Americans are working than ever before. So, contrary to those many predictions over the last 4 years—some of them still being heard as late as last August—there is no recession. Our expansion is not only with us but continues gaining momentum, and, of course, that means more jobs for more Americans. It's this last development we should be especially grateful for. In the past 4 years we've created more than 12 million payroll jobs, and that means 2.2 million people have lifted themselves out of poverty since 1983.

As perhaps you know, it's budget preparation time in Washington. And recently, in reviewing these statistics, I reflected back on some of the solutions suggested a few years ago to our economic problems—they have been the worst since the Great Depression. I can especially remember one make-work jobs program that Congress came up with, a $5.4 billion extravaganza that would have helped a relatively tiny number of people. Because it was just this sort of marketplace intrusion and government boondoggle that had put our economy in trouble in the first place, I decided that, Thanksgiving or not, this was one turkey we didn't need. And to resounding criticism from Congress and the media, I put a stop to it. Well, instead, we continued with an economic policy that lowered tax rates, cut spending, and abolished unnecessary regulations—and what a jobs program that turned out to be. We've averaged over 250,000 people finding jobs each and every month. And last month alone, close to 300,000 Americans went to work.

So, I think there's a lesson never to be forgotten here: It's people, not government, who create wealth, provide growth, and ensure prosperity. That may sound elementary enough, but the history or our economic difficulties, especially the terribly big deficits we run each year, stem directly from our failure to remember that government consumes wealth, it doesn't create it. You see, it's a kind of legacy from a period when I was back in college studying economics. Following the theories of a noted English economist of the period, John Maynard Keynes, economists and politicians used to say that when bad times occur the only way to restore prosperity is to spend our way out of it with massive new government programs paid for by borrowing. "We owe it to ourselves!" they used to chant. But everybody knows you can't spend yourself rich any more than you can drink yourself sober. And you can't prime the pump without pumping the prime. And that's why the automatic recourse to government spending sent interest rates and inflation skyrocketing, slowed the economy, caused unemployment, and gave us what they call today a structural deficit—that's a deficit that goes up automatically each year because of a vast array of Federal programs that Congress refuses to reduce and, under the law, the President can't cut back by himself.

Since our first day in office, we've been going after this structural deficit by, first, asking for major spending cuts and, second, asking for reforms like the line-item veto and balanced budget amendment that would, well, unstructure the structured deficit. So, while we've been occupied with the Iranian issue over the past 2 weeks, let's not forget that there are many other issues that concern us. And this deficit problem remains a major priority. In order to pursue this issue and all the others like it on our domestic and foreign agenda, we must be certain to maintain peace in the world and keep our defenses strong while, of course, sparking our domestic economy to even greater growth. As Jefferson once said, his one fear about our Constitution was that it permitted government to borrow. Well, government has borrowed too much and spent too much. So, believe me, I'll be back in Washington next week, determined to work with the Congress to get deficit spending under control and keep America growing with record numbers of jobs for American people.

Until next week, thanks for listening, God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:06 a.m. from his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

Remarks at a Meeting With the President's Special Review Board for the National Security Council

December 1, 1986

The President. Well, Senator Tower, Secretary Muskie, General Scowcroft, I'm grateful to all of you for agreeing to serve on this Board. I know it'll take a lot of your time, but your experience and expertise in this inquiry are extremely important in evaluating the National Security Council's staff operations and providing recommendations on how it should operate.

The purpose of your undertaking is to review past implementation of administration policies and to conduct a comprehensive study of the future role and procedures of the National Security Council's staff in foreign and national security policy. I would like you to focus on that staff and, one, develop policy; two, coordinate with other agencies; and, three, implement the President's policies; and, four, oversee the implementation of these policies by others. I hope that you would take particular care to look into the question of whether and under what circumstances the National Security Council staff was and should be directly involved in the operational aspects of sensitive diplomatic, military, or intelligence missions, such as the *Achille Lauro*, the TWA hijacking, and Grenada and Iran.

In addition, I have directed the National Security Council staff not to participate in the actual operations associated with such activities pending the outcome of the report by the Special Review Board. You'll have the full cooperation of all agencies of the executive branch and the White House staff in carrying out your assignment. And I want to assure you and the American people that I want all the facts to come out about learning of a possible transfer of funds from the sale of arms to Iran to those fighting the Sandinista government. We acted to learn the facts, and we'll continue to share the actions we take and the information we obtain with the American people and the Congress.

The appointment of this Board and the stature of its membership are a demonstration of a commitment to learn how this happened and how it can be prevented in the future. The Department of Justice investigation is continuing with my full support and cooperation. And if they determine an independent counsel is called for, I would welcome that appointment. If we're to maintain confidence in our government's foreign policy apparatus, there must be a full and complete airing of all the facts. And I am determined to get all the facts out and take whatever action is necessary. The work of this Board and the Department of Justice investigation will do just that. Just as soon as your findings and recommendations are complete, they will be shared with the American people and the Congress. So, with that, I say, go to it!

Reporter. Mr. President, when the Attorney General said you were not fully informed and you said you were not fully informed, did that mean that you never knew anything about *contra* funding with Iran sales money?

The President. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], I've answered that question. I'm not going to take—we have a meeting now to go into, but I answered that question a couple of times.

Q. Well, does that mean that you had no knowledge at all?

The President. That's what I said.

Q. Mr. President, are you willing to call Congress back in for a special session?

The President. That is under discussion, and there's been no decisions yet. But we want to work with the Congress.

Note: The President spoke at 11:08 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

Appointment of Julius W. Becton, Jr., as a Member of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross

December 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Julius W. Becton, Jr., Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to be a Governor of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross for a term of 3 years. He would succeed Samuel W. Speck, Jr.

Since 1985 Mr. Becton has been Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Previously, he was Director, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance at the Agency for International Development, 1984–1985. He graduated from Prairie View A&M (B.S., 1960) and the University of Maryland (M.S., 1967).

Mr. Becton is married, has five children, and resides in Springfield, VA. He was born June 29, 1926, in Bryn Mawr, PA.

Appointment of A. Wayne Roberts as a Member of the National Commission for Employment Policy

December 1, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint A. Wayne Roberts to be a member of the National Commission for Employment Policy for the remainder of the term expiring September 30, 1988. He would succeed Paul A. Russo.

Since May of this year Mr. Roberts has been executive vice president, Lake Champlain Regional Chamber of Commerce, in Burlington, VT. Previously he was Deputy Under Secretary, U.S. Department of Education, from 1983 to 1986. Mr. Roberts graduated from Babson College (B.S., 1964) and the University of Massachusetts (M.B.A., 1967).

Mr. Roberts has three children and resides in South Burlington, VT. He was born February 25, 1944, in Boston, MA.

Executive Order 12575—President's Special Review Board

December 1, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and in order to establish, in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), a Special Review Board to review activities of the National Security Council, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. ***Establishment.*** (a) There is established the President's Special Review Board on the future role of the National Security Council staff. The Board shall consist of three members appointed by the President from among persons with extensive experience in foreign policy and national security affairs.

(b) The President shall designate a Chairman from among the members of the Board.

Sec. 2. ***Functions.*** (a) The Board shall conduct a comprehensive study of the future role and procedures of the National Security Council (NSC) staff in the development, coordination, oversight, and conduct of foreign and national security policy; review the NSC staff's proper role in operational activities, especially extremely sensitive diplomatic, military, and intelligence missions;

and provide recommendations to the President based upon its analysis of the manner in which foreign and national security policies established by the President have been implemented by the NSC staff.

(b) The Board shall submit its findings and recommendations to the President within 60 days of the date of this Order.

Sec. 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive departments, agencies, and independent instrumentalities, to the extent permitted by law, shall provide the Board, upon request, with such information as it may require for purposes of carrying out its functions.

(b) Members of the Board shall receive compensation for their work on the Board at the daily rate specified for GS-18 of the General Schedule. While engaged in the work of the Board, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5701-5707).

(c) To the extent permitted by law and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Office of Administration, Executive Office of the President, shall provide the Board with such administrative services, funds, facilities, staff, and other support services as may be necessary for the performance of its functions.

Sec. 4. General Provision. The Board shall terminate 30 days after submitting its report to the President.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 1, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:32 a.m., December 2, 1986*]

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs Howard on the Soviet-United States Nuclear and Space Arms Negotiations

December 2, 1986

Today, in Geneva, senior U.S. and Soviet negotiators in the nuclear and space talks began a special series of informal meetings designed to move the negotiations forward before the next round begins in January. The United States intends to make use of these sessions, which will continue through December 6, to try to build upon the progress made in the just completed sixth round of negotiations.

In the sixth round both the U.S. and the Soviet Union made new proposals which reflect the results achieved in Reykjavik by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev in narrowing substantially the differences between our two countries on nuclear arms control issues. At Reykjavik, the U.S. succeeded in obtaining Soviet agreement in several major areas, including:

—the concept of 50-percent reductions in U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive arms over the next 5 years, to be implemented by reductions to 1,600 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and 6,000 warheads on those delivery vehicles;

—the need for significant cuts in Soviet heavy ICBM's;

—a global limit of 100 warheads on longer range INF missiles, with no such missiles in Europe; and

—the need for effective verification of agreements implementing such reductions.

In addition, in response to the Soviet demand that we provide a 10-year commitment not to withdraw from the ABM treaty, the United States proposed to accept such a commitment for the 10-year period through 1996, during which research, development, and testing, which is permitted by the ABM treaty, would continue, coupled with:

—a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive forces of the United States and Soviet Union during the first 5 years;

—elimination of all U.S. and Soviet offensive ballistic missiles of whatever range or armament during the second 5 years; and

—agreement that either side could deploy advanced strategic defenses after the 10-year period, unless both agreed not to do so.

Following the Reykjavik meeting, the U.S. moved promptly to table in Geneva concrete, new reductions proposals reflecting these areas of agreement, as well as other details necessary to achieve our longstanding goal of deep, equitable, and verifiable nuclear arms reductions. We also tabled in Geneva the new U.S. proposal in the defense and space area, which had been presented to the Soviets in Reykjavik. On November 7 the Soviet Union, for its part, made new proposals in Geneva that partially reflect the achievements reached at Reykjavik.

It is our intention now to build upon this new progress in Geneva by seeking a clear understanding with the Soviet Union concerning where we now have common ground on NST negotiating issues and where we continue to differ, as well as by ascertaining how the two sides might be able to broaden these areas of common ground. The President hopes that the Soviets now share our commitment to achieving real arms reductions, while ensuring a stable military balance. If they do, these informal discussions will be able to set the stage for concrete, new results when the seventh NST round begins in Geneva on January 15.

Note: Daniel Howard, Deputy Press Secretary to the President for Foreign Affairs, read the statement to reporters at 9:29 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Address to the Nation on the Investigation of the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

December 2, 1986

Good afternoon. Since the outset of the controversy over our policy relating to Iran, I've done everything in my power to make all the facts concerning this matter known to the American people. I can appreciate why some of these things are difficult to comprehend, and you're entitled to have your questions answered. And that's why I've pledged to get to the bottom of this matter.

And I have said earlier that I would welcome the appointment of an independent counsel to look into allegations of illegality in the sale of arms to Iran and the use of funds from these sales to assist the forces opposing the Sandinista government in Nicaragua. This morning, Attorney General Meese advised me of his decision that his investigation has turned up reasonable grounds to believe that further investigation by an independent counsel would be appropriate. Accordingly, consistent with his responsibilities under the Independent Counsel Act, I immediately urged him to apply to the court here in Washington for the appointment of an independent counsel.

Yesterday I had my first meeting with the Special Review Board. That Review Board is made up of three men of unquestioned integrity and broad experience in foreign and national security policy. In the meeting with the Board, they promised me a tough, no-nonsense investigation; and I promised them the full cooperation of the White House staff and all Agencies of the executive branch. No area of the NSC staff's activities will be immune from review. And when the Board reports to me, I intend to make their conclusions and recommendations available to Congress and to the American people. With the appointment of an independent counsel, we will have in place a dual system for assuring a thorough review of all aspects of this matter. If illegal acts were undertaken, those who did so will be brought to justice. If actions in implementing my policy were taken without my authorization, knowledge, or concurrence, this will be exposed and appropriate corrective steps will be implemented.

I recognize fully the interest of Congress in this matter and the fact that in performing its important oversight and legislative role Congress will want to inquire into what occurred. We will cooperate fully with these inquiries. I have already taken the unprecedented step of permitting two of my former national security advisers to testify before a committee of Congress. These congressional inquiries should continue. But I do believe Congress can carry out its duties in getting the facts without disrupting the orderly conduct of a vital part of this nation's government. Accordingly, I am urging the Congress to consider some mechanism that will consolidate its inquiries—such a step has already been requested by several Members of Congress. I support the idea.

In closing, I want to state again that it is my policy to oppose terrorism throughout the world, to punish those who support it, and to make common cause with those who seek to suppress it. This has been my policy and will continue to be my policy. If the investigative processes now set in motion are given an opportunity to work, all the facts concerning Iran and the transfer of funds to assist the anti-Sandinista forces will shortly be made public. Then the American people—you—will be the final arbiters of this controversy. You will have all the facts and will be able to judge for yourselves.

I am pleased to announce today that I am appointing Frank Carlucci as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. A former Deputy Secretary of Defense, Deputy Director of the CIA, and Ambassador to Portugal, Mr. Carlucci has the depth of experience in foreign affairs, defense, and intelligence matters that uniquely qualify him to serve as my national security adviser. The American people will be well served by his tenure.

Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at noon from the Oval Office at the White House. His address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Appointment of Frank C. Carlucci as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

December 2, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of Frank C. Carlucci as the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. He will succeed John M. Poindexter.

Since October of 1984, Mr. Carlucci has been chairman and chief executive officer of Sears World Trade, Inc., in Washington, DC, where he was president and chief operating officer, 1983–1984. On August 6 of this year, the President nominated him to be a member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and designated him to be Chairman at that time. Previously, he was Deputy Secretary of Defense, 1981–1982; Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, 1978–1981; U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, 1974–1978; Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1972–1974. Mr. Carlucci was with the Office of Management and Budget, where he served as Associate Director and Deputy Director, 1971–1972; and Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1969–1970. Mr. Carlucci became a career Foreign Service officer in 1956, and he held positions in South Africa, the Congo, Zanzibar, and Brazil until 1969.

He graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1952) and did postgraduate studies at the Harvard School of Business. Mr. Carlucci is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA. He was born October 18, 1930, in Scranton, PA.

Executive Order 12576—Victims of Terrorism Compensation

December 2, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, including Title VIII of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–399) ("the Act"), and in order to provide for the implementation of that Title with respect to individuals who have been held hostage in Iran and other former hostages, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. The functions vested in the President by Section 803 of the Act (5 U.S.C. 5569) are delegated to the Secretary of State for the purpose of paying compensation to individuals who were held in captive status commencing on or before January 21, 1981.

Sec. 2. The functions vested in the President by Section 806 of the Act (37 U.S.C. 559) are delegated to the Secretary of Defense for the purpose of paying compensation to individuals who were held in captive status commencing on or before January 21, 1981.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense shall consult with each other and with the heads of other appropriate Executive departments and agencies in carrying out these functions.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 2, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:11 a.m., December 3, 1986*]

Proclamation 5580—National Aplastic Anemia Awareness Week, 1986

December 2, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Aplastic anemia is a potentially fatal disease that results from the bone marrow ceasing to produce formal elements of the blood—the red blood cells, the white blood cells, and the platelets. The disease is responsible for the deaths of 2,000 Americans each year. One-half of the cases of aplastic anemia result from unknown causes. The other half are the result of certain drugs such as anti-inflammatory drugs or anticonvulsant drugs, or chemicals such as benzene or arsenic, or radiation. Aplastic anemia also is a complication of certain anticancer drugs.

Until recently, the onset of aplastic anemia led inexorably to death. Now, however, more and more patients survive the disease. New drug treatments and bone marrow transplantation in certain cases have led to this improving picture.

The hope for the future is research. The Federal government supports a national program of research into the causes, prevention, and treatment of aplastic anemia under the auspices of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. The scientists in that Institute and in other research laboratories across the country are working to bring to light the hidden secrets of this disease.

In order to focus public attention on and increase awareness of aplastic anemia and other bone marrow diseases, the Congress, by Public Law 99–454, has designated the week of December 1 through December 7, 1986, as "National Aplastic Anemia Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of December 1 through December 7, 1986, as National Aplastic Anemia Awareness Week. I invite all Americans to join in appropriate activities to assure a better understanding of this rare but serious disease.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:29 p.m., December 3, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 3.

Proclamation 5581—National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week, 1986

December 2, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Epidermolysis bullosa is a group of hereditary, blistering disorders that involves the skin and mucous membranes, especially mucous membranes of the mouth, eye, and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms of the disease can resemble severe burns and can be very painful and debilitating. The disease can lead to scarring, malnutrition, anemia, and even premature death.

As many as 50,000 Americans, most of them children, are affected by epidermolysis bullosa. The disease not only disables people physically and emotionally, it also places a severe financial burden on their families.

Basic research is just beginning to reveal the underlying causes of epidermolysis bullosa. Recent developments in biology, biochemistry, pathology, immunology, and genetics are all being employed to study the disease. The main objectives are to understand the basic mechanisms that lead to this distressing disorder and to develop therapies directed at correcting these effects.

The Federal government and private volunteer organizations have developed a strong and enduring partnership committed to research on epidermolysis bullosa. I am confident that this concerted effort will ultimately uncover the cause and cure for this devastating disease.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–459, has designated the week beginning December 1 through December 7, 1986, as "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning December 1 through December 7, 1986, as National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week. I call upon all Americans to participate in activities designed to heighten awareness of the plight of epidermolysis bullosa sufferers.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:30 p.m., December 3, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 3.

Proclamation 5582—National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, 1986

December 2, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the annals of American history, only a few events are so well-known and so deeply rooted in national remembrance that the mere mention of their date suffices to describe them. Of these occurrences, none could have had more significance for our Nation than December 7, 1941.

On that Sunday morning, 45 years ago, the Imperial Japanese Navy launched an unprovoked, surprise attack upon units of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This attack claimed the lives of 2,403 Americans, wounded 1,178 more, and damaged our naval capabilities in the Pacific. Such destruction seared the memory of a generation and galvanized the will of the American people in a fight to maintain our right to freedom without fear.

Every honor is appropriate for the courageous Americans who made the supreme sacrifice for our Nation at Pearl Harbor and in the many battles that followed in World War II. Their sacrifice was for a cause, not for conquest; for a world that would be safe for future generations. Their devotion must never be forgotten.

We honor our dead by solemn ceremony. We do so as well by protecting the Nation and the freedom they protected and by forging the resolve, the strength, and the military preparedness necessary to deter attack and to preserve and build the peace. As President Franklin Roosevelt told our Nation the day after Pearl Harbor was attacked, "It is our obligation to our dead—it is our sacred obligation to their children and our children—that we must never forget what we have learned."

We have not forgotten, nor will we. We live in a world made more free, more just, and more peaceful by those who will answer roll call no more, those who will report for muster never again. We do remember Pearl Harbor.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–534, has designated December 7, 1986, as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 7, 1986, as National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this solemn occasion with appropriate ceremonies and activities and to pledge eternal vigilance and strong resolve to defend this Nation and its allies from all future aggression.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:31 p.m., December 3, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 3.

Proclamation 5583—National SEEK and College Discovery Day, 1986

December 2, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Every American should have the opportunity to pursue an education beyond the high school level. Colleges and universities enhance the mental and moral development of their graduates. The future of our country depends on equal access to education for all students, including members of minority groups and the economically disadvantaged. All educators should be aware of and support efforts that recognize and offer educational opportunities to underprivileged students.

The City University of New York has implemented two programs—College Discovery for community college students and SEEK (Search for Elevation, Education, and Knowledge) for senior college students—that provide specialized counseling, remedial instruction, and tutorial services enabling nearly 14,000 disadvantaged students a year to receive the benefits of a college education.

Almost 100,000 students have participated in the SEEK and College Discovery programs since their inception 20 years ago, which the City University of New York is celebrating in a special ceremony on December 11, 1986. The concept and innovative educational techniques employed by the SEEK and College Discovery programs have served as a forerunner and model for college remedial programs across our country and for Federal programs under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–512, has designated December 11, 1986, as "National SEEK and College Discovery Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 11, 1986, as National SEEK and College Discovery Day. I invite the Governors of every State, college presidents, alumni, graduate and undergraduate students, community leaders, school superintendents, educators, students, parents, and all Americans to observe this day with appropriate education activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:32 p.m., December 3, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 3.

Proclamation 5584—Year of the Reader, 1987

December 3, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

"To read well, that is to read true books in a true fashion, is a noble exercise," wrote Thoreau. The ability to read and write effectively is essential to the vitality of the mind and to success and accomplishment in every field of endeavor. Some with the ability to read may seldom think of the blessings it bestows, but, sadly, those without it know the difficulty they have in leading fully satisfying lives. They are denied the joy, the knowledge, and the exposure to opportunities that come through mastery of reading skills. They also lack a vital employment skill in our increasingly information-rich society.

During 1987, we will celebrate the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution, one of the greatest documents of Western civilization and democratic thought. Every American should be able to read this national testament with full understanding. That goal alone should mobilize us to make ours a fully literate Nation, because our history demonstrates that literacy and real political freedom go hand in hand. Our Nation's heritage of liberty and self-government depends on a literate, informed citizenry.

For these reasons and more, the ability and opportunity to read are of fundamental importance to everyone. The National Commission on Reading, the Librarian of Congress, and others have recently reported that an alarmingly large number of Americans are not able or motivated to read. The Center for the Book in the Library of Congress also has noted the importance of focusing national attention on the importance of reading and strengthening national and local efforts to give all Americans the beauty, the promise, and the gift of reading.

The Congress, by Public Law 99-494, has designated 1987 as the "Year of the Reader" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the year of 1987 as the Year of the Reader, and I invite the Governors of every State, employers, government officials, community leaders, librarians, members of the business community, publishers, school superintendents, principals, educators, students, parents, and all Americans to observe this year with appropriate educational activities to recognize the importance of restoring reading to a place of preeminence in our personal lives and in the life of our Nation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:33 p.m., December 3, 1986*]

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Women Entrepreneurs
December 3, 1986

Thank you everyone, and let me say a special hello to an old friend and trusted adviser, the cochairman of the Republican National Committee, Betty Heitman. Betty will be retiring from the RNC, and I just want to thank her for a job well done, especially for her efforts on behalf of women. And to all of you here today, welcome to the White House complex. I always feel a little funny saying that about the White House over there and this great big granite monster over here and calling it part of the White House. It ought to be the other way around.

It's a pleasure to see all of you, the representatives of America's more than 3 million women entrepreneurs. We're meeting at a time of unparalleled optimism in our country—optimism about the future, optimism about the direction in which our nation is going, and optimism among all Americans about our own lives. I'm going to talk in a few minutes about our agenda for the next few years, but let me say here that if I have one message for you today, it's this: that America has a great future ahead. We have a future of more opportunity, more growth. We have a future of a stronger America and a freer world. And that's what we're building toward, and this is what we can achieve.

The last 6 years have been only the beginning. We're just starting to climb to the mountaintop, where we can look out over the promise of our future.

Now, it'd be easy to stand up here and take credit for starting America on that path—for the low inflation and the low interest rates and the creation of more new jobs in the last 4 years than Europe and Japan combined—but as I've said many times since our recovery began, the credit belongs not just to an administration, it belongs to the American people. We trusted the American people, and they did the rest. I always have said mainly my philosophy about government has been, for many years, just get out of the way of the people, and they'll do the rest. I can't think of any group of Americans that deserves more credit than the group I see in this room—America's entrepreneurs, and in this case, entrepreneurs who happen to be women.

You know better than most the importance of entrepreneurship in national life. Since our recovery began, Americans have created millions of new jobs. Yet entrepreneurs—men and women with businesses that are 5 years old or less and businesses that have 20 or fewer employees—have created even more jobs than that. In fact, if you took away the jobs that entrepreneurship created during the years of our administration, we would have lost more than 3 million jobs. So, whenever I get a letter from a young man or woman telling me that he or she has an idea for a service or a product, wants to take a chance and, yes, maybe win or lose, but still take the chance and work hard and start a business, I just can't help saying to that young man or woman something I said in another context some time ago: "Go ahead, make my day!"

But thanks to you, we've come far since the days of skyrocketing inflation and economic stagnation, when the once-powerful American economy was the weakling of the industrial world. Yes, we're strong again, but our work isn't done—far from it. We have an agenda for the next 2 years, an agenda for setting America on the path to even greater growth and greater opportunity for a generation yet to come. Getting Federal spending under control is part of that agenda, and that means giving the President what 43 Governors in our nation have: a line-item veto. It means a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. And it means that pulling a tax increase out of the hat is not going to be this year's version of the big spender's escape trick. There's no way on God's good Earth that I will agree to an unraveling of what we've done with tax reform. Tax rates have come down, and they're going to stay down.

But that's not all. We've taken giant steps toward making jobs grow faster by making exports grow faster. The dollar is down. We've been tough with unfair trading practices around the world. And we're moving to a new round of trade talks. But we've got to do more, and it must be a bipartisan effort. For 40 years, America has been the leader in building the open world economy on which our peace and prosperity are built. That's why today more than 10 million American jobs are tied to imports, exports, or both. And foreign trade involves one-fifth of our economy. That's compared to 12 percent when the Smoot-Hawley tariff shut down our international trade and sent us into the Great Depression. None of you here are old enough to remember that. [*Laughter*] Well, I don't believe that either Democrats or Republicans want to return to those Depression days. It's time not for new protectionism but for new cooperation for growing American exports in a growing world economy.

Around the world, our agenda is one of peace and freedom. We cannot let recent events distract us from the cause of those brave fighters for freedom around the world. [*Applause*] Bless you. Yes, you just did make my day. [*Laughter*] Nothing that's happened makes those causes any less just or vital to our country and all it stands for. And as we work for freedom, we must also work for peace. Some have been kind enough to say that Mr. Gorbachev and I made more progress towards eliminating nuclear ballistic missiles in 2 days in Iceland than our negotiators made in 2 years in Geneva. Well, that's progress we intend to build on. And, yes, we do dream of the day when we can have a world free from nuclear terror, and nothing is more important in building toward that world than our strategic defense against ballistic missiles. Some have said we ought to scrap it. Well, I say strategic defense is our insurance policy for peace. We're going to continue research and development on our Strategic Defense Initiative.

But let's, if I could, turn for a moment to the revelations of the past week and to my announcement yesterday. As I said yesterday, much in this case is hard to understand, and all Americans are entitled to have their questions answered—you know I'm talking about Iran. That's why I am determined to get to the bottom of this matter and to get all the facts out. Let me review for you what we've done. First, we went immediately before the public when we uncovered the kind of activity in question, and this included the Attorney General's preliminary report. Now, with my full support and encouragement, the Attorney General is asking the court to appoint an independent counsel—we used to call them prosecutors—so that any possible wrongdoing will be revealed and prosecuted. Also unprecedented has been our cooperation with Congress. We've cooperated fully with congressional inquiries, and we'll continue to cooperate. And I've endorsed the idea of consolidating congressional investigations, so that Congress can pursue its work even more effectively. I've also appointed a Special Review Board to investigate the activities of the National Security Council staff. The men on this Board are distinguished Americans of absolute integrity and have had experience in every area of the making of our foreign policy. I intend to make their recommendations and conclusions available to Congress and the public.

Finally, as I announced yesterday, I've asked Frank Carlucci to become the new Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. Mr. Carlucci is a former Deputy Secretary of Defense, a former Deputy Director of the CIA, and a former Ambassador; and he is among our most distinguished and experienced public servants. So, in short, the machinery is in place to seek answers to the questions that are being asked, to fix what needs fixing, and to restore complete confidence to the conduct of our foreign policy. All of this we intend to do, and that is my pledge to you and to the American people.

I'm saying this here because you, as a group, are so important to the future of our country and particularly to the growth that we all want for America's future. In America, since our recovery began, women have created one out of every four new businesses. In the past decade, the number of women-owned businesses in America has grown at an annual rate of more than 9 percent, while the growth rate in sales has been three times that of businesses owned by men. And today more than 3 million businesses are owned by women, which is over a quarter of all the independent businesses in the country, and that number is growing two times as fast as the number of businesses men own. You know, when you think of all that women entrepreneurs have meant to our country since the recovery began, it just goes to show that when it comes to creating new jobs, new technologies, and new businesses in America, a woman's work is never done. [*Laughter*]

Now, I know that some people dismiss all this and say that women have tended to stay in areas in which they traditionally had a role. Well, those who say that ought to take another look. Women-owned businesses are springing up fastest in fields where women are relative newcomers, fields like manufacturing, high tech, and finance. Many of you are examples of that. Fourteen years ago, Joyce Eddy was an antique dealer in Georgia, and today she's no longer selling antiques. No, her company, Habersham Plantation, manufactures reproductions of early American furniture and sells through more than 200 dealers throughout the country. Marjorie Balaz started only 10 years ago. With a $7,000 investment she set up Balaz's Analytical Laboratory in Mountain View, California. Her company has won an international clientele for its research in chemical processing of integrated circuits and has set industry standards for ultrapure water. The Balaz's laboratory is a leader in the high technology field. And there are many other leaders here: Laura Sloate, whose New York investment and research firm has grown to manage more than $150 million. In the traditionally male-dominated world of finance, nothing can stop Laura Sloate—not that she's a woman, and not that she's blind.

Yes, all of you are leaders. All of you are helping America to grow and remain the land of opportunity for all. You know, I spent a large part of my life in a profession where there was no question about the equal status of women and men, and that's the way I believe it should be in all lines of work. You're helping to make that happen. You're also—by building your companies—helping to keep the doors of opportunity open wide for everyone in our country and helping to lead America into the future.

I have to interrupt and tell a little incident. It isn't a joke; it's an actual happening. And I enjoy telling it. As a matter of fact, I enjoy particularly telling it to audiences of men. But it has to do with an accident, a traffic accident, and the usual scene: a man stretched out on the pavement, unconscious. A woman was ministering over him, and the crowd had gathered around. And a man came and elbowed his way through the crowd, shoved the woman aside, and said, "I have had lessons in first aid." And he started to minister, and she meekly stepped back and stood behind him while he went at putting into practice the things he'd learned in first aid. And then he came to one point; she tapped him on the shoulder and said, "When you get to that part about calling the doctor, I'm right here." [*Laughter*]

So, if you're ever getting down, just think about that. So, let me just close by saying, for all Americans, thank you for all that you're doing. Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building to a group of 160 business executives.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica

December 4, 1986

President Reagan. It's been a great pleasure to welcome President Arias and distinguished members of his government here today. The good will evident in our meetings underscores the enduring bond between our countries and between all peoples who cherish democracy and human freedom.

Costa Rica and the United States stand together, foursquare in our commitment to democracy in this hemisphere. The progress we've witnessed in the Americas in recent years has indeed been heartening. It wasn't that long ago when Costa Rica was Central America's only democracy. Today we look with satisfaction at the impressive development of democratic institutions in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. The despair of yesterday has been replaced, for the most part, by the promise of tomorrow.

Yet over this fragile democratic promise looms the shadow of Communist dictatorship in Nicaragua, where a totalitarian, expansionist regime violates the human rights of its people and threatens the peace and freedom of its neighbors. Hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans have already fled the hunger, repression, and assassination in their own land, seeking safety in Costa Rica and Honduras. This challenge cannot be ignored without imperiling the peace, stability, and freedom in all of Central America.

President Arias, you have earned the respect of free people everywhere with your courageous defense of the right of the Nicaraguan people to liberty. Despite threats, insults, and provocation, Mr. President, you have not shrunk from your firm stand against totalitarianism next door. As the leader of the region's oldest and strongest democracy, your words have special significance and carry moral weight. As you've said: Democratization is the key to peace in Central America.

Well, the United States agrees. Promoting and protecting democracy has the full backing of the Congress and the American people. The establishment of a Soviet beachhead on the mainland of the Americas, a base camp for terrorism and the subversion of democracy, remains unacceptable. There has been no deterioration of our commitment, no weakening of our resolve. Let there be no mistake, the free people of Central America will not be abandoned to Communist domination. Our support for freedom in your region, President Arias, remains unflinching. Costa Ricans and the other free people of Central America can have faith that they will not be abandoned in the face of this deadly threat to your security and freedom. Central America belongs to the future, and the future is democracy.

Cooperation, friendship, and respect have been hallmarks of the U.S.-Costa Rican relationship for many years. Our discussions today reaffirmed that our relations will continue on a high note. The United States, as was made clear in today's meetings, remains Costa Rica's steadfast friend and ally. President Arias, I wish you a safe journey home, and I look forward to our next meeting and to the day when democracy reigns throughout Central America. Thank you. God bless you.

President Arias. Mr. President, I'm very pleased by this frank and sincere dialog. The discussion of political and economic problems, the solution of which affects both our countries, was constructive and encouraging. For many years Costa Rica has been bordered on the north by oppression and violence. My country is not a party to the problems of Central America, but the problems of Central America are part of our problems.

We wish to keep Costa Rica out of Central American armed conflicts. We do not want violence to cross our borders. We hope that our brothers and sisters in the region can enjoy our peace. We think that only democracy can guarantee reconciliation between peoples. Accordingly, we have proposed an alliance for freedom and democracy. Only if we endeavor to enable our peoples to enjoy democracy, only if we encourage the downfall of all tyrants equally, can we prevent threats to peace throughout the world from growing in the Americas.

The challenge Costa Rica faces extends beyond the Central American problem. We aspire to higher levels of development. Only the absence of extreme poverty is a guarantee of peace and a shield against violence. We wish to overcome the seed of political uncertainty and economic crisis by strengthening both our democracy and our economy. Today, more than ever, we must strive for general well-being and prevent the spread of poverty. Today, more than ever, we must reaffirm our faith in the roads to freedom. Today, more than ever, we must direct our sacrifices with a full sense of history. Today, more than ever, we need international solidarity and fair treatment in trade and finance, because we are the boundary between peace and war and between freedom and oppression.

The democracy in which many American nations live today cannot be consolidated without economic development and social justice. Before any political or economic conditions can be imposed on the democracies of the Americas, there must be a commitment from the Western World to strengthen democracy in all our nations. In the Americas, peace must be democratic, pluralistic, tolerant, and free. While dogmatism and intransigence persist and there is no dialog, peace will be impossible. Working together for democracy, freedom, and development is working together for peace.

Mr. President, once again, I wish to tell you how pleased I am with the numerous areas of agreement in our talks. I leave convinced that this ongoing dialog between ourselves will help perpetuate the excellent friendship between our two countries. Thank you again very much.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 1:33 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Earlier, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office and then had lunch in the Roosevelt Room.

Letter Accepting the Resignation of Larry M. Speakes as Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary

December 4, 1986

Dear Larry:

It is with the deepest personal regret and gratitude for your service that I accept your resignation as Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary.

Since our campaign in 1980, you have been a valued and trusted member of my senior staff. Under the most trying circumstances, you stepped into one of the Nation's most demanding jobs and have always been an articulate, honest and respected voice for our Administration. You are the longest serving Presidential spokesman since the respected Jim Hagerty and with nearly 2,000 briefings behind you, you have a well-deserved international reputation for coolness under pressure, for professionalism, and effectiveness at times of crisis and calm.

It's hard to imagine what it will be like around here without you. You will be missed and thought of often, and I am very pleased you have agreed to my request to be available from time to time. Please don't stray too far from a telephone! Nancy joins in wishing you, Laura, and your family all of life's blessings and in my hope that our paths will cross often in the years ahead.

From one "great communicator" to another, thanks.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Dear Mr. President:

I am today submitting my resignation as Assistant to the President and Principal Deputy Press Secretary. It has been a distinct pleasure to serve as your chief spokesman for six years. I will leave the White House February 1, 1987 when I join Merrill Lynch as Senior Vice President for Communications.

Mr. President, you have given me the opportunity to be part of a great and important undertaking. Your leadership has made America once again safe, secure and economically sound. Americans are again proud to be Americans. From "A New Beginning," you have led the Nation forward into an era of hope, promise and opportunity. You have put an indelible stamp on our Nation's history.

To you and to Mrs. Reagan, my deepest appreciation and best wishes. I shall always be a member of the Reagan team.

Best regards,

LARRY SPEAKES

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Resignation of T. Burton Smith, Physician to the President

December 4, 1986

The President has accepted with deep regret the resignation of T. Burton Smith, M.D., as Physician to the President, effective at a date to be determined. Dr. Smith spoke with the President at Rancho del Cielo last week and informed him of his desire to return to California to attend to pending family business. The President is deeply grateful to Dr. Smith for his loyal and dedicated service and for the great personal sacrifices he and Mrs. Smith made in moving to Washington. A successor to Dr. Smith will be named in the near future.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Resignation of Carlton E. Turner as Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy

December 4, 1986

The President has accepted with deep regret the resignation of Carlton E. Turner, Ph.D., as Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, effective December 31, 1986. The President and Mrs. Reagan are grateful for Dr. Turner's loyal service and his special contribution in the administration's crusade against drug abuse. Dr. Turner accompanied Mrs. Reagan on many of her trips to drug treatment centers, and he played a key role in the development of the administration's policy against drug abuse. A successor to Dr. Turner will be named in the near future.

Proclamation 5585—Walt Disney Recognition Day, 1986

December 5, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

December 5, 1986, marks the eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Walt Disney. "Uncle Walt," as he was affectionately known to his moviemaking colleagues in Hollywood, was just that to several generations of American families: a warm, generous uncle who sat us on his knee and told and retold us stories of comedy, imagination, and adventure. He was a superb animator, a technical wizard, an astute manager and businessman, but above all he was a man who never lost touch with his child's heart and sense of wonder.

Walt Disney's work and the countless characters he created or brought to the screen—Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and so many others—are known the world over. But if he is both legend and folk hero today, it wasn't always clear that he was destined to achieve so much. Walter Elias Disney was born in Chicago in 1901. His family soon moved to Missouri, and he worked at a variety of jobs. He returned to Chicago in 1917 and studied photography and art, but he never graduated from high school. After serving in World War I as a Red Cross ambulance driver, he joined an advertising firm in Kansas City as an apprentice cartoonist.

The real harbingers of his future success in this period, however, were the cartoons he produced in a makeshift studio he built for himself above his father's garage. In 1923 he went to Hollywood with $40 in savings and, with his brother Roy, converted another small garage into a studio and set to work. He put together two silent movies with a new cartoon character named Mickey Mouse, but he was unable to get them released commercially. With *Steamboat Willie* in 1928—a sound film with Disney's artwork and his own voice for the diminutive hero's—Mickey Mouse and Walt Disney had an instant hit, the first of many.

Achievements and awards followed in droves. Disney won 30 Academy Awards. He produced the first full-length animated film, *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, in 1937; launched numerous technical innovations in sound and color; produced the first television series in color in 1961; found new and effective ways of combining live actors with cartoon characters in films like *Song of the South* and *Mary Poppins*; and everywhere, in classic movies from *Fantasia* to *The Jungle Book*, he celebrated the power of delight through music.

The standards of excellence Walt Disney upheld in animation extended to his later productions, from nature films to movie versions of ancient fables, tales of American heroes, and stories of youthful adventure. His love for technology and the future, his desire to entertain and educate, and his sense of childlike wonder led him to establish two popular amusement parks, Disneyland and Disney World, which today draw visitors from around the globe.

Walt Disney's true drawing table was the imagination, his themes were virtues like courage and hope, and his audience was composed of young people—in years or at heart—who, through the creations of this American genius, found new ways to laugh, to cry, and to just plain appreciate the "simple bare necessities of life."

The Congress, by Public Law 99–391, has designated December 5, 1986, as "Walt Disney Recognition Day" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 5, 1986, as Walt Disney Recognition Day. I call upon all Americans to recognize this very special day in the spirit in which Walt Disney entertained young and older Americans.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 2:08 p.m., December 5, 1986*]

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

December 5, 1986

The President met this afternoon with the bipartisan leadership of Congress. The President said he would consider the recommendations of Senator Dole and others for a special session of Congress and was reserving judgment at this time. The President told the leaders that it was important to expedite and consolidate the number of congressional inquiries being planned. He stressed his commitment to cooperate with the Congress in the conduct of its investigation and to get all the facts so that the issue could be put to rest. The congressional leaders discussed with the President their respective plans for how they intend to organize their investigative committees. The meeting concluded with a brief discussion on the presentation of the fiscal year 1988 budget and other matters to be considered in the initial weeks of the 100th Congress.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

December 6, 1986

I'm speaking to you today from Camp David, and because the atmosphere here is a bit more informal than everyday Washington, I thought it would be a good opportunity to think and reflect with you about those crucial foreign policy matters so much in the news lately. It's also a chance to do something I've wanted to do throughout the course of these events: and that's share some personal thoughts with you, to speak to you, the American people, from the heart.

I realize you must be disappointed and probably confused with all the furor of the last couple of weeks. You must be asking: What were we doing in the Middle East? What was our policy? Where was it wrong? Were we engaged in some kind of shenanigans that blew up in our face? I can understand if these are the questions you're asking, and I'd like to provide some answers.

First of all, the Middle East is critically important to our nation's security. Right now it's a major trouble spot that could easily set off the sparks of a wider conflict. Much of our effort has been aimed at stopping terrorism—putting an end to the bombing of innocent civilians and the kidnaping of hostages, especially our own citizens—and bringing about an end to the bloody war between Iran and Iraq.

When word came to me that individuals in Iran, including some members of the Government there, had asked through an intermediary in a third country for a meeting with a representative of our government, I said yes. And even though these were responsible elements in Iran that might be able to assist us in stopping the violence and possibly helping us get back the hostages being held in Lebanon, there was a risk involved. But I believed then and believe now there was a greater risk in doing nothing, of not trying.

So, I gave the order to proceed. We had some notable success: There was some reduction in terrorism, and three of our hostages were released—one at a time—and others were about to follow. Then someone in the Government of Iran leaked information about our contacts with Iran to a newspaper in Lebanon. You know the rest. This effort to establish a relationship with responsible moderates in Iran came to light and was broken off. But I think you can see the purposes behind our policy: to end the war in the Middle East, to prevent Soviet expansionism, to halt terrorism, and to help gain release of American hostages.

But now I want to speak to you about something else, not the policies themselves but how they were carried out. And while we are still seeking all the facts, it's obvious that the execution of these policies was flawed and mistakes were made. Let me just say it was not my intent to do business with Khomeini, to trade weapons for hostages, nor to undercut our policy of antiterrorism. And let me say again, I know the stories of the past few weeks have been distressing. I'm deeply disappointed this initiative has resulted in such a controversy, and I regret it's caused such concern and consternation. But I pledge to you I will set things right.

That's what I am doing now. When our Iranian initiative came to light, I spoke to you from the Oval Office and explained it. When revelations regarding a transfer of money from Iran to those attempting to fight the Sandinista government were reported to me, they were immediately shared with you and the Congress. I then appointed a distinguished, independent board chaired by former Senator and Ambassador John Tower to review our National Security Council staff apparatus. And to ensure a complete legal inquiry, I urged the appointment of an independent counsel. They used to be called special prosecutors, and that's what they are. They just changed the title. And finally, I have stated we will cooperate fully with the Congress as they undertake their proper review.

If illegal acts were undertaken in the implementation of our policy, those who did so will be brought to justice. If actions in implementing my policy were taken without my authorization, knowledge, or concurrence, this will be exposed and appropriate corrective steps will be implemented. I will continue to make all the facts known surrounding this matter. We live in a country that requires we operate within rules and laws—all of us. Just cause and deep concern and noble ends can never be reason enough to justify improper actions or excessive means.

In these past 6 years we have done much together to restore the faith and confidence and respect of our people and our country. We've done so not by avoiding challenges or denying problems but when confronted with these problems dealing with them directly and honestly. We will continue to do so. Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Remarks at a White House Reception for the Kennedy Center Honorees

December 7, 1986

Good evening, and welcome to the White House. Tonight we gather in this grand old house to pay tribute to six men and women to whom we Americans and, indeed, millions around the world find ourselves deeply in debt. Others in the life of our nation have seen to our material needs—built our roads, constructed our cities, given us our daily bread. Still others have seen to the life of the mind—founding our universities and expanding knowledge in every field. But these six—these six are artists. And as such, they've performed a different and singular task: to see to the deepest needs of the heart.

As a young man, Anthony Tudor began a London career as a clerk in a real estate firm. And then in 1928, at the age of 19, Mr. Tudor attended ballets staged by the great Russian impresario, Diaghilev, and saw Anna Pavlova perform. Within weeks Mr. Tudor had presented himself to Marie Rombert, a noted instructor, to begin his life in dance. That life in dance has now amounted to nearly six decades—six decades that rank Mr. Tudor with George Balanchine and Frederick Ashton as one of those who brought ballet forward, who made it modern, a part of our own idiom and time. In dealing with themes once thought unsuitable for dance, in extending the classical ballet vocabulary into new modes, Mr. Tudor has expanded the possibilities of ballet itself, giving this magnificent medium new relevance, new vibrancy, and new life. Anthony Tudor, on behalf of those who love ballet the world over, I give you our thanks.

Fifty-nine years have passed since an 11-year-old boy, holding a violin, walked to center stage and electrified a New York audience with his performance. The Times wrote of Yehudi Menuhin the next morning: "It seems ridiculous to say that he showed a mature conception of Beethoven's Concerto, but that is the fact." And believe me, Mr. Menuhin, I know from experience that good notices don't come that easily from the New York Times. [*Laughter*] Beginning in the late 1930's, Yehudi Menuhin appeared as soloist with conductors whose names today resound with greatness: Toscanini, Stokowski, Koussevitzky, Beecham. During World War II Mr. Menuhin gave more than 500 concerts, including performances on ships, in hospitals and camps. In more recent years, he has founded and directed musical festivals in Switzerland and England. And throughout his career, Mr. Menuhin has expanded the violin repertoire by reviving neglected scores and introducing works by composers such as Bartók, Bloch, and William Walton.

Intensely interested in literature, architecture, and a host of other fields, Mr. Menuhin has written: "May we become better violinists, scientists, artists, writers, and above all better human beings by enlarging and enriching our personal needs to include each others." Yehudi Menuhin, for all that you've given to the world as a musician and a man, I thank you.

When you mention Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, director Mike Nichols has written: "You are not talking about limousines, black tie dinners, or star-studded openings. You're talking about sweating under lights, drilling words long into the night, turning up for every performance, every rehearsal, anywhere, always." In honoring Mr. Cronyn and Miss Tandy, we celebrate two separate lifetimes of achievement. We think of Mr. Cronyn in plays like "High Tor" and films like Hitchcock's classic, "Shadow of a Doubt." We remember Miss Tandy's countless performances, including her Ophelia opposite Gielgud in his historic "Hamlet" and, of course, her magnificent, heart-stopping Blanche DuBois opposite Marlon Brando in "A Streetcar Named Desire."

But we celebrate, as well, a theatrical partnership, from their 1951 performances together in "The Fourposter" to "The Gin Game" in the late 1970's to the new Steven Spielberg film that the Cronyns began film-ing this autumn. Asked how they could keep it up, how they could both live and work together, Miss Tandy answered: "We're safe. I can't play him, and he can't play me." [*Laughter*] And through it all, the Cronyns have shown such utter dedication to the theatre, such total, absorbing professionalism. Again, in the words of one who knows them well: "They never stop working. They never leave anything to chance." Hume Cronyn, Jessica Tandy, for these many decades during which you've worked so hard to give the gifts of enlightenment and pleasure, we thank you.

Ray Charles Robinson was born into a South scarred by segregation. By age 8, Ray Charles was blind. By his midteens, he was an orphan. By age 50, he would be forced to free himself from an addiction to drugs. But there has always been something in him that could not be held down, something that finds life-giving beauty in rhythm and melody and tone. Today Ray Charles is known the world over for his infusion of gospel fervor into rhythm and blues and rock and roll and for the quality—the sheer lilting, rolling musicial quality of his singing. One hit alone, "Georgia on My Mind," has sold over 3 million copies. And, Ray, I don't mind telling you that your version of "America the Beautiful" has brought a tear or two to my eyes. "The important thing in jazz," Mr. Charles has said, "is to feel your music—but really feel it and believe it." Ray Charles, in giving of yourself so completely to your music, you've given of yourself to us, and we thank you.

When the first can of film arrived from California, it was taken by messenger from the airport to the offices of an advertising agency in Manhattan. An advertising executive, his friend, lyricist Oscar Hammerstein, and the chairman of Philip Morris entered the screening room together. And then the lights went down, and the pilot film began. When it was over, Oscar Hammerstein gave his advice: "Buy the show. It's a winner, and that actress is terrific." And the name of that program was "I Love Lucy."

In childhood, Lucille Ball loved going to vaudeville shows and movies, then reenacting the performances she had just seen. At 15 she left upstate New York to enroll in a drama school in New York City. But compared to the star pupil, Miss Ball felt, in her own words, "terrified and useless." So, she went back home to high school. By the way, that star pupil happened to be named Bette Davis. [*Laughter*] In time, Miss Ball returned to Broadway, worked as a soda jerk, got bit parts, then landed a job as the Chesterfield cigarette girl that led to her selection for a bit part in the 1933 Eddie Cantor film, "Roman Scandals." For the next decade and a half, Miss Ball learned her craft, appearing in more than 30 films. And then came "I Love Lucy."

When it went on the air in 1951, "I Love Lucy" became the number one show within 6 months. It says something about the show's hold on the country that on the occasion of little Ricky's birth more people turned on "I Love Lucy" than watched the inauguration of Dwight Eisenhower. [*Laughter*] And I know that Miss Ball would want us to pay tribute tonight to the man who produced "I Love Lucy" and starred in it with her, one who meant so much to Lucy and all of us, the late Desi Arnaz. [*Applause*] "I Love Lucy" was followed by more movies, including the 1974 production of "Mame," and by three more television shows: "The Lucy Show," "Here's Lucy," and this year's "Life With Lucy."

It's no secret that Lucy is a friend of Nancy's and mine, and as far as I'm concerned, this redheaded bundle of energy is perhaps the finest comedienne of our time. And if I seem to get carried away, you'll have to excuse me. You see, after all these years, just like every American and millions more around the world, I still love Lucy. [*Laughter*]

Perhaps it's the preeminent work of the artist to speak to us about reality. For true art is never created out of nothing; it's already there, just unseen and unappreciated, waiting for the craft of the artist to show it to us. We walk from place to place unthinkingly. Then we see the beauty of a dancer upon a stage, and we never look at the human form in quite the same way again. Even the everyday routine of family life contains immense drama and humor; and in watching a program like the one we've been talking about, "I Love Lucy," for a moment we can all enjoy it together.

Lucille Ball, Ray Charles, Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy, Yehudi Menuhin, and Antony Tudor—to all of you we give this evening, this night of honor. It's the least we can do after all that each of you has given to each of us. God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 6:16 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. The reception honored the recipients of the ninth annual Kennedy Center Honors for Lifetime Achievement. Following the reception, the President attended the annual gala honoring the recipients at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Distinguished Executive Rank Awards

December 8, 1986

Thank you. I don't know why, but it seems to sound better. [*The President was referring to lengthy applause.*] Thank you. [*Laughter*] Well, welcome to the White House. You may not have thought this building was a part of the White House; that's what they call it. Maybe White House complex would be better, but that sounds like a neurosis. [*Laughter*] Well, anyway, it's a pleasure to be here with you today. As you know, we're here to honor the top guns of the Federal Establishment, the best of the best in serving the American people.

When our administration came to Washington 6 years ago, we promised the American people a government that stopped doing what it shouldn't be doing and did well whatever was left. Our honorees today are helping to fulfill that promise. They lead the leaders of the Federal Establishment. They've been chosen the most outstanding members of the Senior Executive Service. We should always remember that their work is important, not only in the immediate sense of what they do but in a broader way as well. Yes, their jobs may be managerial or technical, but in a broader sense their work is to help ensure the success of the greatest experiment in self-government in the history of the world—an experiment called the United States of America.

And just in case you're thinking that when I went over to Ireland a few years back I sneaked in a side trip and kissed the Blarney Stone, let me tell you about just a few of our awardees. Among them is Frederick Rall, who's been called the father of the modern Air Force. Then there's John Simpson, the Director of the Secret Service, the man who planned protection for all the Presidential candidates in 1984, for the Los Angeles Olympics, for the 40th anniversary celebrations at the United Nations, and who currently serves as President of Interpol. And there's one of the world's outstanding researchers on the workings of the human brain, Dr. Frederick Goodwin. To give you an idea of the impact of Dr. Goodwin's work, I'm told he's in the top one-tenth of 1 percent of all scientists most frequently cited in scholarly writings.

I could go on and on, but—some of you are leaders in the critical work of getting Federal spending under control. Some of you are leading in rebuilding America's defense. Charles Nemfakos is helping to bring the 600-ship Navy to reality—under budget. Others are helping to formulate and implement policy at the highest levels of diplomatic, military, and trade issues. Still others are enforcing the laws of our country, while others are making Federal programs give good service to their clients. I'm very proud of every one of you. And I know your colleagues and your families are proud.

So, let me just say, on behalf of the American people, thank you for all you're doing for our country. And now I'm going to turn to Connie Horner, who is going to officiate from here on.

Note: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. in

Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. Constance Horner, Director of the Office of Personnel Management, read the names of the recipients.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Taiwan-United States Trade Agreement

December 8, 1986

As a result of intensive negotiations in the wake of President Reagan's October 27, 1986, decision to retaliate against Taiwan for unfair trade practices under section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, the President today announced that the United States and Taiwan have come to terms on implementing the agreement on the importation and sale of U.S. beer, wine, and cigarettes in Taiwan. This agreement will provide significant market access in Taiwan for these U.S. commodities and should mean close to $150 million in sales in the first year for the beer, wine, and cigarette industries of the United States.

This market opening agreement provides for smooth importing procedures by permitting U.S. exporters of beer, wine, and cigarettes to make a single payment of a monopoly tax in lieu of import duties and other taxes. Moreover, the tax will be low enough to allow U.S. products to be very price competitive. The agreement allows for a wide range of U.S. promotional and advertising activities and guarantees direct access by American producers to all of Taiwan's 70,000 retail outlets. It also provides broader product coverage for wine to include coolers and champagne.

For too many years U.S. beer, wine, and cigarette exporters faced significant barriers in the Taiwanese market, including a ban on the importation of U.S. beer; an extremely high, mandatory price differential between the retail price of domestic and imported products; and restrictions on imported products being sold at all retail outlets where competing domestic products are sold. This settlement with Taiwan successfully addresses these serious trade complaints raised by this administration and will accomplish the President's goal of obtaining access for U.S. firms to Taiwan's $1 billion annual retail beer, wine, and cigarette market. The President has directed the United States Trade Representative to take all necessary actions to implement and monitor this agreement. The section 301 proceeding will therefore be terminated.

Proclamation 5586—National Alopecia Areata Awareness Week, 1986

December 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

More than two million Americans—men, women, and especially children—suffer from a disorder known as alopecia areata. It is a serious disorder of unknown origin that usually produces small, coin-shaped patches of hair loss on the scalp. In some cases, the disease can progress to the total loss of scalp or body hair.

Basic research is just beginning to reveal the underlying facts about alopecia areata. However, new research findings and new approaches to diagnosis and treatment are needed. Working together, the Federal government and private voluntary organizations have developed a strong and enduring partnership committed to research on alopecia areata and other disorders of the skin and its components. Through these efforts, we hope one day to uncover the cause and cure for this distressing disease.

The Congress, by Public Law 99-524, has designated the week beginning December 7, 1986, as "National Alopecia Areata Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week beginning December 7, 1986, as National Alopecia Areata Awareness Week. I urge the people of the United States and educational, philanthropic, scientific, medical, and health care organizations and professionals to observe this week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:13 p.m., December 8, 1986*]

Proclamation 5587—Made in America Month, 1986
December 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

During the past four years the United States has embarked on a new era of economic growth and prosperity. Millions of new jobs have been created, inflation is at its lowest point in 20 years, and the purchasing power of the average family has risen by close to 8 percent. But along with this new prosperity have come new challenges to American business. In the early years of our expansion our economy moved forward, while much of the rest of the world's lagged. The resulting strength of the dollar lowered the price of imports, making them more attractive to Americans, who then had extra money to spend. At the same time, it raised the prices buyers overseas had to pay for American goods. It is ironic that the very health and vitality of the United States economy led to our importing more than we export.

Already there are signs that this problem should lessen in the near future. American industry is rising to the challenge, producing more efficiently than ever before. The dollar is in better balance with major foreign currencies, and, even more important, our trading partners are taking a new look at what they can do to quicken their economies and rely less on the great locomotive of American prosperity. Now is the time, therefore, for consumers both here and abroad to take a fresh look at what America has to offer. American technology and management are second to none, and the skill and resourcefulness of the American worker are the envy of the world. Not only does "Made in the U.S.A." symbolize excellence of quality and design, but our products are now available at more competitive prices.

It is not only American products that merit a second look. Our commitments to freedom of enterprise, individual responsibility, and restraints on government power and taxation—some genuinely "made in America" ideas—have resulted in an economic renaissance in this country that stands as an example of hope for people everywhere. A world in which state-imposed barriers to commerce are removed, and in which all individuals are free to reach their greatest potential, will be a world in which all nations can bloom and prosper.

The Congress, by Public Law 99-568, has authorized and requested the President to proclaim December 1986 as "Made in America Month."

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 1986 as "Made in America Month." I invite the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities to celebrate the excellence of American products.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:31 p.m., December 9, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 9.

Proclamation 5588—Wright Brothers Day, 1986

December 8, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

If any event ever altered the future of mankind radically and irrevocably, it was the manned, engine-powered airplane flight of Orville Wright at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903.

Before that day, people could but dream of flight or imitate it by floating in balloons. But forever after, thanks to Orville and Wilbur Wright, man could travel the skies as he had the continents, rivers, and seas throughout the ages.

The benefits of manned flight have been incalculable. Today, our world is linked by a global air transportation system that enables us to travel safely and efficiently virtually anywhere in a matter of hours. Aviation technology has built on the foundations of manned airplane flight to provide advances in science, medicine, and many other fields. And mankind has ventured beyond the skies into space.

Just as the principles of flight that the Wright Brothers harnessed still apply, so too their spirit—invention, exploration, originality, innovation—continues to motivate all those who would expand knowledge for the good of man. We owe the Wright Brothers a debt of gratitude for their invention of engine-powered flight but also for their immortal lesson of independence and determination.

The Congress, by joint resolution of December 17, 1963 (77 Stat. 402; 36 U.S.C. 169), has designated the seventeenth day of December of each year as Wright Brothers Day and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation inviting the people of the United States to observe that day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 17, 1986, as Wright Brothers Day, and I call upon the people of the United States to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities, both to recall the accomplishments of the Wright Brothers and to provide a stimulus to aviation in this country and throughout the world.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:32 p.m., December 9, 1986]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 9.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire

December 9, 1986

President Reagan. President Mobutu and I have had the opportunity to review and renew one of our oldest and most solid friendships in Africa, that between the United States and the Republic of Zaire. Cooperation between the United States and Zaire under President Mobutu's leadership stretches back through 20 years and 5 United States administrations. In that time American leaders have learned to place a particularly high value on President Mobutu's insights and counsel.

President Mobutu has brought a consistent voice of good sense and good will to the international councils where African issues are considered, from the United Nations to the Organization of African Unity to the nonaligned movement. He has stood uniformly for the peaceful settlements of disputes, but has not shrunk from his responsibilities when action was appropriate. In 1983, for example, he dispatched troops to assist Chad in defending itself against Libya's criminal aggression. This year he came to the assistance of the Government of Togo as it faced an externally mounted coup attempt.

Much of our discussion today focused on Zaire's heroic effort to complete its program of economic policy reform. As you know, Zaire has been engaged for nearly 4 years in a series of painful sacrifices and adjustments designed to rationalize and revive its economy and to develop the potential of its private sector. We have tried to help by supplementing our regular development assistance with special funds earmarked for African States who are undertaking serious steps toward reform. We've also encouraged our business community to look at the growing investment opportunities in Zaire and will continue to do so. Unfortunately, Zaire's determined economic efforts have been greatly complicated by the severe drop in world market prices for its exports. President Mobutu and his people face a heavy foreign debt burden. We have encouraged Zaire to hold firm to the responsible, economic reforms it is attempting, while promising to do our best to ease the way.

Naturally, President Mobutu and I also examined the regional situation, especially in southern Africa, where we share the goals of a rapid, peaceful end to apartheid; the independence of Namibia; and national reconciliation and removal of all foreign forces stationed in Angola. President Mobutu brings great prestige and influence to bear on the range of southern African problems, and I welcome his recent efforts in seeking solutions to these issues. After today's meeting, we can be more confident that the future of U.S.-Zairian relations will remain close, prosperous, and productive. President Mobutu and his country's friendship with the United States is most appreciated. And we're proud and pleased to have him with us here today.

Thank you. God bless you.

President Mobutu. Mr. President, on behalf of my wife and of my entire delegation, I should like to thank you most sincerely for your warm and friendly welcome as extended to us by you, personally, and by members of your Cabinet ever since we arrived here in Washington. Together we have surveyed all issues that relate to the bilateral relationship of our two countries, and I go home in full awareness that I have the full support of your government and can assure the people of Zaire that they can count on you and on your government. Again, Mr. President, thank you very much for all that has been done to facilitate our stay.

Note: President Reagan spoke at 1:23 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. President Mobutu spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Earlier, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office and then held an expanded meeting in the Cabinet Room. They then had lunch in the Roosevelt Room.

Remarks on Signing the Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week Proclamation

December 10, 1986

The President. Today we renew our allegiance to those human rights which all free men cherish and which we Americans, in particular, hold so dear. It's love of freedom that binds a people who are so richly diverse. It unites us in purpose, and it makes us one nation. At birth, our country was christened with a declaration that spoke of self-evident truths, the foremost of which was that each and every individual is endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights. And our creed as Americans is that these rights—these human rights—are the property of every man, woman, and child on this planet and that a violation of human rights anywhere is the business of free people everywhere.

When talking about human rights, we're not referring to abstract theory or ungrounded philosophy. Jefferson, who penned our great Declaration of Independence, years later wrote: "Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of the person under the protection of habeas corpus and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has guided our steps through an age of revolution and transformation." Well, our country does not have an unblemished record. We've had to overcome our shortcomings and ensure equal justice for all. And yet we can be proud that respect for the rights of the individual has been an essential element, a basic principle, if you will, of American Government.

It was 195 years ago this coming Monday, on December 15, 1791, that our forefathers put legal force behind their ideals when they ratified the Bill of Rights, the first 10 amendments to our Constitution. Our forefathers knew that they were writing the first lines of a new chapter in human history. Another page in that same chapter was written 38 years ago today when the General Assembly of the United States [United Nations] adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. That document, a triumph for the higher aspirations of mankind, is but words on paper unless we're willing to act to see that it is taken seriously. We owe it to ourselves and to those who sacrificed so much for our liberty to keep America in the forefront of this battle. Lincoln, the Great Emancipator, once said, "Our defence is in the spirit which prized liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands everywhere. Destroy this spirit and you have planted the seeds of despotism at your own front door."

And how fares human rights on this day? Well, there are many encouraging signs. Less than a decade ago, democracy seemed in retreat. Communism, which has turned the suppression of human rights into a science, was on the move. Military regimes and authoritarian dictators held power in much of the non-Communist world. A traumatized United States was overwhelmed by self-doubt and uncertainty. Our optimism today flows from renewed confidence in our principles and from the trend of history which is now clearly on the side of the free. Since the beginning of the decade, we have witnessed one of the greatest expansions of democracy on record. Latin America, once the bastion of the *caudillo*, the Latin strongman, is now, for the most part, democratic territory. Ninety percent of the people live in countries that have returned or are in the process of returning to democratic rule. I've always felt that the Americas, placed as they are between the two great oceans, were put here to be found by people with a special love of freedom. Democracy and human rights are the birthright of all Americans. We should not be satisfied until every country in this hemisphere is free and living at peace with one another. Incidentally, when I said all Americans, I'm speaking of all of the people from Tierra del Fuego at the tip of South America to the North Pole. We are all Americans.

Indeed, we've learned through painful experiences that respect for human rights is essential to peace and, ultimately, to our own freedom. A government which does not respect the rights of its own people and laws is unlikely to respect those of its neighbors. In this century democratic governments have not started wars. Our confidence today also comes from the realization that the mystique of communism has, at long last, been shattered. Young intellectuals can no longer be seduced by a philosophy that has so blatantly and demonstrably failed. The only thing produced in abundance by Marxism-Leninism has been deprivation and tyranny. From Ethiopia to Cuba, from the Soviet Union itself—which is beginning to fall even further behind the Western democracies—to Vietnam, throughout the Communist world, the cupboards are empty, and the jails are full. This is the natural consequence of a fatally flawed philosophy. The other day, someone told me the difference between a democracy and a peoples democracy. It's the same difference between a jacket and straightjacket. [*Laughter*]

We're honored this morning to have with us Mr. Yuriy Orlov and Mr. Natan Shcharanskiy, who, along with other brave individuals, took it upon themselves to monitor Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki awards [accords]. Mr. Orlov, Mr. Shcharanskiy, and their colleagues, people of extraordinary moral courage, have suffered—many are even now in labor camps or Siberian exile—for the ideals that we proclaim today. Mr. Anatoly Marchenko, who we are saddened to hear recently died while in prison, was a martyr for the cause of human rights. The Soviet Union, along with 34 other European and North American nations, freely signed the Helsinki accords 11 years ago. Mr. Orlov and Mr. Shcharanskiy, I can promise you, Mr. Marchenko and so many others have not died in vain. The United States intends to hold the Soviet Union to the human rights commitments it made at Helsinki.

The Soviet Government, despite a few gestures this year—gestures that reflect posturing more than flexibility—continues its systematic violation of human rights. The new Soviet emigration law, for example, purports to ease restrictions. Yet for far too many the opposite is true. The restriction of emigration, the suppression of dissent, the lengthy separation of families and spouses, the continued imprisonment of religious activists in Ukraine and throughout the Soviet Union are the orders of the day. These realities remain unacceptable, and we will continue to do our utmost to press for change and to bring our moral and diplomatic weight to bear on behalf of those brave souls who speak out within the Soviet bloc. We and our allies are, for example, doing this at the meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is now taking place in Vienna.

Also with us this morning is Armando Valladares, a remarkable Cuban poet. His heartrending ordeal in Castro's gulag—detailed in his book "Against All Hope"—is an outrage against civilization. Even more outrageous, the horrors and sadism Mr. Valladares endured are not unique, not some freak accident, but intentional government policy which continues to this day. Many others suffered and continue to suffer the same grotesque brutality. Also with us is Senor Ramon Grau Alcina, who arrived in our country less than 3 months ago, after 21 years of imprisonment in Cuba. His crime: helping parents arrange to get their children to safety before the Castro regime was able to fully grab power. And recently, the Castro regime smashed a tiny, domestic human rights group with an iron fist. All of its members have been imprisoned except one. Its leader, Dr. Ricardo Bofill Pages, has sought asylum in the French Embassy in Havana.

What happened in Cuba is now happening in Nicaragua. An unmistakable pattern: repression, attacks on the church, the closing down of newspapers, the destruction of independent unions, and the construction of concentration camps and prisons on a scale never imagined. The Sandinista regime has repeatedly hampered the Organization of American States attempts to investigate charges of human rights violations. A short time ago a message was smuggled out of a Sandinista prison which revealed stories not dissimilar to those of Mr. Valladares.

The violation of human rights, whether in Kampuchea or Paraguay, Afghanistan or North Korea, whether it be the murder of Baha'is in Iran or the repression of ethnic

Turks in Bulgaria, is the rightful cause of all free peoples. We remain deeply concerned, for example, about the denial of human rights in Africa. The system of apartheid and the state of emergency in South Africa are unconscionable and must be ended. The brutality and repression in Ethiopia, Angola, or any other repressive African regime are of no less concern.

Whatever the regime, if progress is to be made, it will require not only support from governments but the active commitment of citizens, individuals unhampered in their humanitarian activities by politics or affairs of state. I've always been an advocate of this kind of personal involvement, knowing that energetic, dedicated individuals inside and outside the government are essential to solving problems. Amnesty International, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary, has always sought to mobilize the world, government officials and private citizens, on behalf of political prisoners and in defense of human rights. One of that organization's guiding spirits, Ginetta Sagan, who is with us today, has been a vital force for decency, humanity, and freedom throughout the world in these last three decades. Unlike so many others who opposed the Vietnam war, for example, Ginetta did not look the other way once the Communists assumed power. She has made serious efforts to call the Government of Vietnam to task for their massive violations of human rights. In Chile, Poland, and so many other countries, this woman has saved lives and championed the cause. Ginetta, would you stand? You are the kind of hero every American can be proud of. Thank you for all you've done.

Ms. Sagan. Thank you, Mr. President.

The President. You know, she doesn't want me to tell you this, but I know a little about her that I think you should know. During the latter days of the Second World War, Ginetta was a courier for the resistance forces in Italy and in February 1945 was captured. She knows firsthand the suffering, the torture, the despair of those imprisoned by despots. Her tormentors, Fascist secret police, tried to break her body and her spirit. They told her no one knew she was alive, that she was utterly alone, isolated. At the darkest moment of her ordeal, a guard kicked open the door of her interrogation cell and threw in a small round loaf of bread. Inside that loaf she found a matchbox that contained a tiny piece of paper on which was written one word: Courage.

Today that's our job, our duty. America must continue to be a beacon of hope, sending this message to the oppressed of all nations. Those who suffer for freedom are not alone. We think of them, and we are with them. And that's what Human Rights Day is all about. I want to thank each and every one of you for what you're doing to further this cause. Now, I thank you, and God bless you. And I understand it's time for me to sign the proclamation.

Note: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. Following the ceremony, the President met privately with Natan Shcharanskiy in the Oval Office.

Proclamation 5589—Human Rights Day, Bill of Rights Day, and Human Rights Week, 1986

December 10, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

On December 15, 1791, our young Nation celebrated the ratification of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which gave legal form to the great principles our Founding Fathers had set forth in the Declaration of Independence less than a generation earlier. As we celebrate that occasion some 195 years later, it is well to recall those principles, which endure today as they have for nearly two centuries. They endure because they rest on a simple but profound truth, that each of us is created with equal moral dignity, that every individual is endowed by nature and nature's God with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. On this foundation of individual rights and self-government our Founding Fathers created a great Nation, setting it on the course of liberty that continues to this day.

As we look around the world, however, we see a very different history. Some nations, to be sure, have followed a course similar to our own and today enjoy the liberty that we Americans have long cherished. But others have never known genuine liberty, while still others, especially in our own century, have lost the liberty they once enjoyed.

Thirty-eight years ago, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Yet many of the governments that voted for that Declaration are flagrantly ignoring the principles they affirmed on that momentous occasion. The Soviet Union continues its repression of Catholics in Lithuania and Ukraine, and of other religious activists. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are still being denied the right to emigrate, while Soviet armies, for the seventh year now, have brutally repressed the people of Afghanistan. In Berlin, the world marked the 25th year of a wall built not to protect people but to keep them in their place. In Poland, workers will sadly mark the fifth anniversary of martial law and will mourn those who suffered for their defense of human rights.

Unfortunately, no continent has been spared the pain of human rights violations. In South Africa the manifest injustices of the apartheid system of racial discrimination persist. Refugees continue to flow from the communist nations of southeast Asia. And the world is listening increasingly to the tragic stories of those who have suffered so long in the Cuban gulags just 90 miles from our shores—and in the emerging gulags of Nicaragua.

Yet despite this reign of repression, there is reason for hope. In our own hemisphere in this decade the movement has been toward freedom, not toward repression, as country after country has brought into being the institutions of democracy.

The defense of human rights is a humanitarian concern, and a practical one as well. Peace and respect for human rights are inseparable. History demonstrates that there can be no genuine peace without respect for human rights, that governments that do not respect the rights of their own citizens are a threat to their neighbors as well.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 10, 1986, as Human Rights Day and December 15, 1986, as Bill of Rights Day, and I call upon all Americans to observe the week beginning December 8, 1986, as Human Rights Week.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:10 p.m., December 10, 1986*]

Appointment of John E. Hutton, Jr., as Physician to the President

December 10, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of John E. Hutton, Jr., M.D., as Physician to the President, effective January 1, 1987. He would succeed T. Burton Smith, M.D.

Since July of 1984 Dr. Hutton has been Assistant Physician to the President. And in his capacity as colonel, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, he serves on the staff of the Peripheral Vascular Surgery Service, Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Dr. Hutton has been a clinical professor of surgery, the George Washington University School of Medicine, since 1985 and an associate professor of surgery, Uniformed Services University of the Health, Sciences in Bethesda, MD, since 1981. Previously, he was Chief, Department of Surgery, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, 1981; Vice Chairman, Department of Surgery, and Chief, Division of General Surgery with the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, 1981–1984; and Chief, General Surgery Service, Letterman Army Medical Center, Presidio of San Francisco, CA, 1975–1981. Dr. Hutton is a member of numerous medical societies and has published extensive articles on the management of battlefield and mass casualty situations. He is a noted nautical photographer whose pictures have been published on several covers of Yachting magazine.

Dr. Hutton graduated from Wesleyan University (B.A., 1953) and the George Washington University School of Medicine (M.D., 1963). He is married, has four children, and resides in Silver Spring, MD. Dr. Hutton was born September 9, 1931, in New York City.

Proclamation 5590—United Way Centennial, 1887–1987

December 10, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Since earliest times, we Americans have joined together to help each other and to strengthen our communities. Our deep-rooted spirit of caring, of neighbor helping neighbor, has become an American trademark—and an American way of life. Over the years, our generous and inventive people have created an ingenious network of voluntary organizations to give help where help is needed.

United Way gives that help very well indeed, and truly exemplifies our spirit of voluntarism. United Way has been a helping force in America right from the first community-wide fund raising campaign in Denver, Colorado, in 1887. Today, more than 2,200 local United Ways across our land raise funds for more than 37,000 voluntary groups that assist millions of people.

The United Way of caring allows volunteers from all walks of life to effectively meet critical needs and solve community problems. At the centennial of the founding of this indispensable voluntary group, it is most fitting that we Americans recognize and commend all the good United Way has done and continues to do.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–612, has expressed gratitude to United Way, congratulated it, and applauded and encouraged its fine work and its goals.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim heartfelt thanks to a century of Americans who have shaped and supported United Way, and encourage the continuation of its efforts.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:11 p.m., December 10, 1986]

Message on the Observance of Christmas

December 11, 1986

Every December across America the images of the Christmas season accumulate as this great holiday approaches. Preparations are made in homes and churches and shops in every city and town, and the land is full of traditional signs and symbols of its coming: Fresh snow resting lightly on the holly bush, package-laden crowds crushing the storefronts and bus stops, strings of lights gleaming from the housetops, chestnut vendors and street corner Santas, school plays with children dressed—hardly needing the costume—as angels, and choirs joining heart and voice in joyous song.

Because of these traditions, no Christmas celebration truly stands alone. For most of us, the holidays bring back such a trove of memories, evoked by things as simple as the scent of pine or the painted scene on a greeting card, that our Christmases become not separate events on a calendar but a chain in which all are linked together as one. This is as it should be, for Christmas is a holiday that we celebrate not as individuals nor as a nation, but as a human family—and not merely as a family living in this age and time, but as a family linked through history, in ways we still cannot fully comprehend, to that First Christmas in Bethlehem.

May our prayers this Christmas call forth that serenity of heart and confidence in the future that are the best of all possible gifts. May the song of our people be one of thanks for God's blessings on America and of petition for His continued blessings upon us, especially on those who face this Christmas in want or loneliness. Let us raise our hearts and voices in common song for the reign of peace and the rule of goodwill, that in the words of the carol, all may celebrate "everywhere, everywhere, Christmas tonight."

Nancy joins me in wishing all Americans a Christmas of true peace and a New Year filled with happiness and joy.

RONALD REAGAN

Statement on the Death of Walter J. Stoessel

December 11, 1986

Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel was a dedicated and talented public servant. With pride, competence, and grace, he represented our country as Ambassador to Poland, the Soviet Union, and the Federal Republic of Germany. He earned the respect and admiration of those with whom he worked, and he was an effective and articulate advocate of our foreign policy goals. As Assistant Secretary of State for Europe, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, and Deputy Secretary of State, Walter Stoessel served his country with distinction and a deep sense of patriotism. He was motivated by the goal which all diplomats share: making the world a better place for their fellow men. I will miss Walter Stoessel's wise counsel. Nancy and I extend our deepest sympathy to Mary Ann and their family.

Remarks on Lighting the National Christmas Tree
December 11, 1986

Well, to all of you at the White House, to all those listening on the Ellipse, and to the millions more joining us this evening by way of radio and television: Good evening, and welcome to the lighting of the National Christmas Tree. A special word of greeting to some special people with me here at the White House, members of the Washington, DC, Big Brothers and Big Sisters programs. In these programs, grownups give of their time to youngsters, each adult getting together regularly with a boy or girl—a little brother or a sister—taking him or her to the park or zoo, or on a camping trip, or maybe just answering questions about life. My friends, I can't tell you how honored Nancy and I are to welcome you here this evening to this, the home that belongs to all Americans. For in this Christmas season, you remind us all of the greatest gift we can give to each other is the gift of ourselves.

Now, my friends, beyond the White House lawn—South Lawn, across the street on the Ellipse, in the darkness, there stands a tall shaggy shape—our National Christmas Tree. In a moment Byron Whyte will join Nancy and me in pressing the button, and that dark shape will come alive, blazing with color and light. But before we light the tree, let's just talk for a moment about why Christmas trees have become such an important part of the Christmas celebration.

For some Christmas just marks the birth of a great philosopher and prophet, a great and good man. To others, it marks something still more: the pinnacle of all history, the moment when the God of all creation—in the words of the creed, God from God and light from light—humbled himself to become a baby crying in a manger. To everyone Christmas is a time of happiness and cheer, a time of peace and good will and glad tidings.

And this brings us to the custom of the Christmas tree. For the ancestors from whom we inherited this Christmas tree believed that the glad tidings of Christmas were of such power, of such beauty and lifegiving force, that they affected not only the human heart but extended to all creation. And in decorating trees, Christmas trees, they expressed their belief that on one special day of the year nature itself seems to join the angel choirs and little children and all mankind in a great and solemn celebration. The song puts it so well: "O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree, your boughs can teach a lesson. That constant faith and hope sublime, lend strength and comfort through all time."

Well, I've spoken long enough for a wintry evening like this. It's time to push the button used by every President since Calvin Coolidge in lighting our National Christmas Tree. And Nancy and Byron, let's see if we can't turn this cold dark evening into one of light and warmth.

All right. Push the light.

Note: The President spoke at 5:45 p.m. in the Diplomatic Reception Room at the White House during the annual Christmas Pageant of Peace. Eight-year-old Byron Whyte of Prince Georges County, MD, a participant in the Big Brothers program, helped light the tree.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for the American Legislative Exchange Council

December 12, 1986

Thank you very much. [*Applause*] Please. Well, I can't—[*laughter*]—I can't top that. Thank you. Well, thank you all very much, and welcome to Washington. Roy, Connie, it's good to see you again and great to be meeting with ALEC's newly elected State legislators. All the more so because I started out in State government myself. In fact, on the way over here, I was thinking back to my first campaign in California. Jack Warner of Warner Brothers, where I had been under contract for a number of years, heard that I was running for Governor. I understood that he said: "No, no. Jimmy Stewart for Governor; Ronald Reagan for best friend!" [*Laughter*]

More than once during that campaign I was reminded of a remark, also, that was made by his older brother, Harry Warner—and that was back when talking pictures first started to come in, in the twenties. And Harry Warner said, "Who the heck wants to hear actors talk?" [*Laughter*] Actually, I don't think he said "heck," but Presidents aren't allowed the same license as studio executives. [*Laughter*]

Well, it really is great to have you here. Whenever I'm talking to ALEC, I feel like I'm among family and can let my hair down a little. Let me take a moment here to thank you, Roy, and all of you here at ALEC for the warm letter of support that you sent me. I can tell you truthfully, you really made my day. I can't possibly thank you enough for the support that you've given this administration or for the tremendous work you're doing in your home States. And I want to congratulate you on your outstanding program of drafting model legislation covering everything from tort reform to juvenile justice and to balanced budgets and to drugs.

On that last issue I just want to take a moment to tell you the profound effect that your efforts, and the efforts of many concerned citizens like you, are having. It wasn't so long ago, I remember that Nancy was speaking to a school class in Oakland, California. And a student asked a question—little girl said, "What should we do when someone offers us drugs?" And Nancy answered, "Just say no." Well, during the campaign this fall, wherever we'd go, there'd be hundreds and hundreds of young people packing the rallies. And I would always take a moment at the beginning of my speech to tell them that I had a message from my roommate—[*laughter*]—and that she'd asked me to deliver it to them. And the message was: When it comes to drugs—for yourself, for your family, your community, and your country—just say no. Well, it was heartwarming, because those young people would come to their feet and say along with me a big loud "No," and then begin chanting: "Just say no! Just say no!" And I found out since Nancy spoke to that school class in Oakland more than 12,000 Just Say No clubs have sprung up in schools all across the country. Believe me, for those of us who had to think twice before even stepping onto a campus back in the sixties, well, we've come a long way, baby. [*Laughter*]

But another change that would have been inconceivable just 6 years ago, and almost impossible without the help of all of you in this room, is the revolutionary new tax reform that is the law of the land. America now has the most modern tax code in the industrialized world—one that is progrowth, pro-opportunity, and profairness. And it's designed to keep America expanding and prospering through the end of the century. One of the most important aspects of tax reform, however, isn't economic, but it's psychological. It's the complete discrediting of high marginal rates, and a new consensus is formed that when it comes to taxes, flatter is better. Poor Karl Marx. [*Laughter*] You know, in the "Communist Manifesto" he called for a heavy, progressive or graduated income tax—and I'm quoting him—"in order to destroy a middle class." Well, I'm sorry to disappoint old Karl, but with the first phase of tax reform less than a month away, the prognosis for the great American middle class couldn't be better.

When I signed the tax bill I pointed out that when our Founding Fathers designed this government, of and by and for the people, they never imagined the income tax as we've come to know it. As a matter of fact, back then, in 1913, when it was being debated right here in Washington, one Senator was literally laughed out of politics because in the debate he stood up and said that if they passed this thing that they were talking about, it was conceivable that someday the government could even be taking as much as 10 percent of what a citizen earned. [*Laughter*] And that sounded so ridiculous in those days that, as I say, he was just ridiculed out of office. Well, they understood that private property—those Founding Fathers of ours—is one of the most important of civil rights, the most fundamental protection of the individual and the family against the excessive and always growing demands of the state. They knew that without economic liberty, political freedom may be no more than a shadow. In the last 20 years we've witnessed an expansion and strengthening of many of our civil liberties, but our economic liberties have all too often been neglected and abused.

The tax cuts of 1981 and this year's tax reform are the first important steps back to economic liberty. But there is much more to be done. We shouldn't forget that deficit spending represents a form of indirect taxation, and all Americans pay for it with slower growth and often, higher future taxes. It's become clearer every year when budget time rolls around that the budget process in Washington is completely broken down. Well, it's time we fix it. And the solution is the line-item veto and the balanced budget amendment. And you don't balance a budget by laying heavier and heavier tax burdens on the American people; that doesn't balance the budget, it just sinks it. And there's only one way to balance the budget, and that's spending restraint. And just like with tax reform, you and the State legislatures are going to have to carry a lot of water on the balanced budget amendment. And this time you've got an added advantage.

Most of you operate within the constraints of a balanced budget every day. You know how it works, and you've seen how effective it can be in checking the automatic impulse of many legislators to spend more and more of the taxpayers' hard-earned money. Increasingly, the real action in the country is going to be coming from the States. The Christian Science Monitor put it this way: "Decentralization of power could be one of the most long-lasting effects of the Reagan Presidency." I'd be very proud if that were so. And a recent statement by Governors Dick Thornburgh and John Sununu put it like this: "Washington has changed under the President, but an even bigger change is going on right now in the States, in the cities, in America's communities, and in America's neighborhoods."

Well, so it is that yet another fundamental, long-lasting, and dramatic change has taken place. Power has stopped flowing to Washington and begun to flow back where it belongs—to the States. This country is great, and our freedom is sure as long as we continue to have a federation of sovereign States. And to those who, over the last half century in Washington, have worked and worked trying to make the States administrative districts of the Federal Government—no way, that's no way to preserve what the Founding Fathers gave us. Well, if there is a revolution that is taking place here in Washington, it is that we have continued to try and limit the scope of the Federal Government. So, now it's time for resources, initiatives, and public initiative to shift back to the States still more definitely, still more dramatically; in other words, to alter the balance of power permanently in favor of levels of government that are closer to the people.

As you may know, the working group on the family recently reported to me. We're still studying the report, and we'll have much more to say about it later. But for the moment, I want to read you a passage from its opening section. It's some food for thought, so to speak. They say it's time to reaffirm some home truths that the commitment of love, loyalty, and hard work that parents make to their children is the bedrock of our society. A profamily policy is one that would support those who make this commitment and not undermine and be hostile to them or send a message that we're neutral. Just common sense, I guess, much like tax reform or balanced budgets. But how far do we have to travel before our government policy really reflects this home truth?

And now finally, let me just add a few words about the controversy concerning Iran, or haven't you heard about it? [*Laughter*] As I said in my radio speech last Saturday, there's no doubt mistakes were made, and I'll not be satisfied until all the facts are before the American people. That's what we've pledged to do, and we can be proud that the constitutional process is working. But let me say this: We cannot and we will not let this stop us from getting on with the business of governing. [*Applause*] Thank you. And you're right; there's too much yet to do and too many items on the agenda are not completed. When it comes to completing our conservative revolution, I'll just quote an earlier American and say, "We have not yet begun to fight."

You might want to use this sometime. It's a story about Winston Churchill near the close of the Second World War. He was visited by a delegation from the Temperance League and chastised by one woman who said, "Mr. Prime Minister, I've heard that if all the whiskey you have drunk since the war began were poured into this room, it would come all the way up to your waist." Churchill looked dolefully at the floor, then at his waist, and then up to the ceiling. And he said: "Ah, yes, madam. So much accomplished and so much more left to do." [*Laughter*]

Well, thank you all again. God bless you all. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:05 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, the President referred to Roy Cagle, national chairman of the council, and Connie Heckman, executive director.

Statement on the Political Situation in Poland

December 12, 1986

Five years ago, on December 13, 1981, the people of Poland were subjected to martial law. Once again, as so often in their proud history, Polish patriots faced a cruel setback in their quest for human rights. That day will be remembered as a dark day in the heroic but tragic history of Poland. It is a day of painful memories for the families of Solidarity members who suffered much these past 5 years—many lost lives, were jailed, or had to live in hiding, separated from their wives, husbands, and children. My heartfelt thoughts remain with them. America will never be indifferent to the future of Poland. Special ties of kinship, worship, and love of liberty, and the contributions of Poles to American independence and progress, remind us forever that our peoples share a faith in freedom, spiritual strength, and human dignity.

After the imposition of martial law in 1981, the United States sought ways to express our solidarity with the Polish people. We welcome the recent amnesty of most political prisoners. This important step, however, does not solve all problems facing Poland today. They can be overcome only with the participation and support of the Polish people. We hope, therefore, that the amnesty will be an important first step toward a meaningful dialog between the Polish people and their government. To encourage this process, we decided to enter into dialog with the Polish Government. We truly hope that future developments will allow improvement in the relationship between both governments. On this anniversary, we commemorate the sacrifices and the great spiritual strength of the courageous Polish people, and we look to a future in which their heritage can breathe freely for the good of Poland.

Radio Address to the Nation on Economic Growth and Budget Reform

December 13, 1986

My fellow Americans:

With the New Year just a few weeks away, Washington is starting to get ready for the 100th Congress, which will be sworn in this January. The most important challenge facing that Congress will be joining with us in keeping a growing America on the road to a brighter future, the road that you and I and all Americans started on just 6 years ago. That was when we said that the way to make America grow was not by feeding government more of your tax dollars but by the way that America has always grown: through the ingenuity, energy, and determination of the American people. Together we set out to cut your taxes and cut the growth of government spending so that you could get on with the important work of building a better future for yourself, your family, and all America.

We first cut tax rates with our 1981 tax cut. Since the lower tax rates in that bill took effect, America has created over 12 million new jobs. We've had 48 straight months of economic growth and one of the longest periods of uninterrupted growth in the last 50 years. And after a decade-long decline, the American family's real income has been rising again and rising faster. Yes, thanks to our first tax cut, there are more and better jobs, more new businesses, and more new opportunities in America today than ever before in our history. But that's just the beginning; because earlier this year, with your help, Congress pushed aside the special interests and the tax-and-spend crowd, rolled up its sleeves, and shaped the tools that will help you and all Americans build on that record. That's when Congress passed the new tax reform bill, which will cut the top tax rate from 50 percent to 28 percent and for 8 out of 10 Americans will mean a top rate of no more than 15 percent. For the 4 years since our first tax cut found its footing, the American economy has been climbing to the mountaintop. With tax reform, America is going to shoot for the stars.

That's why I was disappointed this week to hear some talk from the new Congress that we should stop the climb, turn around, and start back in the direction we've come from. Even before they take their oath of office, some in the new Congress are talking about breaking faith with the American people and taking back part of tax reform before it has taken effect. Yes, they say that to reduce the deficit they want to keep some people's tax rates high. Well, we know where that road leads. First, they take one step towards raising taxes and then another and then another, and pretty soon every family in America is paying more to the Government again and we're back to the days of high taxes and no economic growth. Well, you can be sure I'm not going to let that happen. I hope that instead of trying to return to the tax-and-spend policies of the past, the new Congress will work with us in getting the growth of Federal spending under control. We've begun to make progress here, too. The figures are coming in now for the spending the Government is actually doing this year, and the news is good. When this year is ended, the deficit will be down by $50 billion. Yes, this year, for the first time in two decades, the Federal Government will spend less, after taking out inflation, than it did last year. That's an historic step on the road to a balanced budget, and it couldn't have happened without the Gramm-Rudman legislation.

Now it's time to take a second step. On January 5th we will send next year's budget up to Capitol Hill. It'll be the Federal Government's first trillion-dollar budget request. It will be lean enough to meet the Gramm-Rudman deficit targets, but it will also meet the Government's commitments. We will be spending more than ever before in such areas as support for America's elderly, law and drug enforcement to protect America's young people, and health care for America's finest—for our veterans. And yet in the coming budget, after taking out inflation, the Federal Government will spend less in the coming year than it will this year. That will be 2 years of real falling spending. We in the administration have worked hard to meet the new, earlier deadline for sending this budget to Congress. I hope Congress will work just as hard to meet its required deadlines and not let them slip by, as has happened too many times in the past. And I hope the new Congress will take a constructive approach to this firm but fair budget. We're bound to disagree here and there, but let's work together for the good of the country to iron out our differences.

The leadership of the outgoing 99th Congress gave America lower tax rates and began the process of putting the lid on spending. As we look to the new year, this is the challenge for the leadership of the incoming 100th Congress: to build on that record and help lead America into the future. I hope they'll accept that challenge.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House.

Remarks on Signing the National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week Proclamation

December 15, 1986

Thank you very much, and Secretary Dole, Diane Steed, ladies and gentlemen. it's always a pleasure to share the podium with people like David Stern and Jerry Sachs, Rich Benson, Jim Adduci, Bobby Brown, and Rhonda Leavenworth.

Since our administration came to Washington, we've made a special cause of making the future better for young lives. We've worked for lower taxes and fewer regulations, so that young people could have futures of hope and opportunity in a growing economy. We've worked to make quality the top priority in education, so young people would have the tools to take advantage of those opportunities. We've worked for an America that was so strong that no one would dare challenge us, so that our young people today and in the future can live in a world at peace. And with Nancy taking the lead, we've fought drug and alcohol abuse, so that they can enjoy that world of peace and opportunity to the fullest. That's why I'm so pleased to be with you today and to sign this proclamation. I can't think of any group of Americans that has done more to save young lives than those mothers and others who have made the battle against drunk and drugged driving a national crusade.

Drunk and drugged driving is our nation's number one killer of young people. Last year more than 4 in every 10 teenage deaths in America were caused by car crashes, and in more than half of those, someone had been drinking. Yes, alcohol-related driving killed more than 3,000 of our young people last year—3,000 who could have taken advantage of all the opportunities that America has to offer, 3,000 who could have in turn helped build America, and 3,000 who would have been part of the adventure of America's future.

Of course, drunk and drugged driving has taken its toll among people of all ages. Each year alcohol-related crashes injure more than a half a million Americans, or one American every minute, every day, day in and day out, throughout the year. And what this means is that two out of every five Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some point in their lives.

Well, that's why 2 years ago I signed a law that put the Federal Government on the side of a 21-year-old minimum drinking age nationwide. We knew all too well that when it came to saving young lives—and all lives—the higher drinking age was not a fad or experiment but a proven success. Almost every State that had raised the drinking age to 21 had seen a significant drop in teenage driving fatalities—drops as high as 25 to 30 percent. When I signed that bill, fewer than half of our States had a 21-year-old minimum drinking age, and I'm happy to tell you that today all but seven do. And I'm happy to tell you, also, that the new minimum drinking age is working. Last year the number of drunk drivers killed in crashes was down 26 percent from 1980. This was more than twice the drop in all driving deaths in the same time. Put another way, the Department of Transportation estimates that because of the drop in drunk driving deaths 5,000 more Americans lived through this past year.

But, my friends, there's so much more to do, and it's not government that can do it. It's we ourselves, we Americans, in our homes, with our friends, in our communities. The designated driver program is one thing we can do. When a group goes to a party, a ball game, a restaurant, or a bar, one doesn't drink. He or she drives the others home safely. I hope that restaurants, bars, and arenas all over America will sponsor designated driver programs. And designated driver program or not, if you see a friend who's had too much and is heading for the car, be a real friend—stop him or her and drive them home yourself. We can all save lives if we remember that friends don't let friends drive drunk. And if he asks why you're doing it, just say it's because you care.

There are other ways to show we care. I'm announcing today our new The Road To Winning program. The Road To Winning will be a public-private partnership between State governments and communities. It'll bring professional and college athletes into schools to talk about drugs, alcohol, and safe driving. It'll help America's winning athletes show America's young people The Road To Winning—a safe and productive life.

Now, I have a special message for America's young people. The holiday season is here. It's a time for getting together with family and friends, for gathering around a tree and exchanging gifts, for remembering our faiths, and for celebrating. There's no happier time of the year, so let's work together to keep it that way. When you go to holiday parties make sure someone in your group doesn't drink, so he or she can drive everyone else home safely to those who love them. In this festive season, Nancy and I both ask you—for yourselves, for your family, for your country—keep alcohol and cars apart. Just say no to tragedy. Just say yes to happy holidays and a happy new year for everyone that you care about.

Now I think there's something around here waiting for me to sign, and I'd better get to it. [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 1:35 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Elizabeth Dole, Secretary of Transportation; Diane Steed, Administrator of the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration; David Stern, Commissioner of the National Basketball Association; Jerry Sachs, president of the Capital Centre; Richard Benson, president of the International Association of Auditorium Managers; Jim Aducci, president of the American Baseball League; and Rhonda Leavenworth, president of Students Against Driving Drunk at Washington and Lee High School in Arlington, VA.

Proclamation 5591—National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week, 1986

December 15, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Driving by people impaired by alcohol or other drugs is one of our Nation's most serious public health and safety problems. Each year, drunk and drugged drivers cause tens of thousands of highway fatalities and hundreds of thousands of injuries. In 1985, for instance, more than half of all highway deaths were alcohol-related.

Each of us must help reduce this carnage through an awareness of what can be done, a commitment to do the right thing, and a refusal to tolerate drunk and drugged driving. We need to detect and stop impaired drivers before they cause an accident. We must insist upon strict law enforcement and swift and sure penalties and ensure that the privilege of driving is withdrawn when a drunken driver deliberately endangers others. We must not wait until personal tragedy strikes to become involved.

Statistics show that a disproportionate number of our young people are involved in alcohol-related accidents and that raising the legal drinking age reduces alcohol-related crash involvement among young drivers. Most States commendably have raised their legal drinking age. The Federal government continues to encourage States to establish 21 as the minimum age at which individuals may purchase, possess, or consume alcoholic beverages. We can all be grateful for the efforts of dedicated citizen volunteers in creating the growing awareness that motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death among young people.

More and more informed, concerned citizens are getting involved in generating awareness, education, and action to remove drunk and drugged drivers from our roads and highways. With the continued involvement of private citizens working together, and action at all levels of government, we can begin to control the problem of drunk and drugged driving.

In order to encourage citizen involvement in prevention efforts and to increase awareness of the seriousness of the threat to our lives and safety, the Congress, by Public Law 99–447, has designated the week of December 14 through December 20, 1986, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this week.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of December 14 through December 20, 1986, as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week. I call upon each American to help make the difference between the tragedy of alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents and the blessings of full health and life. I ask Americans to show concern and not to permit others to drink or take drugs and drive.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:56 a.m., December 16, 1986]

Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals

December 15, 1986

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, including Section 1014, I herewith report seven new deferrals of budget authority totaling $5,017,441,000 and four revised deferrals of budget authority now totaling $5,131,425,194.

The deferrals affect accounts in Funds Appropriated to the President, and the Departments of Defense-Military, Health and Human Services, and Transportation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 15, 1986.

Note: The attachment detailing the deferrals was printed in the "Federal Register" of December 31.

Memorandum on the Review of Federal Regulatory Programs

December 15, 1986

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Subject: Comprehensive Review of Federal Regulatory Programs

In 1981, I identified regulatory relief as one of the four key elements for the recovery of our economy. I established the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, chaired by Vice President George Bush. Under Task Force auspices, we initiated substantial changes to over 100 existing burdensome rules, saving businesses and consumers billions of dollars each year. The Task Force also saw to the successful implementation of Executive Order No. 12291, the most successful program ever initiated to ensure that agency regulations are no more burdensome than necessary while accomplishing the goals mandated by law. In 1985, I signed Executive Order No. 12498 to set forth annually the Administration's regulatory priorities, and we published these ***Regulatory Programs of the United States Government*** in 1985 and 1986. In addition, since 1980, we reduced the burden of Federal paperwork imposed on the public by over 600 million hours annually.

It is clear, however, that existing regulatory law, patched together over more than 50 years, creates a diverse and often discordant network of legal authorities, statutory obligations, and private responsibilities and liabilities. The time has come to look at the underlying legislation itself, as one means of ensuring that we in government have done all we can to improve America's productivity and international competitiveness.

Accordingly, I am reestablishing the Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief under the chairmanship of the Vice President, and I am directing it to review existing Federal regulatory programs and to develop legislative or other proposals to further eliminate or reduce unnecessary regulatory and paperwork burdens upon the American public and improve American productivity and competitiveness.

The Task Force will consist of the Vice President, as chairman; the Attorney General of the United States; the Secretary of Commerce; the Secretary of Labor; the Secretary of the Treasury; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and the Assistant to the President for Policy Development. Other Cabinet and agency heads will be invited to participate as appropriate.

The Task Force will seek your help in identifying and developing proposals for further reducing unnecessary regulatory and paperwork burdens. Each of you should provide the Task Force with all the information and assistance it may require. In making and executing Task Force recommendations, you should adhere to the regulatory principles stated in Section 2 of Executive Order No. 12291 and Section 1(d) of Executive Order No. 12498.

The Task Force will evaluate selected regulatory programs, including financial regulation, natural gas regulation, transportation regulation, procurement regulation, drug regulation, export controls, regulatory barriers to innovation and international competitiveness, Federally imposed paperwork, and such other areas as it may deem appropriate. The Task Force will review these regulatory areas in order to determine whether statutory or administrative changes are appropriate.

The Task Force, or the agencies that it designates, will develop and draft proposed legislation, proposed reforms in existing regulations, or suggest other means of implementing its recommendations. The Task Force will submit its initial recommendations to me within nine months.

The Task Force is to act as a catalyst for change to focus public and congressional attention on the need to eliminate or reduce excessive, unproductive regulation and paperwork, and to make existing regulatory programs more efficient and effective. In so doing, the Task Force will complement your ongoing efforts to achieve progress in these areas and to enhance America's international competitiveness.

RONALD REAGAN

Statement on the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy
December 16, 1986

There is an urgent need for full disclosure of all facts surrounding the Iranian controversy. I want to get this information out. We must get on with the business at hand and put this issue behind us. It is my desire to have the full story about Iran come out now—the alleged transfer of funds, the Swiss bank accounts, who was involved—everything. The law provides a process for Congress to obtain this information from Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, Lt. Col. Oliver North, and any other witnesses without depriving them of their constitutional rights.

Congress passed legislation 16 years ago authorizing the Senate and the House of Representatives or any committee or subcommittee to grant special limited immunity to any witness, so that the witness must give testimony that is pertinent to a congressional inquiry. This limited immunity also protects the witness by providing that such testimony cannot be used against him in any criminal proceedings. At the same time, the law still permits prosecution based on all evidence other than the testimony given before Congress.

Such "use immunity" is not amnesty or clemency. This legal process obtains the facts before Congress, but does not prevent those responsible for any wrongdoing from being brought to justice. Thus it does not interfere with the duties and responsibilities of the independent counsel. Therefore, I am asking the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to immediately seek "use immunity" for Admiral Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel North in order that the whole truth—all of the facts on Iran—may be told. This is essential because of the controversy surrounding the Iranian matter. There is an absolute need to get on with the business of government.

Statement on the Revitalization of the Machine Tool Industry
December 16, 1986

I am pleased to announce today a number of actions we are taking to facilitate the revitalization of the United States machine tool industry. On May 20 I announced that the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and other administration officials, had determined that high levels of imports could potentially erode U.S. capabilities to manufacture critical machine tool product lines. At that time, I directed that discussions be held with Japan, Switzerland, Taiwan, and West Germany leading to voluntary import limitations in critical product lines. I further directed that a domestic action plan be developed to supplement the industry's own modernization efforts.

Japan and Taiwan have agreed to voluntarily restrain the level of their machine tool exports to this country for a period of 5 years beginning in January 1987. I appreciate the willingness of Japan and Taiwan to discuss these questions of common importance in a cooperative and constructive manner. Japan has agreed to limit its exports of machining centers, computer-controlled and noncomputer-controlled lathes, computer-controlled and noncomputer-controlled punching and shearing machines, and milling machines. Taiwan has agreed to limit its exports of machining centers, computer-controlled and noncomputer-controlled lathes, and milling machines. These agreements will allow the U.S. industry to increase its share of the domestic market and preserve critical production capabilities.

Secretary Baldrige and Ambassador Yeutter have informed West Germany and Switzerland that their machine tool exports to the United States should not exceed specified limits. In this regard, I have directed the Department of Commerce and the U.S. Customs Service to monitor machine tool imports to determine whether these limits are being exceeded. If we determine that exports of these machine tools exceed these limits and undermine the integrity of the machine tool revitalization program, I am prepared to take unilateral action under U.S. law.

The combined effect of the actions announced today will create new market opportunities for U.S. machine tool manufacturers of about 3,300 units provided that demand remains constant. In 1985 these machines were imported at a value of $155 million. Over the 5 years of the VRA [voluntary restraint agreement], U.S. machine tool manufacturers could increase domestic sales by about 16,500 machines. The imported value of these machines would be $775 million. These additional sales would represent an overall increase from 35 percent to 44 percent in market share for this portion of the U.S. machine tool industry. In the critical computer-controlled product lines (NC lathes, machining centers, and NC punching and shearing machines), capacity utilization is expected to rise by more than 40 percent. These boosts in capacity utilization and additional revenues should allow the industry to funnel more investment into research, development, and facilities, thereby regaining its former vitality. According to industry experts, new investment in plant and equipment could total $115 million over the 5-year period.

We do not anticipate that domestic machine tool prices will rise significantly as a result of the actions announced today because of continuing strenuous competition among U.S. and foreign firms and because of the existence of significant excess production capacity in the United States and abroad. Further, these initiatives will continue to allow a significant foreign presence in the U.S. machine tool market. As a result, U.S. purchasers will continue to be able to purchase competitively priced tools from foreign and domestic sources.

Due to the industry's vital importance to the national security, we have developed a domestic action plan to facilitate the industry's recovery effort. By integrating the industry more closely into the defense procurement process, U.S.-based companies will have a better idea of prospective DOD requirements and be better able to make efficient production and investment decisions. By designating the machine tool industry as a major focus for DOD concentration, the industry will have a better opportunity to obtain funding from MANTECH and other Defense Department programs for advances in critical technologies. Federal support for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences should leverage private contributions, lead to advances in process technology, and widely disseminate state-of-the-art technology.

The revitalization of the domestic machine tool industry is primarily the industry's own responsibility. Throughout the course of the voluntary import restraint program, we will closely monitor the industry's performance to ensure that it is taking the required initiatives to improve its competitive position.

Statement on the Resignation of United States Ambassador Arthur Adair Hartman

December 18, 1986

Ambassador Arthur Hartman will relinquish his post in our Moscow Embassy early next year. I will miss his wise counsel, most recently exemplified by his presence with me in Reykjavik, and his expertise on East-West relations. He has had a distinguished Foreign Service career and was a major player in the important arena of United States-Soviet relations. He is regarded with great respect and admiration by all of us who know him. I wish him the very best, expressing my personal gratitude for his outstanding service for over 5 years in this most challenging assignment.

Appointment of Colin L. Powell as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

December 18, 1986

The President today announced his intention to name Lt. Gen. Colin L. Powell, U.S. Army, currently Commanding General, Headquarters Fifth Corps, Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany, to serve as the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Prior to his current duties, General Powell was the senior military assistant to the Secretary of Defense, 1983–1986; and he was Deputy Commander, U.S. Army Combined Arms Combat Development Activity, Fort Leavenworth, KS, 1982–1983. In 1981–1982 he was Assistant Division Commander for Operations and Training, 4th Infantry Division (Mech) at Fort Carson, CO. From January through May of 1981, he served as senior military assistant to then Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank C. Carlucci. His previous posts include Commander, 2d Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault), Fort Campbell, KY, 1976–1977; and Commander, 1st Battalion, 32d Infantry, 2d Infantry Division, Korea, 1973–1974. General Powell served two tours in Vietnam, 1963–1964 and 1968–1969; and he was a White House fellow, 1972–1973.

General Powell graduated from City College of New York (B.S., 1958) and the George Washington University (M.B.A., 1971). His many decorations include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Soldiers Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, and Purple Heart. He is married to the former Alma Johnson, has three children, and was born in New York City.

Nomination of Alton G. Keel, Jr., To Be the Permanent United States Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

December 18, 1986

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dr. Alton G. Keel, Jr., to be the U.S. Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. He would succeed David M. Abshire.

Dr. Keel is currently serving as the Acting Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. In July of this year Dr. Keel was appointed to the staff of the National Security Council, where he served as Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and as Acting Principal Deputy to the National Security Adviser. From February to July of this year, he served as Executive Director of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle *Challenger* Accident. Prior to his appointment as Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs at the Office of Management and Budget in September of 1982, Dr. Keel served as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Research, Development, and Logistics, beginning in August of 1981. He also served on the senior professional staff of the Senate Armed Services Committee, 1978–1981. Dr. Keel initially joined the Senate staff as a congressional science fellow in 1976, and previously he performed weapons research at the Naval Surface Weapons Center in White Oak, MD.

He graduated from the University of Virginia (B.S., 1966; Ph.D., 1970), and he was a postdoctoral scholar at the University of California at Berkeley (1971). Dr. Keel is married, has one child, and was born in Hampton, VA.

Statement on the Hospitalization of William J. Casey

December 18, 1986

Nancy and I were deeply distressed and concerned to learn about Bill Casey's condition. He is a talented, dedicated, and able public servant, whose service to this administration and to our country is deeply valued.

While he is hospitalized, the Central Intelligence Agency will maintain its normal operations under the careful procedures Bill developed in the event of his temporary incapacity. Our thoughts and prayers are with Bill and his family.

Proclamation 5592—National Burn Awareness Week, 1987

December 18, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Burns continue to be one of the leading causes of accidental death and injury in our Nation. Each year, burns kill approximately 12,000 Americans and injure more than two million, of whom 70,000 need hospitalization. Tragically, children, the elderly, and the disabled are especially vulnerable to burn injuries, and almost one-third of all burn victims are under age 15. Further, survivors may experience serious scarring, loss of muscle tissue over joints, and accompanying physical disabilities and adjustment difficulties.

Thankfully, significant research advances have improved burn surgery and treatment, aided rehabilitation, shortened hospital stays, and much increased the burn survival rate. Among the most important therapeutic advances are techniques for early burn excision and wound closure, the development of artificial skin to cover large burn areas, better ways to prevent and control infection, and improved ways to restore fluid balance and provide adequate nutrition.

Much remains to be learned, however, about the body's underlying responses to burn injury—for instance, the body's infection-fighting system, factors leading to tissue breakdown and energy loss, hormonal changes, and the life-threatening effects of shock.

The best approach to burn injury, of course, is prevention. Because a great number of burns could be prevented, there is a great need for national attention to all aspects of burn prevention.

We can all be truly grateful to the many Americans who devote themselves to treating, caring for, and rehabilitating burn victims; to all those involved in the vital work of burn research; to the dedicated fire fighters who risk their own lives daily to protect others; and to everyone who promotes burn awareness and prevention.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–538, has designated the week of February 9 through February 15, 1987, as "National Burn Awareness Week" and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the week of February 9 through February 15, 1987, as National Burn Awareness Week. I call upon all government agencies, health organizations, communications media, and the people of the United States to observe this week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:42 p.m., December 19, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 19.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Soviet Dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner

December 19, 1986

We are pleased to hear of Mr. Sakharov's release from internal exile and the pardon of his wife, Yelena Bonner, on charges of slandering the Soviet state. We welcome this as a personal victory of courage for the principles of human rights that the two have come to exemplify in the Soviet Union.

While we are pleased with these developments, we note that the system of abuses of human rights continues. There are countless others who remain incarcerated for no reason other than their desire to express their viewpoint. It is these infringements of human rights that we call upon the Soviet Union to correct.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 9:25 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Statement on the Appointment of an Independent Counsel To Investigate the Iran Arms and *Contra* Aid Controversy

December 19, 1986

I have urged and now welcome the appointment of such a distinguished jurist as Lawrence Walsh to serve as Independent Counsel. With the appointment of an Independent Counsel and with the efforts of the Senate and House Select Committees and the Special Review Board I established, all of the facts will come before the American people at the earliest possible time. I have done everything in my power to make the facts known, and I welcome and support the addition of the Independent Counsel to this factfinding process. Mr. Walsh has my promise of complete cooperation, and I have instructed all members of my administration to cooperate fully with the investigation in order to ensure full and prompt disclosure.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Modernization

December 19, 1986

The President decided today to proceed with full-scale development of the small intercontinental ballistic missile and to begin development of a mobile, rail garrison basing mode for Peacekeeper. These two programs are an integrated package to modernize ICBM's. The decision authorizes research and development only. In response to congressional direction to consider alternate basing modes and deployment areas for Peacekeeper, the President has decided that a basing mode be developed to place missiles on railroad cars during peacetime at military installations around the country. During times of national emergency, the Peacekeeper missiles could be moved to classified locations.

The main operating base for Peacekeeper rail garrison would be at F.E. Warren AFB, WY, where there is already a sizable investment in Peacekeeper support facilities. Garrisons would be located at F.E. Warren AFB and at other Defense installations throughout the continental United States. After considering the alternatives for satisfying the military-related requirements, the President has decided that the candidate installations for these garrisons should include 10 additional Air Force bases. Information on these candidates will be provided in the near future. The President has also decided to develop the small intercontinental ballistic missiles, weighing approximately 37,000 pounds and carrying a single reentry vehicle, in hard mobile launchers in two basing modes. These modes are called hard mobile launcher at Minuteman facilities and hard mobile launcher in random movement.

The initial operating capability for the small ICBM would be achieved in 1992 with the first systems positioned at Minuteman facilities at Malmstrom AFB, MT. After activation of the missiles in Montana, follow-on systems could be deployed at other Minuteman facilities at F.E. Warren AFB, WY (with locations extending into Nebraska and Colorado), and Ellsworth AFB, SD. Later missiles could be deployed in random movement on large tracts of government land located in the southwestern portion of the country. This could involve deployments at a Texas-New Mexico complex consisting of Fort Bliss, White Sands Missile Range, and Holloman AFB, and at an Arizona complex consisting of the Luke Air Force Range and Yuma Proving Ground. Holloman AFB and the Yuma Proving Ground would serve as main operating bases for the respective complexes.

The total quantity of systems to be produced and the extent to which the missiles are to be deployed will be dependent upon the size of the Soviet threat and progress reached on arms control agreements.

Nomination of Gen. Robert T. Herres To Be Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

December 19, 1986

The President today announced the nomination of General Robert T. Herres, United States Air Force, to be Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. This is a new position, recommended by the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, and created by Congress in the Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986.

The Vice Chairman will serve as Acting Chairman of the JCS in the Chairman's absence. He will outrank all other officers of the Armed Forces except the Chairman but is not considered by law a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff unless serving as Acting Chairman. The Vice Chairman, who must be confirmed by the Senate, will serve a 2-year term and can be reappointed.

General Herres is currently commander in chief of the U.S. Space Command and commander in chief of the North American Air Defense Command. He has 32 years of active service. A replacement for General Herres will be announced by the Canadian and U.S. Governments in the near future.

Radio Address to the Nation on Family Values

December 20, 1986

My fellow Americans:

The holiday season is a time of gift giving and merrymaking; a time when millions help churches, synagogues, and organizations like the Salvation Army and Toys for Tots provide for the less fortunate among us, a time when huge turkey dinners are cooked, parents find themselves staying up late wrapping toys, and children's eyes are filled with more and more excitement every day—a time, indeed, when all the world seems taken up with plans and celebrations and family.

That last word, "family," is one that I'd like to consider for a moment. To be sure, family is very much on our minds during the holidays, as children and grandchildren, parents and grandparents, gather to share the happiness of the season. We know how good it feels to be with our families—how it warms and comforts us, how it gives us strengh and joy. But I wonder whether we always give our families all the appreciation they deserve. Consider, for example, that the philosopher-historians Will and Ariel Durant called the family "the nucleus of civilization." They understood that all those aspects of civilized life that we most deeply cherish—freedom, the rule of law, economic prosperity and opportunity—that all these depend upon the strength and integrity of the family. If you think about it, you'll see that it's in the family that we must all learn the fundamental lesson of life—right and wrong, respect for others, self-discipline, the importance of knowledge, and, yes, a sense of our own self-worth. All of our lives, it's the love of our families that sustains us when times are hard. And it is perhaps above all to provide for our children that we work and save.

Some have suggested that in today's world, the family has somehow become less important. Well, I can't help thinking just the opposite: that when so much around us is whispering the little lie that we should live only for the moment and for ourselves, it's more important than ever for our families to affirm an older and more lasting set of values. Yet, for all that, in recent decades the American family has come under virtual attack. It has lost authority to government rule writers. It has seen its central role in the education of young people narrowed and distorted. And it's been forced to turn over to big government far too many of its own resources in the form of taxation.

Even so, the family today remains the fundamental unit of American life. But statistics show that it has lost ground, and I don't believe there's much doubt that the American family could be, and should be, much, much stronger. Just last month, I received a report on this from my Working Group on the Family, providing recommendations for giving the family new strength. Our administration will be giving these recommendations serious consideration in the days ahead. But for now we might all do well to keep our families in mind, to make certain that we don't take them for granted. For perhaps at no other time of the year are we able to enjoy our families so thoroughly or see so clearly their importance to ourselves and our country.

And let us remember that in the midst of all the happy bustle of the season there is a certain quietness, a certain calm: the calm of one still night long ago and of a family—father, mother, and newborn child. Listen for a moment to the words of the Scriptures:

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them. And they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, 'Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.' And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' "

Now, some revere Christ as just a great prophet. Others worship Him as the Son of God. But to all, this season in which we mark His birth is indeed a time of glad tidings. So, in the midst of our celebrations, let us remember that one holy family in a manger on that still night in Bethlehem so long ago and give renewed thanks for the blessings of our own families. And, yes, let us pray for "peace on earth, good will toward men."

Until next week, thanks for listening, God bless, and from the Reagan family to your family, Merry Christmas!

Note: The President spoke at 12:06 p.m. from Camp David, MD.

Proclamation 5593—National Year of the Teacher and National Teacher Appreciation Day

December 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

When Henry Adams wrote, "A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops," he expressed a sentiment that any student could share. Teachers help us learn to read, to write, and to count—and how to study. By word and example, teachers impart moral and civic values. During our most formative and impressionable years, teachers help us understand ourselves and the world around us.

Our teachers in public and private schools, from preschool through elementary, secondary, and beyond, deserve the gratitude of our Nation for their wisdom, sacrifice, community service, and devotion to their students. Teachers prepare us for the future; and anyone who today works, dreams, imagines, creates, and contributes to the well-being of our country can thank devoted teachers who provided help, knowledge, and inspiration along the way.

The memory of a very special teacher inspires us: Sharon Christa McAuliffe, a dedicated teacher who, along with the other crew members of CHALLENGER, lost her life on January 28, 1986. May all Americans commemorate Sharon Christa McAuliffe and her brave companions. May we also express our gratitude to everyone who continues the legacy of devotion and excellence that she and the rest of America's teachers have given us through the years.

The Congress, by Public Law 99–480, has designated September 1986 through May 1987 as “National Year of the Teacher” and January 28, 1987, as “National Teacher Appreciation Day” and authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this year and of this day.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the school year of September 1986 through May 1987 as National Year of the Teacher and January 28, 1987, as National Teacher Appreciation Day. I invite the Governors of every State, employers, community leaders, school superintendents, principals, educators, students, parents, and all Americans to observe these events with appropriate educational activities to recognize the importance of teachers in American schools.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:13 p.m., December 22, 1986]

Remarks on Signing the 1987 National Day of Prayer Proclamation

December 22, 1986

I'm delighted to be able to welcome you as we gather for a few moments here to sign this proclamation declaring May 7th our National Day of Prayer for the coming year. No one can hold this office without noticing that prayer is something deeply woven into the fabric of our history, that indeed spiritual values are essential to the successful life of a democracy. It was George Washington himself who said: “Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports.”

Throughout our history, our leaders have always turned to prayer in times of crisis. All of us know how George Washington knelt in the snow at Valley Forge to ask for divine assistance when the fate of our nation hung in the balance. Abraham Lincoln issued a proclamation shortly after the battle of Gettysburg entreating the Nation to pray for “perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.” And after the shock of Pearl Harbor, Franklin Roosevelt told us he took courage from the thought that “the vast majority of the members of the human race” joined us in a common prayer for victory as we fought for “liberty under God.”

Prayer, of course, is deeply personal. Many of us have been taught to pray by people we love. In my case, it was my mother. I learned quite literally at her knee. My mother gave me a great deal, but nothing she gave me was more important than that special gift, the knowledge of the happiness and solace to be gained by talking to the Lord. The way we pray depends both on our religious convictions and our own individual dispositions, but the light of prayer has a common core. It is our hopes and our aspirations, our sorrows and fears, our deep remorse and renewed resolve, our thanks and joyful praise, and most especially our love, all turned toward a loving God. The Talmud calls prayer the "service of the heart," and St. Paul urged us to "pray without ceasing."

Of course, it's important to remember that prayer doesn't always mean asking God to give us something. Prayer can also be a vehicle for worship—for recognition of the supreme reality, the reality of God and His love. Worshipful prayer seems especially appropriate in this holiday season, when in Hanukkah we celebrate God's faithfulness to the Jewish nation and in Christmas we mark the birth of One whom some honor as a great and holy prophet and others adore as the Son of God. Listen, if you will, for a moment to the words of the Scriptures:

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.' "

Perhaps, in our own prayers we would do well to remember the words of the heavenly host on that one still night so long ago, each of us in our own way giving glory to God and asking in all earnestness for peace on Earth, and good will toward men.

So, thank you, and God bless you all. And now I shall sign the proclamation. And, of course, you don't have to wait until May 7th. [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 11:55 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building.

Proclamation 5594—National Day of Prayer, 1987

December 22, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In 1952 the Congress of the United States, resuming a tradition observed by the Continental Congress from 1776 to 1783 and followed intermittently thereafter, adopted a resolution calling on the President to set aside and proclaim a suitable day each year as a National Day of Prayer. At the time the resolution was adopted, Americans were dying on the battlefield in Korea. More than 125,000 of our young men had been killed or wounded in that conflict, the third major war in which our troops were involved in a century barely half over.

Members of Congress who spoke for the resolution made clear that they felt the Nation continued to face the very same challenges that preoccupied our Founders: the survival of freedom in a world frequently hostile to human ideals and the struggle for faith in an age that openly doubted or vehemently denied the existence of the Almighty. One Senator remarked that "it would be timely and appropriate for the people of our Nation to join in this service of prayer in the spirit of the founding fathers who believed that God governs in the affairs of men and who based their Declaration of Independence upon a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence."

Human nature is such that times of distress, grief, and war—or their recent memory—impel us to acknowledgements we are often too proud to make, or too prone to forget, in periods of peace and prosperity. During the Civil War Lincoln said that he was driven to his knees in prayer because he was convinced that he had nowhere else to go. During World War II, an unknown soldier in a trench in Tunisia left behind a scrap of paper with the verses:

> Stay with me, God. The night is dark,
> The night is cold: my little spark
> Of courage dies. The night is long;
> Be with me, God, and make me strong.

America has lived through many a cold, dark night, when the cupped hands of prayer were our only shield against the extinction of courage. Though that flame has flickered from time to time, it burns brightest when we are willing, as we ought to be now, to turn our faces and our hearts to God not only at moments of personal danger and civil strife, but in the full flower of the liberty, peace, and abundance that He has showered upon us.

Indeed, the true meaning of our entire history as a Nation can scarcely be glimpsed without some notion of the importance of prayer, our Declaration of Dependence on God's favor on this unfinished enterprise we call America. Our land today is more diverse than ever, our citizens come from nearly every nation on Earth, and the variety of religious traditions that have found welcome here has never been greater. On our National Day of Prayer, then, we join together as people of many faiths to petition God to show us His mercy and His love, to heal our weariness and uphold our hope, that we might live ever mindful of His justice and thankful for His blessing.

By joint resolution of the Congress approved April 17, 1952, the recognition of a particular day set aside each year as a National Day of Prayer has become a cherished national tradition.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 7, 1987, as a National Day of Prayer. I call upon the citizens of this great Nation to gather together on that day in homes and places of worship to pray, each after his or her own manner, for unity of the hearts of all mankind.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:14 p.m., December 22, 1986*]

Statement on United Nations Reforms
December 22, 1986

On December 19 the United Nations General Assembly took an historic step to adopt sweeping reforms of its organization and methods of operation. These reforms are designed to strengthen the organization's effectiveness and efficiency in carrying out its important political, economic, and social objectives. Our success in reaching this agreement reflects the recognition by all member States of the need to restore and strengthen that capability in order for the United Nations to fulfill the promise of its founding principles and continue to act as a force for international peace, freedom, and progress. With the support of Congress, my administration has long advocated such reforms, so we are very pleased that these measures have finally been adopted. I am particularly gratified that the reforms include agreement to use consensus in deciding on budget levels and program priorities. This new procedure will assure broad-based support for the vital programs and activities of the United Nations around the world.

In my speech to the General Assembly in September, I spoke of the crisis of confidence that was facing the United Nations and urged the member States to seize the moment to turn the rhetoric of reform into reality in order to secure the future of the United Nations. And I said that if the necessary reforms were adopted, the United States, "which has always given the U.N. generous support, will continue to play a leading role in the effort to achieve its noble purposes." The United Nations is important to the United States, and we are committed to working closely with other member States and with the Secretary-General to see that the reforms are faithfully implemented and to secure the organization's future.

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Executive Order 12577—Closing of Government Departments and Agencies on Friday, December 26, 1986

December 22, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. All Executive departments and agencies shall be closed and their employees excused from duty on Friday, December 26, 1986, the day following Christmas Day, except as provided in Section 2 below.

Sec. 2. The heads of Executive departments and agencies may determine that certain offices and installations of their organizations, or parts thereof, must remain open and that certain employees must report for duty on December 26, 1986, for reasons of national security or defense or for other public reasons.

Sec. 3. Friday, December 26, 1986, shall be considered as falling within the scope of Executive Order No. 11582 and of 5 U.S.C. 5546 and 6103(b) and other similar statutes insofar as they relate to the pay and leave of employees of the United States.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 22, 1986.

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:30 a.m., December 23, 1986*]

Remarks on Receiving the Report of the National White House Conference on Small Business

December 23, 1986

Thank you all very much. You make me think I ought to do an encore before I start. [*Laughter*] Well, before getting to the business at hand, I'd like to take a couple of minutes, if I could, and talk with you about Iran. You've probably heard some mention of that, I believe, lately. [*Laughter*] More than a month ago, when our initiative came to light, I shared with the American people why I'd made the decision to renew contact with Iran. And since we discovered the possible diversion of funds, I've worked to find out all the facts and make them known to the American people. I've met with congressional leaders, appointed a Special Review Board to look into NSC [National Security Council] staff procedures, urged the appointment of an Independent Counsel, asked Congress to have a coordinated inquiry and to grant limited immunity to key witnesses, in an effort to move quickly to learn the whole story. I've taken all of these steps to find out the facts and to fix what went wrong and to determine whether the law has been violated. And I really mean, when all of these indications that maybe I know more than I'm talking about—I'm trying to find out, too, what happened.

Until Admiral Poindexter and Colonel North make public disclosure of the facts, the American people will not know the full story of what happened in the Iran arms sales matter or the alleged diversion of funds to the *contras*. However, that doesn't mean that substantial portions of the facts as gathered thus far cannot be made known. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has been holding hearings for 3 weeks. They've taken testimony under oath and have reviewed documents that were furnished by the National Security Council, the CIA, the Defense Department, and other executive branch departments and agencies. As the committee prepares a report of its findings and conclusions, I urge them to make that report available to me for declassification as promptly as possible. To be sure, that report will not have all the answers, but it will be the most complete statement available. And I call on the committee to release it so the American people can judge for themselves.

Government must go on, and I pledge to the American people that I will continue to do everything possible to get to the bottom of this matter. I also pledge that I'll continue to fight for a safer world, for more jobs, for a growing economy, and for all the other issues important to the American people. We can get to the bottom of the issue on Iran. We can continue to move ahead on the critical issues before us. The Congress can do the same. And in a spirit of cooperation and working together, we can achieve both.

Now with that said, let me just say that I appreciate this opportunity to speak with you again and to personally receive your report, the report of the White House Conference on Small Business. The last time we met in August I reminded you of my first small business venture—renting out a canoe for 35 cents an hour on the Rock River back in Dixon, Illinois, where I was lifeguarding. Contrary to what some of my young staffers may have thought when I said that, I want to clear the record now. I was not outfitting the Lewis and Clark expedition. [*Laughter*] It was, however, many years ago. Growing up in America in those days and watching the changes that have taken place—it's given me a perspective that has served me well these last few years. The changes, however, are perhaps not as significant as the constants—the things that have been part of the American character since long before I was on the scene. From the first days of our Republic, and perhaps before, a spirit of enterprise was apparent in our land. Alexis de Tocqueville, a young Frenchman who toured our young country 150 years ago, wrote about it. "America," he said, "is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement." He wrote, "No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man; and in his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has yet attempted to do." This daring, unabashed willingness to tackle new challenges, this can-do mentality from which innovation springs, has been at the heart of American progress.

More significant to our natural well-being than our treasure of natural resources or our vast expanses of land, today it is you and the small business men and women you represent who are the champions of enterprise on which our country truly depends. Today 47 percent of the private sector work force is employed by firms with less than 500 employees. In the past 8 years, small business has generated nearly two-thirds of the net new jobs in our country. And it's in small companies where so much of the job training is done, taking in two-thirds of the new entrants into the work force. You play and will continue to play a vital, indispensable role in our economy. If the United States is to remain competitive, to remain prosperous, to remain an economic leader among the nations, the ingenuity, efficiency, and creativity of small business and individual enterprise must be maximized. The competition we face in the world marketplace will not go away. The challenge is real, and it's not going to be met by schemes, gimmicks, or shortsighted protectionism. There's only one answer. It's about time we rolled up our sleeves and make up our mind that America, simply put, is going to beat the competition. Now, as I say, that depends so much on you and those others like you in the 15 million nonfarm small businesses throughout our country. Healthy, robust small business and keeping America out front are one and the same goal.

As I told you last August, an active Small Business Administration, a lean and mean SBA, will continue to play a role in our administration even in these times of budget restraint. Today it's my pleasure to announce that I intend to nominate as new Administrator for the Small Business Administration an individual who knows small business and knows the Nation's Capital. He's served in the United States Senate, and through his leadership, hard work, and human concern has earned the respect of everyone who knows him. I'm talking about Senator Jim Abdnor of South Dakota, and it will be an honor to have him aboard. Together, we're going to ensure that small business men and women have a strong voice in the Nation's Capital.

I know your report, which I received today, is aimed at doing just that. I look forward to using your report in working with Congress. I'd been told that high on the list of your concerns is the sad state of liability insurance—a festering problem that's crying out for action. The liability system is broken; it needs to be fixed. And I pledge in the upcoming 100th Congress I'll work with you and the Congress to fix it and remove this cloud that's smothering some of America's most productive and enterprising citizens. I look forward to reviewing your other recommendations and following through where possible. You can certainly count on our administration, for example, to fight and—if we stand together—beat back attempts to shackle and overregulate you, which I understand is also one of the items that you listed. One of the greatest strengths of our economic system lies in your ability to make decisions, your flexibility especially when it comes to contracts and conditions of employment.

No one should miss the meaning of what's happening in Europe—or maybe I should say what's not happening in Europe. There, government has so burdened business with restrictions, guidelines, and obligations that in recent years the job picture has remained stagnant—virtually no growth in the number of jobs in those, our trading partners. In the United States over 12 million jobs have been created just since the current recovery began. This, again, points to the fundamental truth that the best thing government can do for the people and for business is simply get its hands out of your pockets, get out of your way, and let you get on with doing what you do best.

You know, I don't remember whether I told you this in August or not. Sometimes government reminds me of the lady who ran a pretzel stand just outside an office building—and if I've told you this before, just forgive me. You know, life begins at 40, and so does the tendency to tell stories over and over again. [*Laughter*] Every day a fellow who was in that office building would stop by her stand, and he'd put a quarter in her plate. And he never took a pretzel. And every day, the same thing—he'd put the quarter on the plate, go into the building, and never take the pretzel. And then one day he put a quarter on the plate, and she grabbed him by the arm. He said, "You probably want to know why I've been putting 25 cents on your plate every day for the last year and have never taken a pretzel." And she said, "No, I just wanted to tell you pretzels are 35 cents now." [*Laughter*]

Seriously, though, keeping our economy growing and the number of jobs increasing continues to be a top priority of our administration. And I want each of you to know that your role in achieving this goal is not taken for granted, not by a long shot. I thank you for the part you're playing in keeping our economy healthy and expanding, and thanks also for your part in preparing this report. I've 2 years left in the job, and your effort will certainly help me set the priorities of what needs to be done. And now I think it's time to get the report.

Note: The President spoke at 11:52 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building to members of the Conference.

Nomination of James Abdnor To Be Administrator of the Small Business Administration

December 23, 1986

The President announced his intention to nominate Senator James Abdnor as Administrator of the Small Business Administration. He will succeed James C. Sanders.

Senator Abdnor serves in the United States Senate and will until January 6, 1987. He took office in 1981. During his tenure in the Senate he has served on the Appropriations Committee and several subcommittees. He has served as chairman of both the

General and Water Resources Subcommittees and was vice chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. Previously, he served in the House of Representatives, 1972–1980; was Lieutenant Governor for the State of South Dakota, 1968–1970; and was a member of the South Dakota State Senate, 1956–1967.

Senator Abdnor graduated from the University of Nebraska (B.S., 1945). He was born February 13, 1923, in Kennebec, SD, and resides in Falls Church, VA.

Notice of the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

December 23, 1986

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, I declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, I took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January 7, 1987. Therefore, in accordance with Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 23, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:06 p.m., December 23, 1986]

Note: The notice was printed in the "Federal Register" of December 29.

Letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

December 23, 1986

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1987, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to my January 7, 1986, declaration of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Libya continues to use and support international terrorism, in violation of international law and minimum standards of human behavior. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Libya to reduce its ability to support international terrorism.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, and George Bush, President of the Senate.

Appointment of David Abshire as Special Counsellor to the President

December 26, 1986

The President today announced the appointment of Ambassador David Abshire as Special Counsellor to the President. Ambassador Abshire will serve on temporary assignment as the White House coordinator for the Iran inquiry. He will assume his duties here January 5, 1987, and will continue with some NATO duties until his successor is confirmed. In that capacity, which will have Cabinet rank, he will head a team that will coordinate White House activities in all aspects of the Iran matter. He will coordinate White House responses to congressional and other requests for information in a timely manner, working with senior members of the White House staff, assisted by representatives from key White House staff offices.

The President is pleased and grateful for Ambassador Abshire's willingness to undertake this important special assignment and looks forward to working with such a talented and dedicated public servant. Ambassador Abshire has served at NATO with the utmost distinction and success. He has a well-deserved reputation as a respected and articulate advocate of our foreign policy goals.

Dr. Abshire was appointed United States Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on March 30, 1983. He has served as president of the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), which he helped found in 1962. Previously, he served as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and of the Long-Range Planning Advisory Board for the Chief of Naval Operations.

Dr. Abshire graduated from the United States Military Academy (B.S., 1951) and Georgetown University (Ph.D., 1959). He is married and has five children. Dr. Abshire was born April 11, 1926, in Chattanooga, TN.

Radio Address to the Nation on Administration Accomplishments

December 27, 1986

My fellow Americans:

Nancy and I sincerely hope that you and your family have been enjoying this holiday season. Christmas and Hanukkah provide all of us with special moments to cherish and remember. The new year, which will be with us in just a few days, offers us a chance to reflect on the year we've been through and to set our sights for the year ahead.

Having been blessed with a long life, my perspective on 1986 is different than that of many of the commentators. I believe this year, 1986, will be remembered by you for some important and long-lasting events that the political pundits don't remember or may not have noticed. 1986, for example, may have been the year when you, someone in your family, or someone you know started a small business. It's estimated that over 600,000 new businesses were incorporated this year, most of them small operations headed by men and women with a dream. With our recovery in its fourth year, economists may well point to 1986 as a year of steady growth and low inflation. To you, perhaps, that meant your take-home pay was going further, or it might have meant that in 1986 someone in your family found a job. So far this year more than 2 million jobs have been created. In 1986 a higher percentage of our population has been employed than ever before.

Looking ahead, the forecasters are projecting that next year we will enjoy even stronger economic growth. They suggest that the gross national product will rise by a healthy 3.2 percent, which should translate into lower unemployment, more jobs, and higher take-home pay. Some other positive economic news portends good things ahead. We're turning the corner on the trade deficit problem. This is also the year Congress, with a little prodding from the rest of us, finally got its act together and reformed the tax system and lowered the rates. It was widely reported that tax reform was an impossible dream. Working together we showed the cynics our system still works.

And also this year we've made some tangible progress on some other things I know you're personally concerned about. Our battle against the evil of drug and alcohol abuse, for example, has scored some impressive victories. Record amounts of illegal drugs have been intercepted before reaching the street; local, State, and Federal agencies are cooperating as never before. And beyond enforcement, people from every walk of life are joining our crusade to help others achieve a drug-free life. You could well remember 1986 as the year when a friend or loved one, with all of us doing what we could to help, straightened up his or her life and got off illegal drugs or alcohol. One thing history will certainly record is that this was the year that Americans brought some of the top leaders of organized crime to justice. We began our offensive against the mob early in the administration; and it's taken time, patience, and hard work. But this year, after long arduous preparation, we moved against the kingpins of racketeering. Last month, after a dramatic 10-week trial, 8 crime leaders—heads of what's called the commission—were convicted. We can all be proud of those law enforcement professionals responsible for this major defeat of the underworld.

A fine writer and social commentator from the American Enterprise Institute named Ben Wattenberg has written a book entitled "The Good News Is the Bad News Is Wrong." Well, in it he pointed out that while daily news reports in recent years have focused on negative events and predictions of gloom and doom, our country and our people actually have been moving forward, problems solved, opportunity opening. Living in a time of great change as we do, it's easy to be apprehensive, especially about events on the international scene. The Iran controversy has certainly been a disappointment for all of us; nonetheless, I am committed to getting all the facts and fixing whatever went wrong. And 1986 has been a good year for the cause of human freedom and good for the cause of world peace.

This year relations between the United States and the Soviet Union advanced. When I met with General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, it was clear the differences between our positions on arms reduction had narrowed considerably. In the year ahead, both sides are in a good position to build on what has been accomplished. As the song puts it, it was a very good year. Well, Nancy and I hope 1986 was a very good year for you and wish you an even better 1987.

Until next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

Note: The President's address was recorded earlier for broadcast at 12:06 p.m.

Statement on the Seventh Anniversary of the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

December 27, 1986

Seven years ago, on December 27, 1979, the world awoke to find that the Soviet Army had invaded its nonaligned, independent neighbor, Afghanistan. This stark act of aggression shattered many illusions about the Soviet Union. The murder of then-President Hafizullah Amin by invading Soviet forces quickly dispelled the Soviet claim that a limited contingent of Soviet troops, currently numbering 116–118,000 troops, was invited into Afghanistan by a friendly government. The Afghan people did not invite the Soviets to bomb and burn their villages, to maim and orphan their children, to rewrite their history, and to spurn their religion and culture. They did not invite the Soviets to destroy their fields and lay waste to vast portions of their country.

That, in the face of this brutal onslaught, the Afghan people still refuse to surrender is evidence that freedom cannot be bought, stolen, or wrenched from those determined to defend it. But the Afghan people alone cannot hope to defeat Soviet power. They need the support of governments and peoples everywhere. The Soviets must be made to understand that they will continue to pay a higher and higher price until they accept the necessity for a political solution involving the prompt withdrawal of their forces from Afghanistan and self-determination for the Afghan people.

Last month 122 nations joined together in a resounding endorsement of a U.N. resolution calling for a political settlement predicated on the prompt and complete withdrawal of Soviet troops. If the Soviets truly want peace, let them present at Geneva a realistic timetable for the withdrawal of their troops from Afghanistan. The United States, which has always supported a negotiated political solution to the war in Afghanistan, will place no barriers in the Soviets' way should they decide to negotiate seriously an end to their occupation of Afghanistan. But empty gestures, such as the talk about peace and a settlement and sham "withdrawal" in October of a few Soviet regiments, will not bring an end to the killing and destruction. Only a comprehensive settlement which ensures genuine independence, nonalignment, and the safe and honorable return of refugees can bring about the process of national reconciliation and the rebuilding of Afghanistan.

As long as the Soviets and their Afghan surrogates continue to wage a war which threatens extermination of an entire people, that people will have the support of the international community—and our support—for their resistance. The tragedy in Afghanistan makes it clear that none of us can take our own freedom for granted. All free nations must do what they can to preserve liberty from assault. Let us pledge at this joyless anniversary marking 7 years of Soviet occupation to renew our efforts in seeking together a free and independent Afghanistan and peace on Earth.

Remarks on Presenting Presidential Citizens Medals to the Designer and Crew of the *Voyager* in Los Angeles, California

December 29, 1986

The President. Thank you very much. I'm honored to have this opportunity to recognize these pioneers of aviation. With all of America, Nancy and I followed the *Voyager's* progress along each leg of its fabulous flight, with alternating feelings of nervousness and hope and fear and elation—but mostly an overwhelming pride in these two courageous Americans and their historic mission. We watched as Dick Rutan and Jeana Yeager hooked a ride on a typhoon over the Pacific Ocean. And we held our breath as they piloted their way between thunderclouds on one side and the hostile airspace over Vietnam on the other. Dick had already been pulled out of the South China Sea once many years ago when, after more than a hundred combat missions over North Vietnam, enemy ground fire had downed his fighter plane. And I'm sure that Dick felt, and we all agreed, that one dip in the ocean was enough. [*Laughter*]

We laughed and shook our head, but in a way understood the local official in Thailand who refused to believe some cockamamie story about a plane that was flying around the world on one tank of gas. [*Laughter*] And we've cheered when, just past Sri Lanka, *Voyager* broke the record for the longest nonstop flight. And then when we saw you coming back home—so ungainly, yet so graceful, flying into the desert landing strip at Edwards Air Force Base—well, that was just about the best Christmas present America could have had. And, of course, waiting for you back home was the man whose brilliant design, determination, and entrepreneurship got the *Voyager* program off the ground—Dick's brother, Burt Rutan.

For those of us old enough to remember, the flight of the *Voyager* brought us back to the days of those magnificient men and their flying machines. And you reminded us all that aviation history is still being written by men and women with the spirit of adventure and derring-do. On December the 23d, 1986, the name *Voyager* joined the distinguished family of airborne technological breakthroughs that began with the Wright *Flyer* and includes the *Spirit of St. Louis* and the glamorous *Glennis*. And three men—or new names, I should say, will be added to the column headed "The Right Stuff." Along with Orville and Wilbur Wright, Charles Lindbergh and Chuck Yeager, history will now record Dick Rutan, Jeana Yeager, and Burt Rutan.

And so, it's my honor to present the Presidential Citizens Medal to Richard G. Rutan:

Dick Rutan has inspired a Nation with his record-setting, non-stop aerial circumnavigation of the globe. A veteran of 325 combat missions during the Vietnam conflict, Dick Rutan had already proven himself a patriot and a hero. The historic flight of the *Voyager* demonstrated that he is also a man of vision—and a man with the skill, determination, and just plain courage to make his vision a reality.

Jeana Yeager:

When Jeana Yeager landed at Edwards Air Force Base, completing her historic and record-setting non-stop flight around the globe aboard the *Voyager*, America gained another hero. She reminded us all that aviation history is still being written by men and women with the spirit of adventure and derring-do.

And to Elbert L. Rutan:

Burt Rutan is the driving force behind the brilliant voyage of the aircraft he designed and built. His initiative, originality, and entrepreneurship have shown us anew the remarkable results that individual determination and enterprise can attain, no matter how formidable the challenge. The record-setting flight of the *Voyager* is an inspiration to all America.

Dick Rutan. Wow! [*Laughter*] Now, it's quite an honor to receive these citations, but there's something very significant about what happened. And that is that this was done by individual citizens, citizens of this great land. And we did so because we had the freedom to pursue a dream, and that's important. And we should never forget, and those that guard our freedoms, that we should hang on to them very tenaciously and be very careful about some do-gooder that thinks that our safety is more important than our freedom. Because freedom is awful difficult to obtain, and it's even more difficult to regain it once it's lost. So, let's never forget how important it was, and we should hang on to it. Another thing I want to say is that because of the individual freedoms that we have, out in this room right here, the majority of you are *Voyager* people, *Voyager* volunteers—people that gave of themselves for nothing, that they wanted to do something significant. And all of you that were involved in this thing, I want you all to stand up right now, and I want to applaud you and accept this medal on your behalf because I'm proud to death of you: the *Voyager* crew, ladies and gentlemen. [*Applause*] Thank you very much.

The President. All right. Well, to you and the many ground crew and volunteers who shared in the *Voyager* vision, you're all heroes, exemplifying the voluntarism, the enterprise, the imagination, and just plain courage that make this country great. And you all make us proud to be Americans. I couldn't help but think when Dick was standing here and talking about the freedom we have and for Americans and individuals to do things of this kind—I was kind of thinking it was pretty funny that an ex-officer of horse cavalry was here standing, handing out medals to somebody that had flown around the world on a single tank of gas. [*Laughter*] Thank you, and God bless you.

Jeana Yeager. I don't know really what to say other than we're very proud of this, and I wish there was one other person here that has really contributed to this program. He's been with us since the day we first cut the glass on the airplane. That's Mr. Bruce Evans. But between him and everybody else, thank you.

Burt Rutan. I hope I can do this. I've had tears in my eyes many times during this flight, and I'm very close right now. I wanted to mention that this aircraft was developed by a handful of private citizen-Americans who were operating in an environment that allowed them the freedom for us to create that airplane and to flight-test it and to reach around the world with it. And I want to thank Ronald Reagan for providing and maintaining this environment that was devoid of government regulations that would have made this thing impossible in any other country that I can think of. I only filled out two pieces of paper—[*laughter*]—for the U.S. Government. I'm serious. We have an application for airworthiness and an application for the tail number on the airplane. [*Laughter*] And that's the only two pieces of government regulations that we had to do, to do this job. There were dozens of volunteers helping for the world flight. It required a lot of weather support and so on. But the actual building of the airplane was done over an 18-month time period with less than four people, average, working on it to assemble the airplane. And I want to thank Dick and Jeana, Bruce Evans, Mike and Sally Melville, John Runtz, and the others who helped us launch that airplane and make my dream come true. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:15 a.m. in the Century Room at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, CA.

Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on Trade With the European Community and Brazil

December 30, 1986

The President today is taking trade policy actions on two cases involving the unfair practices of our trading partners. The first case involves agricultural trade with the European Community (EC). The President announced today that he is increasing import duties on U.S. imports of certain European agricultural products in direct response to the failure of the European Community to offer adequate compensation for lost U.S. feed grain exports to Spain. He has directed U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter to prepare a proclamation imposing 200 percent duties on some $400 million of EC exports by no later than January 30, 1987.

The President's action follows the expiration of an interim agreement concluded last July with the EC, intended to allow time until the end of 1986 to reach a permanent compensation arrangement for U.S. exports of feedgrains to Spain. However, the EC failed to offer acceptable compensation in the negotiations. The President expressed regret that the European negotiators had not shown sufficient flexibility to reach a satisfactory settlement, despite the additional 6 months the United States had allowed for the negotiations. He indicated that the time had come to respond in kind to the European measures, in accordance with U.S. rights under international rules of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). Therefore, U.S. duties on certain agricultural products will be set at 200 percent. The U.S. Trade Representative has been directed to monitor the effects of the U.S. action to ensure that they match the damage caused by the EC restrictions.

The President reaffirmed that the United States would prefer a negotiated solution rather than having to resort to trade restrictive actions to resolve disputes and hopes that a settlement can be reached prior to the imposition of duties. He further indicated that the United States is prepared to restore the preexisting tariff rates at any time that there is agreement with the European Community to provide adequate compensation for U.S. feed grain losses.

The second case involves the pending section 301 case against the Government of Brazil for acts, policies, and practices involving restrictions on informatics trade and investment and denial of adequate and effective intellectual property protection. Brazil has recently announced measures to improve the administration of its informatics law and narrow the scope of its market reserve. Specifically, Brazil has agreed to establish an ad hoc group to review specific U.S. company complaints, has promulgated some administrative reforms, and has liberalized the importation of some previously restricted informatics products, subject to periodic revision. As a result of these positive undertakings, the President has decided to suspend the procedural and administrative reforms parts of the section 301 case and to monitor Brazil's implementation of those reforms.

The President has also determined that while Brazil's investment environment is improved, it is not yet fully open to U.S. investment opportunities. In addition, the Government of Brazil has recently submitted legislation which provides some intellectual property protection for computer software, but the legislation has numerous features inconsistent with international standards. The President has, therefore, decided to delay further U.S. remedial action for 6 months to monitor Brazilian progress in making necessary improvements in the investment climate and to secure passage of intellectual property legislation consistent with international standards. Thus, action on both the investment and intellectual property portions of the section 301 case will be postponed until July 1, 1987.

In addition the President has instructed United States Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter to conduct a series of public hearings on Brazil's informatics policy and to solicit private sector recommendations as to what further action could or should be taken to foster the opening of the Brazilian informatics market. The scheduled dates of the hearings will be published in the *Federal Register* 30 days prior to event.

Note: Larry M. Speakes read the statement to reporters at 10:30 a.m. in the White House Press Filing Center at the Gene Autry Hotel in Palm Springs, CA, prior to a briefing by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter.

Statement on the Death of Harold Macmillan
December 30, 1986

I was saddened to hear of the death of former British Prime Minister, the Earl of Stockton, Harold Macmillan, one of the United Kingdom's most distinguished postwar leaders. The American people share in the loss of a voice of wisdom and humanity who, with eloquence and gentle wit, brought to the problems of today the experience of a long life of public service. We will miss him, and we extend to Lord Stockton's family and the British people our warmest sympathy.

Proclamation 5595—Imposition of Temporary Surcharge on Imports of Certain Softwood Lumber Products From Canada

December 30, 1986

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

1. I have determined today, pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (hereinafter "the Act") (19 U.S.C. 2411), that the inability of the Government of Canada to collect an export charge on exports of certain softwood lumber products to the United States of America until at least January 8, 1987, is unjustifiable or unreasonable and constitutes a burden or restriction of U.S. commerce.

2. Section 301(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(a)) authorizes the President to take all appropriate and feasible action to obtain the elimination of an act, policy, or practice of a foreign government or instrumentality that 1) is inconsistent with the provisions of, or otherwise denies benefits to the United States under, any trade agreement; or 2) is unjustifiable, unreasonable or discriminatory and burdens or restricts United States commerce. Section 301(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(b)) also authorizes the President to suspend, withdraw, or prevent the application of benefits of trade agreement concessions with respect to, and to impose duties or other import restrictions on the products of, such foreign government or instrumentality. Pursuant to Section 301(a) of the Act, any such actions can be taken on a discriminatory basis solely against the foreign government or instrumentality involved. Section 301(d)(1) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(d)(1)) authorizes the President to take action on his own motion.

3. In response to the inability of the Government of Canada to collect an export charge on exports of certain softwood lumber products to the United States of America until at least January 8, 1987, I have decided that expeditious action is required, and, pursuant to Section 301(a), (b), and (d)(1) of the Act, to increase temporarily the rates of duty on imports from Canada of the softwood lumber products provided for in Appendix A to this Proclamation. I am authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to determine when the Government of Canada begins to collect the export charge and, when he has made that determination, to take all necessary and appropriate steps to end the temporary surcharge I have today proclaimed.

Now, Therefore, I, Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, acting under authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including but not limited to Section 301(a), (b), and (d)(1) and Section 604 of the Act (19 U.S.C. 2411(a), (b), (d)(1); (2483), do proclaim that:

1. Subpart B of part 1 of Schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is modified, with respect to products of Canada imported into the United States by adding an additional duty of 15 percent *ad valorem* to those products listed in Appendix A to this Proclamation. These changes shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after December 31, 1986.

2. The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to terminate the temporary increase in the rates of duty on the articles subject to this Proclamation upon publication in the *Federal Register* of his determination that such termination is justified by actions taken by the Government of Canada with respect to this matter.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eleventh.

RONALD REAGAN

[*Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:12 p.m., December 31, 1986*]

Note: The proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 31. The appendix was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 5, 1987.

Memorandum on the Export of Softwood Lumber Products From Canada

December 30, 1986

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Determination Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

Pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411), I have determined that the inability of the Government of Canada to collect an export charge on exports of certain softwood lumber products to the United States of America until at least January 8, 1987, is necessary to enforce the rights of the United States under a trade agreement or is unjustifiable and unreasonable and constitutes a burden or restriction on U.S. commerce and that expeditious action is required. I also have determined in response to proclaim a temporary increase in the rates of duty on certain softwood lumber products exported from Canada. The increase will apply to those products listed in the Appendix hereto and will add a surcharge of 15 percent *ad valorem* to the rate of duty currently applicable to each such product when exported from Canada. This increase shall go into effect on December 31, 1986, and will terminate when the Government of Canada begins to collect the certain export charge on exports of certain softwood lumber products, as they have agreed to do in the Memorandum of Understanding between our two Governments signed today. I direct the Secretary of Commerce to determine when the Government of Canada begins to collect the export charge and, when he has made that determination, to take all necessary and appropriate steps to end the imposition of the temporary surcharge I have today declared.

Fulfillment of the objectives and commitments in the Understanding is of critical importance. Therefore, I intend to take or to authorize all appropriate action in response to any future failure by the Government of Canada to meet the objectives and commitments of the Understanding.

Reasons for Determination

Today the Governments of Canada and of the United States of America have signed an agreement on trade in certain softwood lumber products. This agreement will enhance the ability of our softwood lumber industry to compete by negating the impact of Canadian provincial practices which the U.S. Department of Commerce preliminarily determined to be subsidies.

This agreement successfully addresses the problems which led the U.S. softwood lumber industry to file a petition under the countervailing duty law with the Department of Commerce. As a result, the U.S. industry is withdrawing its petition and the Department of Commerce will terminate its investigation.

Under the agreement, the Government of Canada will impose a 15 percent tax on exports of softwood lumber to the United States. This tax may be phased out as the Canadian provinces increase the charges imposed on softwood lumber production. The Government of Canada has informed us that because of administrative reasons they cannot begin to collect the export charge provided for in the Understanding until at least January 8, 1987. Since the investigation being conducted by the Commerce Department was terminated today, there will be at a minimum a nine-day period during which the Canadians are not collecting the export charge. The temporary surcharge I have declared is necessary to prevent an increase in exports of certain softwood lumber products from Canada which would have the effect of undermining the objectives of the Understanding.

This determination shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:13 p.m., December 31, 1986]

Note: The memorandum, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 31, was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 5, 1987.

Memorandum on the Export of Softwood Lumber Products From Canada

December 30, 1986

Memorandum for the Secretary of Commerce

Subject: Determination Under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974

Under Section 301(a)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2411(a)(1)(A)), I have determined that action is feasible and appropriate to enforce rights of the United States of America under the Memorandum of Understanding on trade in softwood lumber products, which was signed today by the Government of Canada and the Government of the United States of America. Fulfillment of the objectives and commitments in the Memorandum of Understanding is of critical importance. Therefore, I direct the Secretary of Commerce to determine periodically whether the Government of Canada and the Canadian provincial governments are fully imposing the export charge and any replacement measures therefor, as specifically agreed to in advance by the U.S. pursuant to the Understanding on softwood lumber products. If the Secretary of Commerce determines that such export charges are not being fully imposed, I will take action (including the imposition of an increase in the tariff on softwood lumber imported from Canada) to offset any shortfall in the full imposition of the export charge or of the replacement measures therefor.

This agreement with the Government of Canada will enhance the ability of our softwood lumber industry to compete by negating the impact of Canadian provincial practices which the U.S. Department of Commerce preliminarily determined to confer subsidies.

This agreement successfully addresses the problems that led the U.S. softwood lumber industry to file a petition under the countervailing duty law with the Department of Commerce. As a result, the U.S. industry is withdrawing its petition and the Department of Commerce will terminate its investigation.

Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the Government of Canada will impose a 15 percent tax on exports of softwood lumber to the United States. This tax may be phased out proportionately as the Canadian provinces increase the charges imposed on softwood lumber production.

This memorandum shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

RONALD REAGAN

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:14 p.m., December 31, 1986]

Note: The memorandum, which was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 31, was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 5, 1987.

Statement on the 10th Anniversary of the Czechoslovak Human Rights Initiative

December 31, 1986

January marks the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak human rights initiative, Charter 77. The declaration of Charter 77 enumerated ways in which the Government denied the people of Czechoslovakia the basic rights provided for in the country's legal code, in the Helsinki accords, and in international covenants. The charter, which also spelled out the responsibility of citizens in ensuring compliance with those principles, first appeared on January 1, 1977, carrying the signatures of 241 persons from a wide cross section of Czechoslovak society. On January 6 representatives of Charter 77 first tried to present the text of that document to the Czechoslovak authorities. Though, then and now, government officials have tried to characterize the signers of the Charter as criminals, they could not diminish the moral authority of those who had the courage to hold them accountable to basic laws and principles.

Charter 77, Eastern Europe's longest lasting human rights initiative, served for 10 years as a champion of civil and human rights, a repository for national values, and a cultural and publishing network at home and abroad that has kept unified and alive a rich national literature. Pluralistic in its membership and interests, the Charter has avoided the role of a political opposition. Despite imprisonment and intimidation, chartists have persisted in issuing numerous documents on many aspects of Czechoslovak life and on international affairs, witnessing steadfastly for the humanistic and democratic convictions of its reformist, Christian, and cultural memberships. The Charter also gave rise to the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted (VONS), which has documented and focused international attention on a vast number of injustices.

The more than 1,000 signatures of the charter to date have had influence far beyond their numbers. They articulate the ideals of an uncountable number of their fellow Czechoslovaks and, indeed, of all who want to see human rights respected. By their activities, Charter 77 signers have in countless small and large ways pushed back the gloom over Czechoslovakia's barren political landscape.

New Year's Radio Address to the People of the Soviet Union

December 31, 1986

Good evening, and *s novym godom* [Happy New Year]. This is Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America. And I come to you this evening with a New Year's message from the people of America to the peoples of the Soviet Union. I had hoped to address you by way of television, and to have General Secretary Gorbachev address the American people on United States television, as was done last year. Unfortunately, your government officials declined our offer to have such an exchange of greetings. I regret that we were not able to take full advantage of this opportunity to continue to build mutual trust, which is so important to building enduring peace. As I have quoted to the General Secretary in our past personal meetings: Weapons don't build trust, mistrust builds weapons.

So, I come to you tonight over Voice of America. This season, in and around the New Year, is a season of love and hope; a time for reflection; a time of expectation; a time when people in America, just like people all over the world, gather with family and friends to remember in many different ways the blessings of God and to look to the future with hope. That's what I would like to do with you, the Soviet peoples, tonight—share our common hopes for the future, our hopes for peace on Earth, our hopes for good will among all humanity, our hopes for a better world for ourselves and our children. Yes, there are enormous differences between our two systems, but there is also something the American and the Soviet people share—something as universal and eternal as what a mother feels when she hears the cry of her newborn child—and it is those common hopes.

Last New Year's Day I spoke to you of my hopes and prayers and those of the American people for lasting peace between our two countries. I said I was determined that our two governments should build on the foundations of the Geneva summit and make advances in all areas of our relations. Well, since then a lot has happened. Both governments have worked hard together. As you know, there have been setbacks and frustrations, as well as progress. I'm disappointed that we didn't accomplish more. And yet in 1986 the United States and Soviet Union took major steps toward lasting peace.

I think the most important thing is where you succeed, and we have succeeded in a lot. At the Geneva summit, our two governments agreed to accelerate negotiations in all aspects of our relationship—including reducing nuclear stockpiles and increasing both sides' security, encouraging respect for human rights, resolving regional conflicts peacefully, and broadening contacts between our two countries. And so, in the months that followed the summit, our negotiators worked long and hard. Then this fall, Mr. Gorbachev and I met again in Reykjavik, Iceland, to see if we could speed up progress even further. And we did move things a good distance forward. Some have even been kind enough to say that on many issues, we made more progress in those 2 days than our diplomats made in the last 2 years.

Yes, a great deal of work remains, but both sides are closer now than ever before. At Reykjavik we agreed on the desirability of real reductions in nuclear arsenals and on the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons. We agreed that as a start, we could eliminate all but a small number of U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles. We also agreed to cut in half the number of strategic arms over a 5-year period. And we agreed that it's necessary to have effective verification of any final agreements. We discussed as well approaches to strategic defenses, approaches that the United States believes would protect the security and interests of both sides. As part of the strategic defense discussion, I proposed the elimination of all U.S. and Soviet offensive ballistic missiles over a 10-year period. I suggested that, as we had agreed, we cut strategic offensive forces in half in the first 5 years, and then that we go on to eliminate all remaining offensive ballistic missiles of all ranges in the next 5 years. As you've heard, we did not reach an agreement on any plan for the second 5 years. We in America are ready to discuss this or other proposals for moving beyond the reduction of the first 5 years. After our Reykjavik meeting, both sides took time to reflect on what had been accomplished and on ways to move forward again. And then the United States followed up at the Geneva negotiations with concrete proposals to implement the understandings of Reykjavik.

As we look to the new year, we in America remain ready to continue to do everything necessary to turn this hard work into verifiable agreements. Our hope is that the Soviet Union will approach negotiations with this same spirit. Peace is built not just on agreements about arms reduction but on understanding between peoples. It hasn't always made the headlines of either your newspapers or ours, but the United States and the U.S.S.R. have made progress here too by expanding exchanges and other contacts between our countries. Scientific, educational, cultural, and people-to-people exchanges, especially among our young people, have grown. We in America would like to see more of these exchanges in all areas. The American people are deeply concerned with the fate of individual people, wherever they might be throughout the world. We believe that God gave sacred rights to every man, woman, and child on Earth. "Rights," as the founders of our country wrote, "to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—rights that include the right to speak and worship freely and the right of each of us to build a better future for ourselves and our families. Respect for those rights is the bedrock on which our system is built. But let us remember that respect for those rights, for the freedom and dignity of individuals, is also the bedrock on which any true and enduring peace between our countries must be built.

Whenever there's a restoration of those rights to a man or a woman [Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner], as has happened recently, it helps strengthen the foundations for trust and cooperation between our countries. And by the same token, whenever those rights are denied the foundation is seriously weakened. Much more can and should be done to strengthen that foundation. We welcome progress in this area as much as we welcome it in the effort to secure nuclear arms reduction. In fact, progress here and in all key areas of our relationship is essential if we are to build on this foundation.

Peace between our countries is also affected by events throughout the world. We Americans are proud that on this New Year's Day not a single American soldier is engaged in combat anywhere. But even so, we cannot forget that many tragic and bloody conflicts rage around the globe—conflicts that are causing untold human suffering, and that could spread. The United States stands ready to support all serious efforts to find peaceful solutions to regional conflicts. And we're ready to work with the Soviet Union and any other country to that end. There are many complex issues to be discussed between the United States and the Soviet Union. Resolving them will not be easy, but the things most worth doing seldom are.

In 1986 our two countries made progress on some of the toughest questions of all. In 1987 we'll make more, I'm sure. We must continue together on the journey toward lasting peace. Yes, peace is a journey. Peace is also a dream. For two centuries, men and women from all over the world have left their homelands to make often dangerous passages to the shores of my country, to a land of peace where they had the freedom to make their hopes into realities for their families and themselves. They had a dream, and we in America call it the American dream. But to live in a land of peace and hope is not just the American dream; it's the dream of all people, of all lands.

There's an old verse that goes, "Happy or sad, my beloved, you are as beautiful as a Russian song, as beautiful as a Russian soul." All the world knows and honors the suffering and courage of the Soviet peoples in the Second World War, just as all the world knows and honors the nobility of your diverse heritage in literature and the arts. That great heritage springs from a magnificence of the soul that no suffering can ever obscure. That suffering has also only ennobled a soul and culture that have in turn enriched all of civilization. Let us in this season of hope hear the voice of this soul that encompasses so many peoples and traditions. Let us hear the voice of all humanity's soul—the voice that speaks through Leo Tolstoy and through William Faulkner, through the martyrs, the poets, and the saints. And, yes, the voice that speaks also through a mother's prayer—with a message that you can see in a child's eyes, a prayer for peace and a message of good will to all.

So, once again, on behalf of the American people, let me wish you all a happy, healthy, and prosperous new year. Thank you. God bless you, and good night.

Note: The President's remarks were recorded at the Century Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles, CA, on December 29, for broadcast in the Soviet Union on January 1, 1987, by the Voice of America.

Executive Order 12578—Adjustments of Certain Rates of Federal Pay and Allowances

December 31, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 144 of Public Law 99–500 and section 144 of Public Law 99–591, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Statutory Pay Systems. The rates of basic pay and salaries of the following statutory pay systems are adjusted as set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The General Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5332(a)) at Schedule 1;

(b) The Foreign Service Schedule (22 U.S.C. 3963) at Schedule 2; and

(c) The schedules for the Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration (38 U.S.C. 4107) at Schedule 3.

Sec. 2. Senior Executive Service. Pursuant to the provisions of section 5382 of title 5, United States Code, the rates of basic pay for members of the Senior Executive Service are adjusted as set forth on Schedule 4 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 3. Executive Salaries. Pursuant to the Executive Salary Cost-of-Living Adjustment Act (Public Law 94–82; 89 Stat. 419), the rates of pay and salaries are adjusted for the following offices and positions as set forth on the schedules attached hereto and made a part hereof:

(a) The Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5312–5316) at Schedule 5;

(b) The Vice President (3 U.S.C. 104) and Congressional Salaries (2 U.S.C. 31) at Schedule 6; and

(c) Salaries for justices and judges (28 U.S.C. 5, 44(d), 135, 252), as required by section 406 of the Judiciary Appropriation Act, 1987, as incorporated in section 101(b) of Public Law 99–500 and section 101(b) of Public Law 99–591, and for other judicial officers (28 U.S.C. 153(a), 172(b)) at Schedule 7.

Sec. 4. Uniformed Services. Pursuant to section 601 of Public Law 99–661, the rates of monthly basic pay (37 U.S.C. 203(a)), the rates of basic allowances for subsistence (37 U.S.C. 402), and the rates of basic allowances for quarters (37 U.S.C. 403(a)) for members of the uniformed services are adjusted as set forth at Schedule 8 attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Sec. 5. Effective Dates. The adjustments in rates of monthly basic pay and allowances for subsistence and quarters for members of the uniformed services are effective on January 1, 1987. All other schedules provided for herein are effective on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 1987.

Sec. 6. Executive Order No. 12496 of December 28, 1984, as amended, is superseded.

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 31, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:21 a.m., January 5, 1987]

Note: The schedules were printed in the "Federal Register" of January 6, 1987.

Executive Order 12579—President's Advisory Committee on Mediation and Conciliation

December 31, 1986

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), and in order to extend the life of the President's Advisory

Committee on Mediation and Conciliation, it is hereby ordered that Section 4(b) of Executive Order No. 12462 of February 17, 1984, as amended, is further amended to read: "The Committee shall terminate on December 31, 1987, unless sooner extended."

RONALD REAGAN

The White House,
December 31, 1986.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:22 a.m., January 5, 1987]

Appointment of Robert A.G. Monks as a Member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board

December 31, 1986

The President today announced his intention to appoint Robert A.G. Monks to be a member of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board for a term of 1 year. This is a new position.

Since 1986 Mr. Monks has been president of Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc., in Washington, DC. Previously, he was Administrator for Pension and Welfare Benefit Programs at the U.S. Department of Labor, 1983–1985; a Director of the U.S. Synthetic Fuels Corporation, 1981–1983; chairman of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., 1975–1981; chairman of the finance committee of Sultetro of Canada, Ltd., 1973–1975; president, C.H. Strague & Sons, 1967–1972; vice president, Gardner Associates, 1965–1967; and a partner at the Boston law firm of Goodwin, Proctor & Hoar, 1958–1965.

Mr. Monks graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1954) and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1958). He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC. Mr. Monks was born December 4, 1933, in Boston, MA.

Appendix A—Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this book.

June 30

The President returned to the White House following a stay at his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

July 1

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—U.S. Ambassadors Patricia G. Lynch (Madagascar), Howard B. Schaffer (Bangladesh), Vernon D. Penner (Cape Verde), John D. Blacken (Guinea-Bissau), Cynthia S. Perry (Sierra Leone), and Ronald S. Lauder (Austria) prior to their departure for their overseas posts.

In the evening, the President hosted a reception for the diplomatic corps in the Residence.

July 2

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The White House announced that President Reagan has invited President José Sarney Costa of Brazil to make a state visit to the United States. President Sarney has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Reagan at the White House on September 10.

July 3

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

The White House announced that President Reagan has invited President Corazon C. Aquino of the Philippines to make an official working visit to Washington on September 17. President Aquino has accepted the invitation. The invitation was extended by Secretary of State George P. Shultz during his meeting with President Aquino on June 25 in Manila.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House and went to New York, NY, to participate in activities commemorating the centennial of the Statue of Liberty.

July 5

The President returned to the White House after participating in activities commemorating the centennial of the Statue of Liberty and Independence Day in New York, NY.

July 7

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Judge Antonin Scalia, nominee for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the morning, the President telephoned Prime Minster Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan to extend his congratulations on the Liberal Democratic Party's election victory.

July 8

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;

—Secretary of the Treasury James A. Baker III and Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, to discuss the economy.

July 9

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The White House announced that President Reagan has invited President Miguel De la Madrid Hurtado of Mexico to make an official working visit to the United States. President De la Madrid has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Reagan at the White House on August 13.

July 10

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

In the morning, the President left the White House and traveled to Dothan, AL, to address the Dothan-Houston County Chamber of Commerce.

July 11

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The President declared a major disaster for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a result of severe storms and flooding, during the period of

April 25 to May 14, which caused extensive property damage.

In the afternoon, the President attended a reception for the Committee on Executive Exchange in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building.

Later in the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

July 13

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

July 14

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—James C. Fletcher, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to receive a report on the Administration's implementation of the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle *Challenger* Accident;
—Representative James T. Broyhill of North Carolina, who will fill the unexpired term of the late Senator John P. East;
—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

July 15

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Republican congressional leadership;
—Senator Paula Hawkins of Florida;
—a group of young Republicans.

In the evening, the President attended a fundraiser for Republican Members of the House of Representatives at the J.W. Marriott Hotel.

July 16

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

July 17

The President met at the White House with:
—Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon and Representative Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, to discuss tax reform;
—members of the White House staff;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the afternoon, the President telephoned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to inform her of the Senate's ratification of the supplementary extradition treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom.

July 18

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, to discuss the situation in South Africa.

July 21

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—members of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation, for lunch;
—Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, and Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas, to discuss U.S. policy toward South Africa.

July 22

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Dr. Thomas O. Paine, Chairman of the National Commission on Space, to receive the Commission's annual report.

In the evening, the President hosted a reception for Members of Congress in the Residence.

July 25

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Jacques Chaban-Delmas, President of the National Assembly of France;
—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss drug policy;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

July 26

The President declared a major disaster for the State of Washington as a result of a severe storm on May 20, which caused extensive damage.

July 27

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

July 28

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger;
—Senator James T. Broyhill of North Carolina, who expressed opposition to legislation that would increase the tobacco tax.

In the afternoon, the President telephoned Father Lawrence Martin Jenco in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany, to express his happiness at Father Jenco's release from captivity in Lebanon and to reiterate his determination to seek the release of the remaining American hostages.

The White House announced that the President has invited Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the

Federal Republic of Germany to make an official working visit to the United States. Chancellor Kohl has accepted the invitation and will meet with the President at the White House on October 21.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 1985 annual reports of the Department of Labor, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The President transmitted to the Congress the following amended fiscal year 1987 appropriations requests for the Department of Labor:

—$114 million to provide funds for the extension of trade adjustment assistance benefits. The Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 extended these benefits until 1991.

—A reduction of $413 million in advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund and a reduction of $727.2 million for the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund. These reductions are possible because the Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 waived for 5 years the requirement that interest be paid to the Treasury for advances made to the fund. Benefits to recipients would not be affected.

—$1.3 million to start a 5-year revision of the Government's Standard Industrial Classification Code.

July 29

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Senator Jake Garn of Utah, to discuss the space program;

—members of the National Security Council, to discuss plans to rebuild the space program, in view of the loss of the space shuttle *Challenger*.

The President announced his intention to nominate Joseph Lane Kirkland to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1987. This is a reappointment.

July 30

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

July 31

The President met at the White House with:

—Members of Congress, to discuss arms control, defense authorizations and appropriations, and the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985;

—members of the White House staff;

—a group of corporate executives who are active in the Youth America Vote Initiative, for lunch.

August 1

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—Representatives Robert H. Michel of Illinois, Sam Gibbons of Florida, Philip M. Crane of Illinois, and Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, to discuss the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985;

—Greg Lemond, a bicyclist from Sacramento, CA, who won the Tour de France;

—the Joint Chiefs of Staff;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

August 3

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

August 4

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Cabinet, to discuss the national campaign against drug abuse;

—Presidential appointees to the Federal Government;

—the Republican congressional leadership, to discuss the national campaign against drug abuse;

—U.S. Ambassadors Peter O. Murphy (Chief Negotiator for the Canada-U.S. free trade talks), G. Norman Anderson (Sudan), and Robie Marcus Hooker Palmer (Hungary), prior to their departure for their overseas posts.

August 5

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Republican congressional leadership, to request their support in sustaining his veto of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985 and to discuss arms control, defense funding, and United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance;

—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, to receive the 1985 Worldwide Survey of Alcohol and Nonmedical Drug Use Among Military Personnel and to discuss efforts to curb drug abuse in the military;

—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Throughout the day, the President telephoned Members of Congress to urge them to sustain his veto of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985.

August 6

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —a group of Republican Senators and Representatives, to discuss the Strategic Defense Initiative;
- —Chester A. Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, to discuss Mr. Crocker's consultations with our allies on the situation in South Africa;
- —Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

In the morning, the President telephoned Members of Congress to urge them to sustain his veto of the Textile and Apparel Trade Enforcement Act of 1985.

The President accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to Lynn M. Hansen, in his capacity as Deputy U.S. Representative to the Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. At present, Dr. Hansen is an Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Multilateral Affairs), designate.

August 7

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
- —William Lucas, Michigan gubernatorial candidate;
- —the Economic Policy Council, to discuss private sector initiatives in space.

August 8

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

The President today announced the following individuals to be members of the United States delegation to attend the inaugural ceremonies of His Excellency Joaquin Balaguer as President of the Dominican Republic on August 15–16:

Personal Representative of the President, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to head the delegation:

George P. Shultz, Secretary of State

Representatives of the President, with the rank of Special Ambassador:

Lowell Charles Kilday, United States Ambassador to the Dominican Republic

Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be United States Commissioners of the International Pacific Halibut Commission for terms expiring December 12, 1987. These are reappointments:

Richard I. Eliason, of Alaska.

George A. Wade, of Washington.

August 11

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —Senators Chic Hecht of Nevada and Steven D. Symms of Idaho, to discuss legislation that would allow States to raise the speed limit on rural interstate highways to 65 miles per hour.

August 13

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

The President announced his intention to appoint Joy Dirksen Baker to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for a term expiring September 1, 1986. This is a reappointment. Mrs. Baker was first appointed to this position on October 5, 1976.

August 14

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
- —Secretary of State George P. Shultz;
- —Bolivian Ambassador to the United States Fernando Illanes, Minister of Foreign Affairs Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, and Minister of Planning and Coordination Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada Bustamante, to discuss Operation Blast Furnace, the Bolivian antidrug operation that was conducted with U.S. assistance;
- —the White House fellows.

The President declared that a major disaster exists in Wisconsin as a result of record rains on August 6, which flooded homes and businesses in Milwaukee County.

The President today transmitted to the Congress the following amended fiscal year 1987 appropriations requests:
- —$20.3 million for the Department of Energy, to allow the Western Area Power Administration to continue to purchase power for its customers.
- —$3,060.6 million for the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide additional budget authority for the annual contribution for assisted housing, community development block grants, and the processing of the increase in Federal Housing Administration mortgage loan applications. Appropriations language is also requested to increase the ceiling on mortgage insurance commitments for the Federal Housing Administration by $39.1 billion and increase the ceiling on mortgage-backed loan guarantees for the Government National Mortgage Association by $56.8 billion.

—A reduction of $4.3 million for the Department of the Treasury reflecting reduced coin production by the Mint because of reduced orders by the Federal Reserve System.

Also included in this package are amended appropriations requests for the legislative branch totaling $12.7 million; the Department of Energy, $2.1 million; and appropriation language for the Department of Transportation, the General Services Administration, and the Office of Personnel Management.

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following-named persons to be the Representative and Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the Special Session of the 30th Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

Representative:

John S. Herrington, Secretary of Energy.

Alternate Representatives:

Richard T. Kennedy, Ambassador at Large;

Bruce Chapman, Representative of the U.S. to the Vienna Office of the United Nations and Deputy Representative of the U.S. to the International Atomic Energy Agency;

Lee M. Thomas, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

Lando W. Zech, Jr., Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

August 15

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

The President transmitted to the Congress amended fiscal year 1987 appropriations requests that would provide an additional $137.9 million for research and education programs to combat Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and $1 million to replenish the Food and Drug Administration's product emergencies contingency fund. This fund has been depleted because of recent product tampering incidents. These increases are more than offset by reductions in other lower priority programs and in the Low Income Home Energy Program (LIHEAP). The $227.9 million reduction in LIHEAP is possible because of lower energy prices and large State grants made available from the settlement of petroleum price overcharge lawsuits.

The President announced his intention to nominate Jorge L. Mas to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term expiring August 12, 1989. This is a reappointment, and upon confirmation he will be designated Chairman. He has been serving as a member of this board since August 1984.

The President announced his intention to nominate David Alan Heslop to be a member of the National Council on Educational Research for a term expiring September 30, 1989. This is a reappointment, and upon confirmation he will be designated Chairman. Dr. Heslop has been serving as a member of the Council since March of this year.

August 16

The President left the White House and traveled to his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

August 26

In the morning, the President traveled to Los Angeles, where he stayed at the Century Plaza Hotel.

August 27

The President declared that a disaster exists in southwestern New Hampshire as a result of storms that occurred from July 29 to August 10.

August 28

In the afternoon, the President hosted a reception in his suite at the Century Plaza Hotel for California sponsors of the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation.

August 29

In the afternoon, the President returned to his ranch in Santa Barbara County.

September 4

The White House announced that the President has invited Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel to make an official working visit to the United States. Prime Minister Peres has accepted the invitation and will meet with the President at the White House on September 15.

September 8

The President returned to the White House following a stay at his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA.

September 9

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the congressional leadership, to discuss the national campaign against drug abuse;

—Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal;

—the Cabinet, to discuss foreign policy, the legislative program, and the budget;

—the family of the late Donald R. Fortier, who served as a Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

The President announced his intention to designate Anne Lindeman as Chairman of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education. Mrs. Lindeman was first appointed as a member of the Council on August 6, 1985.

The President transmitted to the Congress:
—amended fiscal year 1987 appropriations requests that would provide $272 million to start procurement of a replacement orbiter vehicle for the space shuttle *Challenger* and to begin implementation of the recommendations of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle *Challenger* Accident;
—the 1985 annual report of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation;
—the annual report on Federal energy conservation programs for fiscal year 1985.

September 10

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—regional finalists of the Boys Clubs of America who are competing in the national annual Youth of the Year program;
—Linda Chavez, the Republican senatorial candidate from Maryland.

The President directed that Federal disaster recovery assistance be provided to:
—Motley County Independent School District, TX, to repair damages caused by tornadoes in May 1984;
—Oldtown School in Allegany County, MD, to repair damages caused by flooding in November 1985.

September 11

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—the Cabinet, to discuss the national campaign against drug abuse.

The White House announced the resignation of John A. Svahn, Assistant to the President for Policy Development, effective September 19.

September 12

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz;
—a group of telephone industry employees involved in community service projects;
—U.S. Ambassadors Roger Kirk (Romania), Ronald DeWayne Palmer (Mauritius), David L. Mack (United Arab Emirates), and Sam H. Zakhem (Bahrain), prior to their departure for their overseas posts; and Robert B. Oakley, Director of the Office for Counterterrorism and Emergency Planning at the State Department.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

September 14

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

September 15

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—members of the executive committee of the U.S. Jaycees, to discuss the national campaign against drug abuse.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a luncheon for the Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation in the Residence.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors to the United States Margaret Evangeline McDonald of the Bahamas, U Myo Aung of Burma, Abdullahi Ahmed Addou of Somalia, João Pereira Bastos of Portugal, Karl-I-Bond Nguz of Zaire, Pratap Kishan Kaul of India, and Antony Acland of the United Kingdom.

September 16

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Republican congressional leadership, to discuss tax reform, appropriations legislation, and United States assistance for the Nicaraguan democratic resistance;
—a group of Republican senatorial candidates;
—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Critical Materials Council:

Donald P. Hodel, Secretary of the Interior. He would succeed Robert N. Broadbent, and upon appointment he will be designated Chairman.

William F. Martin, Deputy Secretary of Energy. He would succeed Martha O. Hesse.

The President announced his intention to appoint Charles Z. Wick, Director of the United States Information Agency, to be a member of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. He would succeed George Walter Armstrong.

September 17

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

September 18

The President declared that a major disaster exists in Michigan as a result of severe storms and flooding that began on September 10.

September 19

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, to discuss the detention of Nicholas Daniloff in the Soviet Union and to receive a letter from General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee:

For a term expiring March 15, 1988:

Bill G. Carter, of Texas. He would succeed Kenneth E. Vetter.

For terms expiring March 15, 1989:

John B. Burcham, Jr., of Maryland. He would succeed Melville P. Windle.

James S. Stockdale, of California. He would succeed John W. Ruger.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be United States Representatives and Alternate Representatives to the 41st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

Representatives:

Vernon A. Walters, Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

Herbert S. Okun, Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations.

Larry Pressler, United States Senator from the State of South Dakota.

Thomas F. Eagleton, United States Senator from the State of Missouri.

Helen Marie Taylor, of Virginia.

Alternate Representatives:

Patricia Mary Byrne, Deputy Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

Hugh Montgomery, Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations.

Joseph Verner Reed, Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Paul S. Trible, Jr., United States Senator from the State of Virginia.

John Kerry, United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere for terms expiring July 1, 1989:

John E. Bennett, of California. This is a reappointment.

Robert Krueger, of California. He would succeed Burt Henry Keenan.

Dixy Lee Ray, of Washington. She would succeed Charles A. Black.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for terms expiring September 1, 1996. These are reappointments:

Joe L. Allbritton, of Texas.

Roger L. Stevens, of the District of Columbia.

The President announced his intention to appoint T. Kenneth Cribb, Jr., Counselor to the Attorney General, to be a Governor of the Board of Governors of the American National Red Cross for a term of 3 years. He would succeed Gilbert G. Pompa.

The President transmitted to the Congress amended fiscal year 1987 appropriations requests that would provide an additional $694.4 million to implement the drug-free America initiative. The outlay increases associated with these proposals would be offset by reductions in lower priority programs.

The President announced his intention to appoint Gov. John Ashcroft of Missouri to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Gov. Richard Thornburgh.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

September 21

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

September 22

In the morning, the President went to New York to address the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Upon arrival, he went to the United Nations where he met briefly with King Juan Carlos I of Spain, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, and Humayun Rasheed Chowdhury, President of the Session. Following his address, the President went to the United States Mission to the United Nations where he met with the foreign ministers of allied countries. He then met with Lord Carrington, Secretary General of NATO.

September 23

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

September 25

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—members of the Committee on the Future of the Western Community;
—columnist George F. Will.

The President transmitted to the Congress:
—the annual report of the National Advisory Council on Adult Education covering 1985;
—the annual report of the Commodity Credit Corporation covering 1985.

September 26

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the afternoon, the President went to the National Security Agency headquarters at Fort Meade, MD. He then went to Camp David for a weekend stay.

September 28

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

September 30

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

Late in the afternoon, the President attended a reception at the Mayflower Hotel for the Eagles, a group of major contributors to the Republican Party.

The President transmitted to the Congress an amended appropriations request that reduces the request for fiscal year 1987 appropriations for the Department of Energy by $58.9 million. This reduction is possible because of the postponement of the construction of a second nuclear waste disposal facility. The President also transmitted routine fiscal year 1987 appropriation language requests for the Department of Defense-Military and the Veterans Administration.

October 2

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board;
—Eureka College officials, to discuss the college's fundraising efforts.

In the morning, the President telephoned Members of the Senate, asking them to sustain his veto of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986.

The President transmitted to the Congress the fifth biennial National Urban Policy Report.

October 3

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—U.S. Ambassadors Brunson McKinley (Haiti) and Princeton Lyman (Nigeria), prior to their departure for their overseas posts;
—Gen. Eva Burrows, international head of the Salvation Army.

The President transmitted to the Congress the annual report on mine safety and health activities for fiscal year 1985.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

October 5

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

October 6

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Scott Hoffman, an 8-year-old from Hagerstown, MD, who saved the life of his family's housekeeper;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

October 7

The President met at the White House with:
—the congressional leadership, to discuss the upcoming meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, and the impact of proposed legislative arms control requirements;
—members of the White House staff;
—a group of Republican gubernatorial candidates.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed S.J. Res. 159, which designates the rose as the national floral emblem.

The President declared that major disasters exist in Wisconsin and Illinois as a result of recent flooding.

October 9

In the evening, President Reagan arrived at Keflavik Airport in Iceland, where he was greeted by President Vigdis Finnbogadottir. President Reagan then went to the U.S. Ambassador's residence, where he stayed during his visit to Iceland.

October 10

Throughout the morning, the President met with senior advisers at the U.S. Ambassador's residence, concluding with a briefing luncheon.

Later in the afternoon, he met with President Finnbogadottir at her residence, Bessastadir, to discuss bilateral issues and his upcoming meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev. The President then returned to the U.S. Ambassador's residence.

October 11

In the morning, the President met with senior advisers at the U.S. Ambassador's residence. Later in the morning, the President participated in the first of four meetings with General Secretary Gorbachev at Hofdi House.

After a briefing luncheon with senior advisers at the U.S. Ambassador's residence, the President met again with General Secretary Gorbachev at Hofdi House. Following the meeting, the President returned to the U.S. Ambassador's residence.

October 12

In the morning, the President met with senior advisers at the U.S. Ambassador's residence. The

President then met with General Secretary Gorbachev at Hofdi House.

Later in the afternoon, the President returned to Washington, DC.

October 14

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the congressional leadership, to discuss his meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland.

The President declared that major disasters exist in Missouri, Montana, and Oklahoma as a result of flooding.

October 15

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

October 16

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Senator Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, to discuss pending immigration legislation;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—the Cabinet, to discuss his meeting with Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland.

In the morning, the President attended the swearing-in ceremony in the Roosevelt Room for William R. Graham as Science Adviser to the President.

In the afternoon, the President attended a reception in the Residence at the White House for the White House Historical Association.

October 19

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

October 20

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—a group of sportswriters, for lunch.

October 21

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

The White House announced that the President has invited Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom to visit the United States. Prime Minister Thatcher has accepted the invitation and will meet with the President at Camp David, MD, on November 15.

October 22

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz;
—a group of religious leaders.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the Interagency Committee on Women's Business Enterprise:

Mari Maseng, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Public Liaison. She would succeed Ann Barbara Wrobleski.

Nancy Mohr Kennedy, Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. She would succeed Nancy J. Risque.

The President declared that a major disaster exists in Kansas as a result of flooding.

October 27

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

The President declared that a major disaster exists in Alaska as a result of flooding.

October 30

In the morning, the President met in his suite at the Broadmoor Hotel, in Colorado Springs, CO, with Jean Sutherland, whose husband had been kidnaped in Beirut, Lebanon, on June 9, 1985, to discuss efforts to secure a release of the American hostages.

Later in the morning, the President met with Representatives Ken Kramer, Michael Strang, Hank Brown, and Daniel Schaefer for the signing of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act Amendments.

November 4

In the evening, the President telephoned Frank Fahrenkopf, chairman of the Republican National Committee, to thank him for the work he had done in the congressional and gubernatorial elections.

November 6

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—the Cabinet, to discuss the 1986 congressional and gubernatorial elections and the budget;
—officers of the United Stations Radio Network.

November 7

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Secretary of the Treasury James A. Baker III and Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, for a briefing on recent domestic and international economic developments.

The President announced his intention to recess appoint the following individuals to be members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board:

Lee H. Henkel, Jr., of Georgia, for the term of 4 years expiring June 30, 1989. He would succeed Donald I. Hovde.

Lawrence J. White, of New York, for the term of 4 years expiring June 30, 1990. He would succeed Mary A. Grigsby.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

November 9

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

November 12

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —Edward J. Perkins, U.S. Ambassador to South Africa, prior to his departure for his overseas post;
- —Secretary of State George P. Shultz;
- —the congressional leadership, to brief them on recent developments concerning Iran-U.S. relations.

November 13

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting.

Late in the afternoon, the President attended a reception for Citizens for America, a national nonpartisan civic organization that supports the President's economic and national security programs, in the Residence at the White House.

November 14

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —a group of religious leaders;
- —Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

November 15

The President met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom at Camp David for private discussions and a working luncheon with advisers to review bilateral and East-West relations.

November 16

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

November 17

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss federalism;
- —West German Minister of Defense Manfred Wörner;
- —President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina, to discuss the question of the Falkland Islands sovereignty, regional issues, and Argentina's economic situation.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed H.R. 6, the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, which became Public Law 99–662.

November 18

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —Gov. John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, to discuss the upcoming seminar for new Governors and the Republican Governors Conference.

The President designated Rosalie Gaull Silberman to be Vice Chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She would succeed Cathie A. Shattuck. Mrs. Silberman has been a member since November 1984.

The President announced his intention to designate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy for terms expiring December 30, 1989. These are reappointments.

Lynn S. Wyatt, of Texas.
C. Fred Chambers, of Texas.

November 19

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

November 20

The President met at the White House with:
- —members of the White House staff;
- —House Majority Leader Jim Wright and House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, to review the the agenda of the upcoming session of the 100th Congress;
- —the Economic Policy Advisory Board, to discuss the economic outlook for 1987 and budget reform;
- —the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
- —Secretary of Transportation Elizabeth Hanford Dole, to receive a check from the sale of Conrail.

November 21

The President met at the White House with:
- —Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole and Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd;
- —Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger;
- —U.S. Ambassadors Donald K. Petterson (Tanzania), Theodore E. Gildred (Argentina), and Paul A. Russo (Barbados), prior to their departure for their overseas posts.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors to the United States Elizabeth Bagaaya Nyabongo of Uganda, Jean-Robert Odzaga of Gabon, and Susantha de Alwis of Sri Lanka.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

November 23

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

November 24

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Attorney General Edwin Meese III;
—Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi;
—foreign policy advisers, to review the current situation in the Middle East.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors to the United States McDonald P. Benjamin of Dominica, Jamsheed K.A. Marker of Pakistan, Charles Providence Gomis of the Ivory Coast, Arsa Sarasin of Thailand, Eugenia A. Wordsworth-Stevenson of Liberia, M'hamed Bargach of Morocco, and Ingvi S. Ingvarsson of Iceland.

November 25

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss a report on the family and welfare reform;
—the U.S. Supreme Court Justices, for lunch.

The White House announced that the President has invited President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica to make an official working visit to the United States. President Arias has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Reagan at the White House on December 4.

The White House announced that the President has invited President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire to make an official working visit to the United States. President Mobutu has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Reagan at the White House on December 9.

November 26

In a Rose Garden ceremony, the President was presented with a Thanksgiving turkey by the National Turkey Federation. The occasion marked the 39th presentation to the Nation's First Family in commemoration of the holiday.

Late in the morning, the President left the White House and traveled to his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA, for the Thanksgiving holiday weekend.

November 30

The President returned to the White House following a stay at his ranch in Santa Barbara County, CA, for the Thanksgiving holiday.

December 1

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Frank C. Carlucci, to discuss his possible appointment as the President's national security adviser.

December 2

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, Senators Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming and Paul Laxalt of Nevada, House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, and Representatives Trent Lott of Mississippi and Dick Cheney of Wyoming, to discuss investigations into the Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy and the role of the National Security Council in the conduct of foreign policy;
—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss a report on the family and welfare reform.

December 3

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, Senators Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming and Paul Laxalt of Nevada, House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel, and Representatives Trent Lott of Mississippi, Dick Cheney of Wyoming, and Jack F. Kemp of New York, to discuss investigations into the Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy and the role of the National Security Council in the conduct of foreign policy;
—the Cabinet, to discuss the 1987 budget;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

December 4

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Frank C. Carlucci, to discuss his role as the President's newly appointed national security adviser.

The White House announced that the Aggregate Report on Personnel for fiscal year 1986, prepared pursuant to title 3, United States Code, section 113, was transmitted to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

December 5

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—a group of key Republican congressmen, to discuss investigations into the Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy and the role of the National Security Council in the conduct of foreign policy;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz;

—the congressional leadership, to discuss investigations into the Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy and the role of the National Security Council in the conduct of foreign policy.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

December 7

The President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

December 8

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

December 9

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—a group of Republican Governors and Governors-elect;
—the cochairmen of the Republican Eagles dinner.

In the evening, the President hosted the Congressional Christmas Ball in the Residence.

December 10

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—a group of newly elected Members of Congress;
—U.S. Savings Bond Volunteer Committee.

In the afternoon, the President participated in the signing ceremony for the United Way Centennial proclamation in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

The President declared that a disaster exists in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as a result of Typhoon Kim, which caused extensive damage.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party for members of the White House press corps in the Residence.

December 11

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;
—newly elected officers of the Future Farmers of America;
—Frank Fahrenkopf, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party for members of the White House press corps in the Residence at the White House.

December 12

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—Vinny Testraverde, the Heisman Trophy winner;
—the Domestic Policy Council.

December 13

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party for White House military staff and the U.S. Secret Service in the Residence.

December 14

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party for White House and Executive Office of the President staff in the Residence.

Later in the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Reagan attended the taping of NBC's "Christmas in Washington" at the National Building Museum. While at the museum, they placed a gift under the Christmas tree for Children's Hospital.

December 15

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries, to receive the Commission's recommendations for salary adjustments for upper-level government positions;
—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss catastrophic illness health insurance;
—Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

The President declared that a major disaster exists in the State of Washington as a result of flooding.

December 16

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—a group of Republican Members of Congress, to discuss the President's 1987 agenda and the State of the Union;
—the Cabinet, to discuss the President's 1987 agenda.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a reception in the Roosevelt Room at the White House for key fundraisers of the House-Senate Dinner.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party for the Presidential Protective Division of the U.S. Secret Service in the Residence.

December 17

The President met at the White House with:
—members of the White House staff;
—the Economic Policy Council, to discuss the problems faced by American agriculture;
—Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

December 18

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Vice President, for a luncheon meeting;

—a group of domestic policy advisers, to review welfare reform proposals;

—the Economic Policy Council, to discuss U.S. competitiveness in international trade;

—representatives of Yeshiva University, to receive an honorary degree.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President donated gifts to the U.S. Marine Corps Toys for Tots campaign.

The President announced the following appointments:

Lowell B. Jackson, to be a member of the National Council on Public Works Improvement. He would succeed Robert Earl Farris.

Peter Miller Dawkins, to be a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships for a term expiring September 22, 1989. This is a reappointment.

Joanne M. Collins, to be a member of the President's Child Safety Partnership. She would succeed Richard J. Elrod.

Esther Gonzalez-Arroyo Buckley, to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights for a term expiring December 5, 1992. This is a reappointment.

Patrick J. Griffin, to be a member of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission. This is a new position, and this appointment is being made upon the recommendation of the majority leader of the Senate in consultation with the minority leader of the Senate.

Richard E. Lyng, Secretary of Agriculture, to be a member of the Martin Luther King Jr. Federal Holiday Commission. He would succeed Rosslee Green Douglas.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Reagan hosted a Christmas party for senior White House staff in the Residence.

December 19

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Joint Chiefs of Staff;

—Secretary of State George P. Shultz;

—Veterans of Foreign Wars national commander Norman G. Staab.

In the afternoon, the President left the White House for a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

December 21

The President returned to the White House following a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

December 22

The President met at the White House with members of the White House staff.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President was given a menorah by representatives of the American Friends of Lubavitch.

December 23

The President met at the White House with:

—members of the White House staff;

—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss catastrophic illness health insurance.

December 24

In the morning, the President telephoned several members of the armed services who were on duty on Christmas Day to express his appreciation for their service to the Nation.

December 27

The President and Mrs. Reagan left the White House for a trip to California. In the afternoon, they arrived in Los Angeles and went to the Century Plaza Hotel.

December 29

The President and Mrs. Reagan left Los Angeles and traveled to the home of Walter and Leonore Annenberg in Palm Springs, CA, where they stayed through New Year's Day.

Appendix B—Nominations Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted July 2

Herbert E. Horowitz,
of Florida, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of The Gambia.

Joseph S. Cage, Jr.,
of Louisiana, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

John A. Smietanka,
of Michigan, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Robert G. Ulrich,
of Missouri, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Lincoln C. Almond,
of Rhode Island, to be United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Peter L. Boynton,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring November 29, 1987 (new position).

Submitted July 3

Alan C. Kay,
of Hawaii, to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii, vice a new position created by P.L. 98–353, approved July 10, 1984.

Louis G. DeFalaise,
of Kentucky, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Submitted July 8

The following-named persons to be members of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency:

James T. Hackett, of Virginia, vice George M. Seignious II, resigned.
Richard Salisbury Williamson, of Illinois, vice Douglas A. Fraser.

Lorain Miller,
of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989 (reappointment).

John M. Finch,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term of 2 years expiring November 29, 1987 (new position).

Submitted July 9

Lynn Marvin Hansen,
of Idaho, to be an Assistant Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice Thomas H. Etzold, resigned.

Submitted July 10

Thomas C. Kelly,
of Texas, to be Deputy Administrator of Drug Enforcement, vice John C. Lawn.

Hortencia Benavidez,
of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1989 (reappointment).

Submitted July 14

Reginald Bartholomew,
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Spain.

William F. Nelson,
of Georgia, to be an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury (Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service), vice Fred T. Goldberg, Jr.

Submitted July 14—Continued

Janet D. Steiger,
of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission for the term expiring October 14, 1992 (reappointment).

The following-named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the State Justice Institute for the terms indicated (new positions):

For terms of 2 years from the date of the first meeting of the Board:

Lawrence H. Cooke, of New York
John F. Daffron, Jr., of Virginia
Daniel John Meador, of Virginia
Rodney A. Peeples, of South Carolina
Clement Clay Torbert, Jr., of Alabama

For terms of 3 years from the date of the first meeting of the Board:

James Duke Cameron, of Arizona
Janice L. Gradwohl, of Nebraska
Sandra A. O'Connor, of Maryland
Larry P. Polansky, of Virginia

Submitted July 15

Shirley Dennis,
of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, vice Lenora Cole-Alexander, resigned.

Michael Mussa,
of Illinois, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, vice William Poole VII, resigned.

E. Christian Kopff,
of Colorado, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1992, vice George Alexander Kennedy, term expired.

James Eugene Burnett, Jr.,
of Arkansas, to be Chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board for a term of 2 years (reappointment).

Submitted July 16

Stephen S. Trott,
of California, to be Associate Attorney General, vice Arthur I. Burns.

William F. Weld,
of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Attorney General, vice Stephen S. Trott.

Submitted July 18

Carol Boyd Hallett,
of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

Julian Martin Niemczyk,
of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

John Hubert Kelly,
of Georgia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Lebanon.

Princeton Nathan Lyman,
of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Mary Cracraft,
of Kansas, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 27, 1986, vice Patricia Diaz Dennis, resigned.

Mary Cracraft,
of Kansas, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of 5 years expiring August 27, 1991 (reappointment).

Richard W. Carlson,
of California, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency, vice Ernest Eugene Pell.

Submitted July 22

James Edward Nolan, Jr.,
of Maryland, to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador (new position).

H. Robert Heller,
of California, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1982, vice Preston Martin, resigned.

Robert Hollander,
of New Jersey, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1992, vice Roland Paul Dille, term expired.

Submitted July 22—Continued

Thomas R. Blank,
of Delaware, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice Cathryn C. Semerad, resigned.

Submitted July 28

Dennis Kux,
of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ivory Coast.

Richard B. McQuade, Jr.,
of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, vice Nicholas J. Walinski, retired.

George Landon Phillips,
of Mississippi, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

James L. Fyke,
of Illinois, to be United States Marshal for the Central District of Illinois for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Thomas A. O'Hara, Jr.,
of Nebraska, to be United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Arthur David Borinsky,
of New Jersey, to be United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey for the term of 4 years, vice Eugene G. Liss, term expired.

Louis F. Laun,
of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, vice Joseph F. Dennin, resigned.

Submitted July 30

David Lyle Mack,
of Oregon, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the United Arab Emirates.

Joel F. Dubina,
of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, vice Robert E. Varner, retired.

James Kenneth Porter,
of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice Robert L. Taylor, retired.

Submitted July 30—Continued

Richard L. Cox, Jr.,
of Florida, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Florida for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Wallace L. McLendon,
of Florida, to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Sherman L. Hansford,
of Kentucky, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky for the term of 4 years, vice Charles Pennington, Jr., term expired.

Gene G. Abdallah,
of South Dakota, to be United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

John W. Melchner,
of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Department of Transportation, vice Joseph P. Welsch, resigned.

Joseph Lane Kirkland,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1987 (reappointment).

The following-named persons to be members of the National Council on the Humanities for terms expiring January 26, 1992:

Anthony Trawick Bouscaren, of New York, vice Charles Ray Ritcheson, term expired.
Charles A. Moser, of Virginia, vice Samuel DuBois Cook, term expired.

Withdrawn July 31

Jefferson B. Sessions III,
of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, vice a new position created by P.L. 98–353, approved July 10, 1984, which was sent to the Senate on January 29, 1986.

Submitted August 1

Richard P. Godwin,
of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition (new position).

Submitted August 4

Martha O. Hesse,
of Illinois, to be a member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring October 20, 1987, vice Raymond J. O'Connor, resigned.

Submitted August 5

Joseph P. Russoniello,
of California, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of California for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Submitted August 7

Frank C. Carlucci,
of Virginia, to be a member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice William Robert Graham.

W. Kirk Miller,
of Wisconsin, to be Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service, vice Kenneth A. Gilles.

Thomas E. Harvey,
of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator of Veterans Affairs, vice Everett Alvarez, Jr., resigned.

Submitted August 8

William R. Graham,
of California, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, vice George A. Keyworth II, resigned.

James Allen Wampler,
of Illinois, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy), vice Helmut A. Merklein, resigned.

Submitted August 11

Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain,
of Oregon, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, vice Robert Boochever, retired.

Submitted August 12

Joan Clark,
of California, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 41st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Thomas T. Demery,
of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Maurice Lee Barksdale, resigned.

Withdrawn August 12

Helen Marie Taylor,
of Virginia, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1990, vice Mary Beth Norton, term expired, to which position she was appointed during the recess of the Senate from June 29, 1984, until July 23, 1984, which was sent to the Senate on September 9, 1985.

Submitted August 14

L. Paul Bremer III,
of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador at Large for Counter-Terrorism.

Sam H. Zakhem,
of Colorado, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the State of Bahrain.

David C. Fields,
of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Central African Republic.

Alexander Fletcher Watson,
of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru.

George L. McBane,
of North Carolina, to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of North Carolina for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Charles J. Pilliod, Jr.,
of Ohio, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mexico.

The following-named persons to be the Representative and Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the Special Session and the 35th Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency:

Representative:

John S. Herrington, of California

Alternate Representatives:

Richard T. Kennedy, of the District of Columbia
Bruce Chapman, of Washington
Lee M. Thomas, of South Carolina
Lando W. Zech, Jr., of Virginia

Submitted August 15

James Daniel Phillips,
of Kansas, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Burundi.

Peter O. Murphy,
of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of his service as Special Negotiator for United States-Canada Trade and Investment Issues.

Frederic N. Smalkin,
of Maryland, to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland, vice James R. Miller, Jr.

James L. Graham,
of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, vice Robert M. Duncan, resigned.

David Alan Heslop,
of California, to be a member of the National Council on Educational Research for a term expiring September 30, 1989 (reappointment).

Jorge L. Mas,
of Florida, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba for a term expiring August 12, 1989 (reappointment).

Harold T. Duryee,
of the District of Columbia, to be Federal Insurance Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, vice Jeffrey S. Bragg, resigned.

Richard E. Bissell,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development, vice Richard A. Derham, resigned.

Submitted September 9

James R. Spencer,
of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, vice John A. MacKenzie, retired.

Submitted September 10

James Roderick Lilley,
of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Korea.

Ronald DeWayne Palmer,
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Mauritius.

David A. Korn,
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Togo.

George MacKenzie Rast,
of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission for a term of 6 years, vice Paula A. Tennant, resigned.

Robert P. Bedell,
of Virginia, to be Administrator for Federal Procurement Policy, vice Donald E. Sowle, resigned.

Robert B. Stevens,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1992, vice Philip Aaron Schaefer, term expired.

Submitted September 11

Elinor Greer Constable,
of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kenya.

James Wilson Rawlings,
of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Zimbabwe.

John L. Napier,
of South Carolina, to be a Judge of the United States Claims Court for a term of 15 years, vice Kenneth R. Harkins, term expired.

John Paul Wiese,
of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Claims Court for a term of 15 years (reappointment).

Patrick J. Duggan,
of Michigan, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, vice a new position created by P.L. 98–353, approved July 10, 1984.

Thomas B. Wells,
of Georgia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term expiring 15 years after he takes office, vice Richard C. Wilbur, retired.

Submitted September 11—Continued

Donald Ray Melton,
of Arkansas, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas for the term of 4 years, vice Charles H. Gray, term expired.

Withdrawn September 11

James Malone Theodore Rentschler,
of Pennsylvania, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Guinea, which was sent to the Senate on June 19, 1986.

Submitted September 12

Dale D. Myers,
of California, to be Deputy Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, vice William Robert Graham.

Submitted September 15

Ben J. Wattenberg,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1989 (reappointment).

Jim R. Billington,
of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, for a term of 2 years (new position).

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson,
of New York, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1991, vice Elinor M. Hashim, term expired.

John N. Griesemer,
of Missouri, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1995 (reappointment).

Submitted September 16

Everett E. Bierman,
of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Papua New Guinea and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Solomon Islands.

Vaun A. Newill,
of New Jersey, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, vice Bernard D. Goldstein, resigned.

Submitted September 16—Continued

William A. Clinkscales,
of Virginia, to be Director of Selective Service, vice Thomas K. Turnage.

Submitted September 18

Frank E. Young,
of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States on the Executive Board of the World Health Organization, vice Edward N. Brandt, Jr., resigned.

James F. McGovern,
of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force, vice Edward C. Aldridge, Jr.

Submitted September 19

Everett Ellis Briggs,
of New Hampshire, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Honduras.

Theodore E. Gildred,
of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Argentina.

Donald K. Petterson,
of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Tanzania.

Walter Edward Stadtler,
of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Benin.

The following-named persons to be Representatives and Alternate Representatives of the United States of America to the 41st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations:

Representatives:

Vernon A. Walters, of Florida
Herbert Stuart Okun, of the District of Columbia
Thomas F. Eagleton, United States Senator from the State of Missouri
Larry Pressler, United States Senator from the State of South Dakota
Helen Marie Taylor, of Virginia

Alternate Representatives:

Patricia Mary Byrne, of Ohio

Submitted September 19—Continued

Hugh Montgomery, of Virginia
Joseph Verner Reed, of New York
John Kerry, United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts
Paul S. Trible, Jr., United States Senator from the State of Virginia

Paul A. Russo,
of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Barbados and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Commonwealth of Dominica, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Saint Lucia, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Antigua and Barbuda, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to St. Christopher and Nevis.

Noel Gross,
of New Jersey, to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the 41st Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Submitted September 22

Lawrence F. Davenport,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Management and Administration), vice Martha O. Hesse.

John Shelton Reed, Jr.,
of North Carolina, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1992, vice Louise Ano Neuvo Kerr, term expired.

Charles R. Gillum,
of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration, vice Mary F. Wieseman, resigned.

Submitted September 23

Douglas H. Ginsburg,
of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, vice J. Skelly Wright, retired.

Alex T. Howard, Jr.,
of Alabama, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama, vice a new position created by P.L. 98–353, approved July 10, 1984.

Submitted September 24

Wallie Cooper Simpson,
of New York, to be a member of the National Council on Educational Research for a term expiring September 30, 1988 (reappointment).

The following-named persons to be members of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for terms expiring May 10, 1992:

F. Albert Cotton, of Texas, vice Peter T. Flawn, term expired.
Mary Lowe Good, of Illinois (reappointment).
John C. Hancock, of Missouri, vice Peter David Lax, term expired.
James B. Holderman, of South Carolina, vice Jay Vern Beck, term expired.
James L. Powell, of Pennsylvania, vice Homer A. Neal, term expired.

Submitted September 25

Judith Y. Brachman,
of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Antonio Monroig, resigned.

Fred E. Hummel,
of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 1989 (reappointment).

Submitted September 26

Joseph F. Anderson, Jr.,
of South Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, vice Charles E. Simons, Jr., retired.

William L. Dwyer,
of Washington, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington, vice Donald S. Voorhees, retiring.

Robert L. Barr, Jr.,
of Georgia, to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia for the term of 4 years, vice Larry D. Thompson, resigned.

E. Pendleton James,
of Connecticut, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Communications Satellite Corporation until the date of the annual meeting of the Corporation in 1989 (reappointment).

Daniel L. Brenner,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring March 26, 1991, vice Howard A. White, term expired.

Submitted September 26—Continued

Scott E. Thomas,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Federal Election Commission for a term expiring April 30, 1991, vice Thomas Everett Harris, term expired.

Frank Shakespeare,
of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Holy See.

Bruce M. Selya,
of Rhode Island, to be United State Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, vice a new position created by P.L. 98–353, approved July 10, 1984.

Submitted September 30

Edward Joseph Perkins,
of Oregon, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of South Africa.

J. William Roberts,
of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the Central District of Illinois for the term of 4 years, vice Gerald D. Fines, term expired.

Raymond G. Massie,
of New Jersey, to be Director of the Office of Minority Economic Impact, vice Rosslee Green Douglas.

Submitted October 3

Stephen R. Lyne,
of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Ghana.

Robert B. Costello,
of Michigan, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice James Paul Wade, Jr.

Reena Raggi,
of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, vice Frank X. Altimari, elevated.

Eugene H. Davis,
of Utah, to be United States Marshal for the District of Utah for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

James W. Ziglar,
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Robert N. Broadbent, resigned.

Submitted October 3—Continued

Peter C. Myers,
of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, vice John R. Norton III, resigned.

Sheila Tate,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring March 26, 1991, vice Lillie E. Herndon, term expired.

Howard A. Schneiderman,
of Missouri, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1992, vice Mary Jane Osborn, term expired.

Norma Pace,
of Connecticut, to be a Governor of the United States Postal Service for the term expiring December 8, 1994, vice George Watson Camp, term expired.

James G. Stearns,
of Nevada, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1988 (reappointment).

Submitted October 7

Melissa Foelsch Wells,
of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Martin Anderson,
of California, to be a member of the General Advisory Committee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, vice Shirley N. Pettis, resigned.

Milton J. Hertz,
of North Dakota, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, vice Everett George Rank, Jr., resigned.

The following-named persons to be members of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense (new positions):

Edward Elmer Carlson, of Washington
William E. Haggett, of Maine
James L. Holloway III, of Maryland
Joseph Sewall, of Maine
Shannon J. Wall, of New Jersey

Submitted October 7—Continued

Lee H. Henkel, Jr.,
of Georgia, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the term of 4 years expiring June 30, 1989, vice Donald I. Hovde, resigning.

Submitted October 15

Arnold Lewis Raphel,
of New Jersey, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Submitted October 15—Continued

James H. Duff,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1991 (reappointment).

Submitted October 17

Lawrence J. White,
of New York, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the term of 4 years expiring June 30, 1990, Vice Mary A. Grigsby, resigned.

Appendix C—Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this book.

Released July 1

Statement:
Leading economic indicators for May—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released July 2

Announcement:
Nomination of Lincoln C. Almond to be the United States Attorney for the District of Rhode Island

Announcement:
Nomination of Joseph S. Cage, Jr., to be the United States Attorney for the Western District of Louisiana

Announcement:
Nomination of John A. Smietanka to be the United States Attorney for the Western District of Michigan

Announcement:
Nomination of Robert G. Ulrich to be the United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri

Transcript:
Press briefing on a provisional agreement concerning European Community agricultural markets—by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige

Statement:
On the Vice President's meeting with David Packard, Chairman of the President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, to receive the final report of the Commission—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released July 3

Statement:
Unemployment rate for June—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released July 3—Continued

Announcement:
Nomination of Louis G. DeFalaise to be the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky

Announcement:
Nomination of Alan C. Kay to be United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii

Advance text:
Remarks at the lighting of the Statue of Liberty in New York, NY

Advance text:
Remarks at the lighting of the torch of the Statue of Liberty in New York, NY

Released July 4

Advance text:
Address to the Nation, aboard the *U.S.S. John F. Kennedy* in New York, NY

Released July 7

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Supreme Court decision on the constitutionality of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act—by James C. Miller III, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Peter J. Wallison, Counsel to the President

Released July 9

Transcript:
Interview of Donald T. Regan, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff, by the Wall Street Journal, the Washington Post, and the New York Times

Released July 10

Advance text:
Remarks to the Dothan-Houston County Chamber of Commerce, Dothan, AL

Released July 11

Statement:
Producer Price Index for June—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released July 15

Statement:
Retail sales and industrial production for June—by Albert R. Brashear, Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs

Released July 17

Statement:
Housing starts and building permits for June—by Albert R. Brashear, Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs

Released July 21

Fact sheet:
U.S.-South Korea trade policy

Released July 22

Statement:
Real gross national product growth for the second quarter—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Transcript:
Press briefing on real gross national product growth for the second quarter—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Advance text:
Remarks to members of the World Affairs Council and the Foreign Policy Association

Released July 23

Advance text:
Remarks at a Clements for Governor campaign rally in Dallas, TX

Advance text:
Remarks at a Republican Party rally in Miami, FL

Advance text:
Remarks at a reception for major donors to the Paula Hawkins Senate campaign in Miami, FL

Statement:
Consumer Price Index for June—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released July 24

Advance text:
Remarks at a fundraising luncheon for the Carroll A. Campbell and Thomas F. Hartnett campaigns in Columbia, SC

Released July 28

Fact sheet:
Presentation of the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Vladimir Horowitz

Announcement:
Nomination of Richard B. McQuade, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio

Announcement:
Nomination of George Landon Phillips to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi

Announcement:
Nomination of James L. Fyke to be United States Marshal for the Central District of Illinois

Announcement:
Nomination of Thomas O'Hara, Jr., to be United States Marshal for the District of Nebraska

Announcement:
Nomination of Arthur David Borinsky to be United States Marshal for the District of New Jersey

Released July 29

Announcement:
Nomination of Joel F. Dubina to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama

Announcement:
Nomination of James Kenneth Porter to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee

Announcement:
Nomination of Richard L. Cox, Jr., to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of Florida

Announcement:
Nomination of Wallace L. McLendon to be United States Marshal for the Northern District of Florida

Announcement:
Nomination of Sherman L. Hansford to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky

Announcement:
Nomination of Gene G. Abdallah to be United States Marshal for the District of South Dakota

Advance text:
Remarks at a White House briefing for Republican student interns

Released July 31

Fact sheet:
Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade agreement

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Japan-U.S. semiconductor trade agreement—by Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter

Released August 1

Statement:
Unemployment rate and leading economic indicators for July—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Fact sheet:
Multifiber arrangement

Released August 4

Advance text:
Remarks announcing the national campaign against drug abuse

Released August 5

Announcement:
Nomination of Joseph P. Russoniello to be United States Attorney for the Northern District of California

Advance text:
Remarks at the annual convention of the Knights of Columbus in Chicago, IL

Released August 6

Advance text:
Remarks to the National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention in Arlington, VA.

Released August 8

Announcement:
President's urological evaluation at Bethesda Naval Hospital on August 9, and his participation in the voluntary drug testing program

Released August 11

Announcement:
Nomination of Diarmuid F. O'Scannlain to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit

Released August 12

Advance text:
Remarks to junior livestock competition participants at the State fair in Springfield, IL

Released August 12—Continued
Advance text:
Remarks at the State fair in Springfield, IL

Fact sheet:
Federal Drought Assistance Task Force

Fact sheet:
Grain storage

Advance text:
Remarks at a fundraiser for Gov. James R. Thompson, Jr., in Chicago, IL

Released August 14

Announcement:
Nomination of George L. McBane to be United States Marshal for the Middle District of North Carolina

Announcement:
Submission to the President of the report of Emergency Board No. 211 to investigate a railroad labor dispute

Released August 15

Statement:
Producer Price Index for July—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Announcement:
Nomination of Frederic N. Smalkin to be United States District Judge for the District of Maryland

Announcement:
Nomination of James L. Graham, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio

Released August 18

Fact sheet:
Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe

Released August 19

Statement:
Real gross national product growth for the second quarter of 1986—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Transcript:
Press briefing on deficit projections for fiscal year 1987—by James C. Miller III, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Rudolph G. Penner, Director of the Congressional Budget Office

Released August 21

Statement:
Consumer Price Index for July—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released August 22

Statement:
Durable goods orders and shipments in July—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released August 24

Announcement:
Death of Donald R. Fortier, Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Released August 27

Fact sheet:
Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986

Released August 28

Statement:
Leading economic indicators for July—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released September 5

Statement:
Unemployment rate figures for August—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released September 7

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign fundraiser for Representative Ed Zschau in Los Angeles, CA

Released September 8

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign fundraiser for Representative Ken Kramer in Denver, CO

Released September 9

Announcement:
Nomination of James R. Spencer to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia

Released September 11

Announcement:
Nomination of Thomas B. Wells to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court

Released September 11—Continued

Announcement:
Nomination of John L. Napier to be a Judge of the United States Claims Court

Announcement:
Nomination of John Paul Wiese to be a Judge of the United States Claims Court

Announcement:
Nomination of Patrick J. Duggan to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan

Announcement:
Nomination of Donald Ray Melton to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas

Released September 12

Statement:
Retail sales in August and the Producer Price Index—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Transcript:
Press briefing on the release of Nicholas Daniloff from Soviet detention—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Released September 14

Advance text:
Remarks by the President and Mrs. Reagan on the national campaign against drug abuse

Fact sheet:
Remarks by the President and Mrs. Reagan on the national campaign against drug abuse

Released September 15

Transcript:
Press briefing on the national campaign against drug abuse—by Carlton E. Turner, Deputy Assistant to the President for Drug Abuse Policy, Peter J. Wallison, Counsel to the President, and Deborah Steelman, Associate Director for Human Resources, Veterans and Labor, at the Office of Management and Budget

Fact sheet:
National campaign against drug abuse

Fact sheet:
The President's Executive order for a drug-free Federal workplace

Fact sheet:
Drug-Free America Act of 1986

Released September 15—Continued

Fact sheet:
Fiscal year 1987 budget proposals for the national campaign against drug abuse

Fact sheet:
Current accomplishments in the administration's campaign against drug abuse

Fact sheet:
National campaign against drug abuse: Presidential goals and other agency initiatives

Released September 17

Statement:
Philippines-U.S. joint statement on trade and investment

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Republican congressional campaign—by Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs

Statement:
Housing starts for August—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released September 18

Statement:
Second revision of the gross national product estimate for the second quarter—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign rally for Representative W. Henson Moore in Metairie, LA

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign fundraiser for Representative W. Henson Moore in New Orleans, LA

Advance text:
Remarks at a rally for Senator Jeremiah A. Denton in Montgomery, AL

Released September 19

Statement:
The President's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released September 22

Fact sheet:
Address to the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, NY

Advance text:
Address to the 41st Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, NY

Released September 23

Statement:
Consumer Price Index for August—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Consumer Price Index for August—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Announcement:
Nomination of Douglas H. Ginsburg to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit Court

Announcement:
Nomination of Alex T. Howard, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama

Released September 24

Advance text:
Remarks at a Republican Party campaign rally in Detroit, MI

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign fundraiser for Republican candidates in Detroit, MI

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for gubernatorial candidate Kay Orr in Omaha, NE

Released September 25

Advance text:
Remarks to the National Fraternal Congress of America

Released September 26

Announcement:
Nomination of Joseph F. Anderson, Jr., to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina

Announcement:
Nomination of Robert L. Barr, Jr., to be the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia

Released September 26—Continued

Advance text:
Remarks at dedication ceremonies for two operations buildings at the National Security Agency complex at Fort Meade, MD

Announcement:
Nomination of William L. Dwyer to be United States Judge for the Western District of Washington

Announcement:
Nomination of Bruce M. Selya to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit

Released September 29

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign rally for Christopher S. (Kit) Bond in Kansas City, MO

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator James Abdnor in Sioux Falls, SD

Released September 30

Advance text:
Remarks at the annual meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Group

Announcement:
Nomination of J. William Roberts to be the United States Attorney for the Central District of Illinois

Released October 1

Advance text:
Remarks at the dedication ceremony of the Carter Presidential Center in Atlanta, GA

Released October 3

Statement:
Unemployment rate for September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Announcement:
Nomination of Reena Raggi to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York

Announcement:
Nomination of Eugene H. Davis to be United States Marshal for the District of Utah

Released October 7

Transcript:
Press briefings on the President's meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Advance text:
Remarks at a dinner for members of the Republican Governors Association

Released October 8

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator James T. Broyhill in Raleigh, NC

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Mack Mattingly in Atlanta, GA

Released October 9

Advance text:
Remarks on departure for the meeting with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland

Released October 10

Transcript:
Interview of Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President, by CBS "Morning News"

Transcript:
Interview of Secretary of State George P. Shultz by NBC "Nightly News"

Transcript:
Press briefing on Soviet-United States relations—by Rozanne L. Ridgway, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

Statement:
Producer Price Index for September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released October 11

Transcript:
Interview of Thomas W. Simons, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, by the "MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour"

Released October 12

Transcript:
Press briefing on the President's meetings with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykja-

Released October 12—Continued
vik, Iceland—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Released October 13

Transcript:
Press briefing on the President's meetings with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland—by John M. Poindexter, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Advance text:
Address to the Nation on the President's meetings with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland

Released October 14

Transcript:
Press briefing following the President's meeting with the congressional leadership on his meetings with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland—by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole, Senate Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd, Senators Richard G. Lugar of Indiana and Sam Nunn of Georgia, and House Minority Leader Robert H. Michel

Transcript:
Press briefing for network journalists on the President's meetings with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland—by Secretary of State George P. Shultz

Transcript:
Press briefing for network journalists on the President's meetings with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland—by Donald T. Regan, Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff

Released October 15

Statement:
Retail sales in September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Advance text:
Remarks to students from the Southern Regional High School of Manahawkin, NJ, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, MD

Released October 16

Statement:
Industrial production in September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released October 17

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Mark N. Andrews in Grand Forks, ND

Released October 22

Statement:
Economic growth—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Transcript:
Press briefing on economic growth—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Fact sheet:
Tax Reform Act of 1986

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Republican congressional and gubernatorial campaigns—by Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs

Released October 23

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally prior to leaving the White House for a trip to Wisconsin, Missouri, and Oklahoma

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr., in Waukesha, WI

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign rally for Christopher S. (Kit) Bond in Springfield, MO

Released October 23

Statement:
Consumer Price Index, orders for manufactured goods, and personal income for September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released October 24

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Don Nickles in Norman, OK

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Paula Hawkins and gubernatorial candidate Robert Martinez in Tampa, FL

Released October 27

Fact sheet:
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

Released October 28

Fact sheet:
Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act of 1986

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Mack Mattingly in Columbus, GA

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Jeremiah A. Denton in Birmingham, AL

Advance text:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator James T. Broyhill in Charlotte, NC

Released October 29

Advance text:
Remarks at Campaign '86 rallies

Advance text:
Remarks at a congressional campaign rally for Richard McIntyre in Evansville, IN

Excerpts:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator James Abdnor in Rapid City, SD

Released October 30

Excerpts:
Remarks at a Senate campaign rally for Representative Ken Kramer in Colorado Springs, CO

Excerpts:
Remarks at a Senate campaign rally for James Santini in Reno, NV

Statement:
Housing sales and the merchandise trade deficit for September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released October 31

Excerpts:
Remarks at a campaign rally for Senator Steven D. Symms in Twin Falls, ID

Statement:
Leading economic indicators for September—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released November 1

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign fundraiser for Representative Ed Zschau in Anaheim, CA

Released November 2

Transcript:
Press briefing on the congressional and gubernatorial elections—by Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs

Advance text:
Address to the Nation on the congressional and gubernatorial elections

Excerpts:
Address to the Nation on the congressional and gubernatorial elections

Released November 3

Advance text:
Remarks at a Senate campaign rally for Representative James Santini in Las Vegas, NV

Advance text:
Remarks at a Republican Party rally in Costa Mesa, CA

Released November 5

Transcript:
Press briefing on the 1986 congressional and gubernatorial elections—by Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., Assistant to the President for Political and Intergovernmental Affairs

Released November 6

Fact sheet:
Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

Released November 7

Statement:
Unemployment rate for October—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released November 13

Transcript:
Press briefing on the U.S. Ambassadors Conference on Narcotics—by Ann Wrobleski, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters, and U.S. Ambassadors Edward M. Rowell (Bolivia) and Dean R. Hinton (Pakistan)

Advance text:
Address to the Nation on Iran-U.S. relations

Released November 14

Statement:
Retail sales and Producer Price Index for October—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released November 18

Advance text:
Remarks at the anniversary dinner of the Ethics and Public Policy Center

Released November 19

Statement:
Gross national product for the third quarter and housing starts for October—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Announcement:
Submission to the President of the report of Emergency Board No. 212 to investigate a railroad labor dispute

Released November 20

Advance text:
Remarks at the Senate Republican dinner

Released November 25

Transcript:
Press briefing on the implementation of U.S. policy toward Iran and the role of National Security Council staff in conducting foreign policy—by Attorney General Edwin Meese III

Released November 26

Statement:
U.S. international trade in October—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released December 1

Transcript:
Press briefing on a meeting with the President on the President's Special Review Board for the National Security Council—by Senator John Tower, Secretary Edmund Muskie, and Gen. Brent Scowcroft

Released December 2

Statement:
Composite index of leading economic indicators for October—by Albert R. Brashear, Deputy Press Secretary for Domestic Affairs

Released December 2—Continued
Transcript:
Press briefing on a meeting with the President on the investigations into the Iran arms and *contra* aid controversy and the role of the National Security Council in the conduct of foreign policy—by Senators Robert Dole of Kansas and Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming and Representatives Robert Michel of Illinois, Trent Lott of Mississippi, and Dick Cheney of Wyoming

Released December 4

Transcript:
Press briefing by Frank C. Carlucci on his appointment as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Released December 5

Statement:
Unemployment rate for November—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released December 8

Fact sheet:
Agreement on market access for U.S. beer, wine, and cigarettes in Taiwan

Transcript:
Press briefing on the 1987 economic forecast—by Beryl W. Sprinkel, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers

Released December 9

Transcript:
Press briefing on a meeting with the President—by Governors Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey, John H. Sununu of New Hampshire, Richard L. Thornburgh of Pennsylvania; and Governors-elect Carroll Campbell of South Carolina and Evan Mecham of Arizona

Released December 10

Announcement:
Designation of December 26, 1986, as a Federal holiday

Released December 11

Statement:
Retail sales in November—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released December 12

Statement:
Producer Price Index for November—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Fact sheet:
Domestic policy initiatives

Transcript:
Press briefing on a report to the President on welfare reform—by Charles D. Hobbs, Acting Assistant to the President for Policy Development, and Gwendolyn S. King, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs

Released December 15

Fact sheet:
Comprehensive review of Federal regulatory programs

Released December 16

Fact sheet:
Machine tool industry

Released December 17

Statement:
Revised estimate of the gross national product for the third quarter—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released December 19

Statement:
Consumer Price Index for November—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Released December 22

Fact sheet:
Executive order designating December 26, 1986, a Federal holiday

Released December 23

Announcement:
Correction of the December 15 fact sheet entitled "Comprehensive Review of Federal Regulatory Programs"

Fact sheet:
Presidential Citizens Medal

Released December 29

Fact sheet:
Presidential Citizens Medals to Richard Rutan, Jeana Yeager, and Elbert Rutan

Released December 30

Transcript:
Press briefing on U.S international trade decisions concerning the European Community and Brazil—by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter

Fact sheet:
European Community agricultural restrictions and Brazilian information technology

Statement:
Leading economic indicators for November—by Larry M. Speakes, Principal Deputy Press Secretary to the President

Appendix D—Acts Approved by the President

Approved June 30

S. 1106 / Public Law 99–346
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan Distribution of Judgment of Funds Act

S.J. Res. 346 / Public Law 99–347
To designate June 21, 1986, as "National Save American Industry and Jobs Day"

Approved July 1

H.R. 4420 / Public Law 99–348
Military Retirement Reform Act of 1986

Approved July 2

H.R. 4515 / Public Law 99–349
Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1986

H.J. Res. 297 / Public Law 99–350
To designate the week beginning July 27, 1986, as "National Nuclear Medicine Week"

H.J. Res. 429 / Public Law 99–351
To designate July 2, 1986, as "National Literacy Day"

H.J. Res. 664 / Public Law 99–352
To designate July 3, 1986, as "Let Freedom Ring Day", and to request the President to issue a proclamation encouraging the people of the United States to ring bells on such day immediately following the relighting of the torch of the Statue of Liberty

S.J. Res. 290 / Public Law 99–353
To designate July 4, 1986, as "National Immigrants Day"

S.J. Res. 365 / Public Law 99–354
Welcoming the Afghan Alliance

Approved July 3

S.J. Res. 188 / Public Law 99–355
To designate July 6, 1986, "National Air Traffic Control Day"

S.J. Res. 350 / Public Law 99–356
To designate 1987 as the "National Year of the Americas"

Approved July 8

H.R. 4841 / Public Law 99–357
To amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act with respect to State allotments under the Act

S. 1625 / Public Law 99–358
To permit the use and leasing of certain public lands in Nevada by the University of Nevada

S. 2180 / Public Law 99–359
To authorize appropriations for activities under the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974

S. 2414 / Public Law 99–360
To amend title 18, United States Code

Approved July 9

H.R. 237 / Public Law 99–361
To amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide that any attorney who collects debts on behalf of a client shall be subject to the provisions of such Act

H.R. 5036 / Public Law 99–362
To make technical corrections to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965

Approved July 11

H.R. 4801 / Public Law 99–363
Sentencing Guidelines Act of 1986

Approved July 29

S.J. Res. 274 / Public Law 99–364
To designate the weekend of August 1, 1986, through August 3, 1986, as "National Family Reunion Weekend"

S.J. Res. 279 / Public Law 99–365
To designate the month of October 1986, as "Lupus Awareness Month"

Approved July 31

H.J. Res. 672 / Public Law 99–366
To ratify the February 1, 1986, sequestration order of the President for Fiscal Year 1986 issued under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985

Approved July 31—Continued

S. 1068 / Public Law 99–367
OCS Paperwork and Reporting Act

H.R. 4409 / Public Law 99–368
Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1987

H.R. 4985 / Public Law 99–369
To authorize the distribution within the United States of the USIA film entitled "The March"

Approved August 4

H.R. 3511 / Public Law 99–370
Bank Bribery Amendments Act of 1985

S. 1874 / Public Law 99–371
Education of the Deaf Act of 1986

Approved August 5

S. 415 / Public Law 99–372
Handicapped Children's Protection Act of 1986

Approved August 6

H.J. Res. 623 / Public Law 99–373
To authorize the designation of a calendar week in 1986 and 1987 as National Infection Control Week

S.J. Res. 371 / Public Law 99–374
To designate August 1, 1986, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day"

Approved August 7

H.R. 1406 / Public Law 99–375
To authorize appropriations for nongame fish and wildlife conservation during fiscal years 1986, 1987, and 1988

H.R. 4434 / Public Law 99–376
To amend the Act entitled "An Act granting a charter to the General Federation of Women's Clubs"

H.R. 2991 / Private Law 99–4
For the relief of Betsy L. Randall

Approved August 8

H.R. 1904 / Public Law 99–377
To provide for the use and distribution of funds appropriated in satisfaction of judgments awarded to the Chippewas of the Mississippi in Docket Numbered 18–S before the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes

S.J. Res. 356 / Public Law 99–378
To recognize and support the efforts of the United States Committee for the Battle of Normandy Museum to encourage American awareness and participation in development of a memorial to the Battle of Normandy

Approved August 8—Continued

Approved August 13

S.J. Res. 256 / Public Law 99–379
Designating August 12, 1986, as "National Neighborhood Crime Watch Day"

Approved August 14

H.R. 1740 / Public Law 99–380
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to release a reversionary interest in certain lands in Orange County, Florida which were previously conveyed to Orange County, Florida

H.R. 1795 / Public Law 99–381
To exempt certain lands in the State of Mississippi from a restriction set forth in the Act of April 21, 1806

S. 1073 / Public Law 99–382
Japanese Technical Literature Act of 1986

Approved August 21

H.R. 4184 / Public Law 99–383
National Science Foundation Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

H.R. 5395 / Public Law 99–384
To increase the statutory limit on the public debt

H.J. Res. 683 / Public Law 99–385
To provide for a temporary prohibition of strikes or lockouts with respect to the Maine Central Railroad Company and Portland Terminal Company labor-management dispute

Approved August 22

S. 992 / Public Law 99–386
Congressional Reports Elimination Act of 1986

Approved August 23

H.R. 850 / Public Law 99–387
To modify the boundary of the Humboldt National Forest in the State of Nevada, and for other purposes

H.R. 1963 / Public Law 99–388
To increase the development ceiling at Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site and Johnstown Flood National Memorial in Pennsylvania, and for other purposes, and to provide for the preservation and interpretation of the Johnstown Flood Museum in the Cambria County Library Building, Pennsylvania

Approved August 23—Continued

H.R. 3212 / Public Law 99–389
To declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Reno Sparks Indian Colony

H.R. 3556 / Public Law 99–390
To provide for the exchange of land for the Cape Henry Memorial site in Fort Story, Virginia

H.J. Res. 377 / Public Law 99–391
To designate December 5, 1986, as "Walt Disney Recognition Day"

H.J. Res. 529 / Public Law 99–392
Designating the week of September 21, 1986, through September 27, 1986, as "Emergency Medical Services Week"

H.J. Res. 630 / Public Law 99–393
Designating the College of William and Mary as the official United States representative to the Tercentenary Celebration of the Glorious Revolution to be celebrated jointly in the United States, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom

H.J. Res. 642 / Public Law 99–394
To designate the week beginning May 17, 1987, as "National Tourism Week"

H.R. 483 / Private Law 99–5
For the relief of Edwin Marcos Rios (also known as Marcos Edwin Rios) and Geovanna Rios

H.R. 1693 / Private Law 99–6
For the relief of Enrique Montano Ugarte

H.R. 1757 / Private Law 99–7
For the relief of Leonard Leslie Gambie

H.R. 3093 / Private Law 99–8
For the relief of Juan Ricardo McRae

H.R. 3154 / Private Law 99–9
For the relief of John Patrick Brady, Ann M. Brady, and Mark P. Brady

H.R. 3323 / Private Law 99–10
For the relief of Alexander Lockwood

H.R. 3365 / Private Law 99–11
For the relief of Mountaha Bou-Assali Saad

H.R. 3577 / Private Law 99–12
For the relief of Milanie C. Escobal Norman

Approved August 27

H.R. 1343 / Public Law 99–395
To authorize the use of funds from rental of floating drydock and other marine equipment to support the National Maritime Museum in San Francisco, California, and for other purposes

Approved August 27—Continued

H.R. 2478 / Public Law 99–396
To amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, to amend the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, to amend the Organic Act of Guam, to provide for the governance of the insular areas of the United States, and for other purposes

H.R. 3108 / Public Law 99–397
To amend title 17, United States Code, to clarify the definition of the local service area of a primary transmitter in the case of a low power television station

H.R. 3554 / Public Law 99–398
Klamath Indian Tribe Restoration Act

H.R. 4151 / Public Law 99–399
Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986

H.R. 5371 / Public Law 99–400
To extend until September 15, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982

S. 140 / Public Law 99–401
Children's Justice and Assistance Act of 1986

S. 1888 / Public Law 99–402
Federal Lands Cleanup Act of 1985

S.J. Res. 249 / Public Law 99–403
To proclaim October 23, 1986, as "A Time of Remembrance" for all victims of terrorism throughout the world

S.J. Res. 298 / Public Law 99–404
To designate the week of October 5, 1986, through October 11, 1986, as "Mental Illness Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 338 / Public Law 99–405
To designate November 18, 1986, as "National Community Education Day"

S.J. Res. 358 / Public Law 99–406
To designate the month of September 1986 as "Adult Literacy Awareness Month"

S.J. Res. 386 / Public Law 99–407
To designate October 6, 1986, as "National Drug Abuse Education Day"

Approved August 28

H.R. 3132 / Public Law 99–408
To amend chapter 44, of title 18, United States Code, to regulate the manufacture, importation,

Approved August 28—Continued
and sale of armor piercing ammunition, and for other purposes

H.R. 4331 / Public Law 99–409
Rural Industrial Assistance Act of 1986

H.R. 4393 / Public Law 99–410
Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act

H.J. Res. 713 / Public Law 99–411
Making a repayable advance to the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund

S. 410 / Public Law 99–412
Conservation Service Reform Act of 1986

H.R. 1260 / Private Law 99–13
For the relief of Joe Herring

Approved August 29

H.R. 4843 / Public Law 99–413
To provide for a minimum price and an alternate production rate for petroleum produced from the naval petroleum reserves, and for other purposes

Approved September 16

H.J. Res. 580 / Public Law 99–414
To designate the week beginning September 7, 1986, as "National Freedom of Information Act Awareness Week"

Approved September 19

H.R. 4329 / Public Law 99–415
Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986

Approved September 23

H.R. 3443 / Public Law 99–416
To designate the Closed Basin Conveyance Channel of the Closed Basin Division, San Luis Valley Project, Colorado, as the "Franklin Eddy Canal"

H.J. Res. 60 / Public Law 99–417
To designate the week beginning September 15, 1986, as "National School-Age Child Care Awareness Week"

S. 2462 / Public Law 99–418
To provide for the awarding of a special gold medal to Aaron Copland

H.R. 1783 / Public Law 99–14
For the relief of Mary E. Stokes

Approved September 25

H.J. Res. 692 / Public Law 99–419
To designate the week of October 19, 1986, through October 26, 1986, "National Housing Week"

S. 720 / Public Law 99–420
To establish a permanent boundary for the Acadia National Park in the State of Maine, and for other purposes

S.J. Res. 196 / Public Law 99–421
Designating September 22, 1986, as "American Business Women's Day"

S.J. Res. 357 / Public Law 99–422
To designate the week of September 15, 1986, through September 21, 1986, as "National Historically Black Colleges Week"

H.R. 1529 / Private Law 99–15
For the relief of Gerald M. Hendley

S. 98 / Private Law 99–16
For the relief of Cirilo Raagas Costa and Wilma Raagas Costa

Approved September 30

H.R. 1483 / Public Law 99–423
To authorize the Smithsonian Institution to plan and construct facilities for certain science activities of the Institution, and for other purposes

H.R. 3002 / Public Law 99–424
Executive Exchange Program Voluntary Services Act of 1986

H.R. 4421 / Public Law 99–425
Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986

H.R. 4530 / Public Law 99–426
To amend the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985, to provide that members of the Commission on Merchant Marine and Defense shall not be considered to be Federal employees for certain purposes, to extend the deadline for reports of the Commission, and to extend the availability of funds appropriated to the Commission

S. 1963 / Public Law 99–427
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain interests in lands in Socorro County, New Mexico, to the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

S. 2095 / Public Law 99–428
Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Amendments of 1986

Approved September 30—Continued

S. 2888 / Public Law 99–429
To temporarily delay the repeal of the United States Trustee System

S.J. Res. 353 / Public Law 99–430
To provide for the extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes

S.J. Res. 415 / Public Law 99–431
To provide for a settlement to the Maine Central Railroad Company and Portland Terminal Company labor-management dispute

S. 290 / Private Law 99–17
For the relief of Catherine and Robert Fossez

Approved October 1

H.R. 3358 / Public Law 99–432
To reauthorize the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act, and for other purposes

H.R. 3622 / Public Law 99–433
Goldwater-Nichols Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1986

H.J. Res. 743 / Public Law 99–434
Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes

Approved October 2

S. 2703 / Public Law 99–435
Air Carrier Access Act of 1986

S.J. Res. 207 / Public Law 99–436
To designate November 15, 1986, as "National Philanthropy Day"

S.J. Res. 263 / Public Law 99–437
To designate September 1986 as "National Independent Retail Grocer Month"

S.J. Res. 402 / Public Law 99–438
Designating July 2 and 3, 1987, as the "United States-Canada Days of Peace and Friendship"

S. 2759 / Public Law 99–439
Relating to telephone services for Senators

Passed October 2, over the President's veto

H.R. 4868 / Public Law 99–440
Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986

Approved October 3

H.R. 5480 / Public Law 99–441
Defense Production Act Amendments of 1986

Approved October 3—Continued

S.J. Res. 317 / Public Law 99–442
To designate the month of November 1986 as "National Hospice Month"

Approved October 6

H.R. 4260 / Public Law 99–443
To provide the Small Business Administration continuing authority to administer a program for small innovative firms, and for other purposes

H.J. Res. 710 / Public Law 99–444
To designate the week beginning October 12, 1986, as "National Children's Television Awareness Week"

S. 1542 / Public Law 99–445
To amend the National Trails System Act by designating the Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) Trail as a component of the National Trails System

S.J. Res. 354 / Public Law 99–446
To designate the week of October 5, 1986, through October 11, 1986, as "National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week"

S.J. Res. 362 / Public Law 99–447
To designate the week of December 14, 1986, through December 20, 1986, as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 405 / Public Law 99–448
To designate September 11, 1987, as "9–1–1 Emergency Number Day"

Approved October 7

S.J. Res. 159 / Public Law 99–449
To designate the rose as the national floral emblem

Approved October 8

H.R. 1246 / Public Law 99–450
Colorado River Floodway Protection Act

H.R. 5506 / Public Law 99–451
To amend the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to provide that the value of claims be based on the fair market value of the property taken

H.R. 5521 / Public Law 99–452
To extend until October 13, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982

H.J. Res. 547 / Public Law 99–453
To designate October 1986 as "Polish American Heritage Month"

Approved October 8—Continued

H.J. Res. 611 / Public Law 99–454
To designate the period of December 1, 1986, through December 7, 1986, as "National Aplastic Anemia Awareness Week"

H.J. Res. 721 / Public Law 99–455
To designate the week of October 12, 1986, through October 18, 1986, as "National Job Skills Week"

S. 1766 / Public Law 99–456
To designate the Cumberland terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park in honor of J. Glenn Beall, Sr.

S. 2294 / Public Law 99–457
Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1986

S.J. Res. 202 / Public Law 99–458
Designating October 1986 as "American Liver Foundation National Liver Awareness Month"

S.J. Res. 245 / Public Law 99–459
Designating "National Epidermolysis Bullosa Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 318 / Public Law 99–460
Designating November 1986 as "National Diabetes Month"

S.J. Res. 368 / Public Law 99–461
To designate the month of October 1986, as "National Spina Bifida Month"

S.J. Res. 406 / Public Law 99–462
To designate October 4, 1986, as "National Outreach to the Rural Disabled Day"

Approved October 9

H.J. Res. 749 / Public Law 99–463
Waiving the printing on parchment of certain enrolled bills and joint resolutions during the remainder of the second session of the Ninety-ninth Congress

H.J. Res. 750 / Public Law 99–464
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes

Approved October 11

H.J. Res. 751 / Public Law 99–465
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, and for other purposes

Approved October 14

H.R. 2183 / Public Law 99–466
To amend title 28 of the United States Code to make certain changes with respect to the participation of judges of the Court of International Trade in judicial conferences and for other purposes

H.R. 2721 / Public Law 99–467
To amend title 13, United States Code, to require the collection of statistics on domestic apparel and textile industries

H.R. 2971 / Public Law 99–468
Granting the consent of the Congress to the amendments to the Susquehanna River Basin Compact

H.R. 4217 / Public Law 99–469
Tohono O'odham Tat Momolikot Dam Settlement Act

H.R. 4588 / Public Law 99–470
To authorize appropriations for the Administrative Conference of the United States, and for other purposes

S.J. Res. 390 / Public Law 99–471
To authorize and request the President to proclaim the week of November 23, 1986, to November 30, 1986, as "American Indian Week"

Approved October 15

H.R. 5548 / Public Law 99–472
Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1986

Approved October 16

H.R. 4545 / Public Law 99–473
To authorize appropriations for the American Folklife Center for fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989, and for other purposes

H.R. 4718 / Public Law 99–474
Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1986

H.R. 5522 / Public Law 99–475
To authorize the release to museums in the United States of certain objects owned by the United States Information Agency

H.J. Res. 210 / Public Law 99–476
Designating the Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems at the Maryland Institute for Emergency Medical Services Systems at the University of Maryland as the "Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., National Study Center for Trauma and Emergency Medical Systems"

Approved October 16—Continued
H.J. Res. 555 / Public Law 99–477
To designate the week beginning November 24, 1986, as "National Family Caregivers Week"

H.J. Res. 588 / Public Law 99–478
Commemorating January 28, 1987, as National Day of Excellence in honor of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger

H.J. Res. 617 / Public Law 99–479
To designate the week beginning September 21, 1986, as "National Adult Day Care Center Week"

H.J. Res. 635 / Public Law 99–480
To designate the school year of September 1986 through May 1987 as "National Year of the Teacher" and January 28, 1987, as "National Teacher Appreciation Day"

H.J. Res. 678 / Public Law 99–481
To designate October 1986 as "Crack/Cocaine Awareness Month"

H.J. Res. 686 / Public Law 99–482
To designate August 12, 1987, as "National Civil Rights Day"

H.J. Res. 741 / Public Law 99–483
To designate March 1987, as "Developmental Disabilities Awareness Month"

S. 2062 / Public Law 99–484
To designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse to be constructed and located in Newark, New Jersey, as the "Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building and United States Courthouse"

S. 2788 / Public Law 99–485
To designate the Federal building located in San Diego, California, as the "Jacob Weinberger Federal Building"

S. 2884 / Public Law 99–486
To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to require that wages based on individual productivity be paid to handicapped workers employed under certificates issued by the Secretary of Labor

S.J. Res. 280 / Public Law 99–487
Designating the month of November 1986 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month"

S.J. Res. 385 / Public Law 99–488
To designate the period October 23, 1986, as "National Hungarian Freedom Fighters Day"

Approved October 16—Continued
S.J. Res. 395 / Public Law 99–489
To designate the period October 1, 1986, through September 30, 1987, as "National Institutes of Health Centennial Year"

H.R. 5166 / Public Law 99–490
Tennessee Wilderness Act of 1986

H.J. Res. 753 / Public Law 99–491
Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1987, and for other purposes

H.R. 5362 / Public Law 99–492
To extend the authority of the Supreme Court Police to provide protective services for Justices and Court personnel

H.R. 5430 / Public Law 99–493
To amend the Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community judgment distribution plan

H.J. Res. 671 / Public Law 99–494
Designating 1987 as the "Year of the Reader"

S. 426 / Public Law 99–495
Electric Consumers Protection Act of 1986

S. 2069 / Public Law 99–496
Job Training Partnership Act Amendments of 1986

Approved October 17

H.R. 2182 / Public Law 99–497
To authorize the inclusion of certain additional lands within the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore

S. 1965 / Public Law 99–498
Higher Education Amendments of 1986

H.R. 2005 / Public Law 99–499
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

Approved October 18

H.J. Res. 738 / Public Law 99–500
Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes

Approved October 20

H.R. 3526 / Public Law 99–501
To provide for the settlement of certain claims respecting the San Carlos Apache Tribe of Arizona

H.R. 3773 / Public Law 99–502
Federal Technology Transfer Act of 1986

Approved October 20—Continued
H.R. 4216 / Public Law 99–503
Gila Bend Indian Reservation Lands Replacement Act

S. 816 / Public Law 99–504
Nebraska Wilderness Act of 1985

Approved October 21

H.R. 2224 / Public Law 99–505
To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nonimmigrant alien crewmen on fishing vessels to stop temporarily at ports in Guam

H.R. 4021 / Public Law 99–506
Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1986

H.R. 4212 / Public Law 99–507
Deep Seabed Hard Mineral Resources Reauthorization Act of 1986

H.R. 4952 / Public Law 99–508
Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986

H.R. 5300 / Public Law 99–509
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986

H.J. Res. 517 / Public Law 99–510
Providing for reappointment of David C. Acheson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

H.J. Res. 666 / Public Law 99–511
Expressing the sense of Congress in support of a commemorative structure within the National Park System dedicated to the promotion of understanding, knowledge, opportunity and equality for all people

H.J. Res. 735 / Public Law 99–512
To designate December 11, 1986, as "National SEEK and College Discovery Day"

S. 2048 / Public Law 99–513
R.M.S. Titanic Maritime Memorial Act of 1986

H.R. 1598 / Private Law 99–18
For the relief of Steven McKenna

H.R. 5016 / Private Law 99–19
For the relief of Sueng Ho Jang and Sueng Il Jang

Approved October 22

H.R. 3838 / Public Law 99–514
Tax Reform Act of 1986

H.R. 1593 / Public Law 99–515
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to release on behalf of the United States certain restrictions in a previous conveyance of land to the town of Jerome, Arizona

H.R. 2092 / Public Law 99–516
To amend the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 and the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes

H.R. 3005 / Public Law 99–517
To direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands, withdrawn by the Bureau of Reclamation for townsite purposes, to the Huntley Project Irrigation District, Ballantine, Montana

H.R. 4492 / Public Law 99–518
To permit the transfer of certain airport property in Algona, Iowa

H.R. 5073 / Public Law 99–519
Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986

H.J. Res. 438 / Public Law 99–520
To designate October 31, 1986, as "National Child Identification and Safety Information Day"

S. 1124 / Public Law 99–521
Surface Freight Forwarder Deregulation Act of 1986

S. 2266 / Public Law 99–522
National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986

S.J. Res. 169 / Public Law 99–523
To commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the first patent and the first copyright laws

S.J. Res. 299 / Public Law 99–524
To designate the week of December 7, 1986, through December 13, 1986, as "National Alopecia Areata Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 304 / Public Law 99–525
To designate the week of November 16, 1986, through November 22, 1986, as "National Arts Week"

S.J. Res. 306 / Public Law 99–526
To designate the week beginning November 23, 1986, as "National Adoption Week"

S.J. Res. 311 / Public Law 99–527
Designating the week beginning November 9, 1986, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week"

S.J. Res. 396 / Public Law 99–528
To designate the week of October 26, 1986, through November 1, 1986, as "National Adult Immunization Awareness Week"

Approved October 24

S. 1917 / Public Law 99–529
Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1986

Approved October 27

H.R. 2826 / Public Law 99–530
To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by designating a segment of the Horsepasture River in the State of North Carolina as a component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

S. 2370 / Public Law 99–531
To authorize the Francis Scott Key Park Foundation, Inc. to erect a memorial in the District of Columbia

S.J. Res. 308 / Public Law 99–532
To designate March 25, 1987, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"

S.J. Res 232 / Public Law 99–533
To designate October 6, 1986, through October 10, 1986, as "National Social Studies Week"

S.J. Res. 322 / Public Law 99–534
To designate December 7, 1986, as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day" on the occasion of the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor

S.J. Res. 339 / Public Law 99–535
To designate the week of November 30, 1986, through December 6, 1986, as "National Home Care Week"

S.J. Res. 352 / Public Law 99–536
To designate the week beginning October 19, 1986, as "Gaucher's Disease Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 407 / Public Law 99–537
Designating November 12, 1986, as "Salute to School Volunteers Day"

S.J. Res. 410 / Public Law 99–538
To designate the period commencing February 9, 1987, and ending February 15, 1987, as "National Burn Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 414 / Public Law 99–539
To designate March 16, 1987, as "Freedom of Information Day"

S.J. Res. 418 / Public Law 99–540
To designate February 4, 1987, as "National Women in Sports Day"

S.J. Res. 422 / Public Law 99–541
Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of the first Prime Minister of the State of Israel, David Ben-Gurion

Approved October 27—Continued
H.R. 1390 / Public Law 99–542
To authorize additional long-term leases in the El Portal administrative site adjacent to Yosemite National Park, California, and for other purposes

H.R. 2067 / Public Law 99–543
Railroad Right-of-Way Conveyance Validation Act of 1985

H.R. 2722 / Public Law 99–544
To amend title 13, United States Code, to eliminate the requirement relating to decennial censuses of drainage

H.R. 2921 / Public Law 99–545
To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permanent easements for water conveyance systems in order to resolve title claims arising under Acts repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and for other purposes

H.R. 3113 / Public Law 99–546
To implement the Coordinated Operations Agreement, the Suisun Marsh Preservation Agreement, and to amend the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1965, as amended, and for other purposes

H.R. 3168 / Public Law 99–547
Consolidated Federal Funds Report Amendments of 1985

H.R. 3352 / Public Law 99–548
To transfer certain real property to the City of Mesquite, Nevada

H.R. 3559 / Public Law 99–549
To amend the Act establishing a Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution of the United States to clarify the status of employees of the Commission, to raise the limits on private contributions, and for other purposes

H.R. 3614 / Public Law 99–550
To restrict the use of government vehicles for transportation of officers and employees of the Federal Government between their residences and places of employment, and for other purposes

H.R. 4116 / Public Law 99–551
Domestic Volunteer Service Act Amendments of 1986

H.R. 4712 / Public Law 99–552
To provide for the restoration of the fishery resources in the Klamath River Basin, and for other purposes

Approved October 27—Continued
H.R. 5056 / Public Law 99–553
To permit registered public utility holding companies to own certain interests in qualifying cogeneration facilities

H.R. 5316 / Public Law 99–554
Bankruptcy Judges, United States Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986

H.R. 5496 / Public Law 99–555
Georgia Wilderness Act of 1986

H.R. 5626 / Public Law 99–556
Federal Employees' Retirement System Technical Corrections Act of 1986

H.J. Res. 17 / Public Law 99–557
To consent to an amendment enacted by the legislature of the State of Hawaii to the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920

H.J. Res. 142 / Public Law 99–558
To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the estimated five thousand courageous slaves and free black persons who served as soldiers and sailors or provided civilian assistance during the American Revolution and to honor the countless black men, women, and children who ran away from slavery or filed petitions with courts and legislatures seeking their freedom

H.J. Res. 754 / Public Law 99–559
Providing for furloughed employees compensation

S. 1082 / Public Law 99–560
Granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas-Mississippi Great River Bridge Construction Compact

S. 1352 / Public Law 99–561
To enhance the carrying out of fish and wildlife conservation and natural resource management programs on military reservations, and for other purposes

S. 1562 / Public Law 99–562
False Claims Amendments Act of 1986

S. 2129 / Public Law 99–563
Risk Retention Amendments of 1986

S. 2320 / Public Law 99–564
To amend an Act to add certain lands on the Island of Hawaii to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes

S. 2506 / Public Law 99–565
Great Basin National Park Act of 1986

Approved October 27—Continued
S. 2750 / Public Law 99–566
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians Supplementary Claims Settlement Act of 1986

S. 2914 / Public Law 99–567
To extend through fiscal year 1988 SBA Pilot programs under section 8 of the Small Business Act

S.J. Res. 392 / Public Law 99–568
To designate the month of December 1986 as "Made in America Month"

H.R. 4759 / Public Law 99–569
Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

H.R. 5484 / Public Law 99–570
Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

S. 197 / Private Law 99–20
For the relief of Elga Bouilliant-Linet

S. 1895 / Private Law 99–21
For the relief of Marlboro County General Hospital Charity, of Bennettsville, South Carolina

Approved October 28

H.R. 2032 / Public Law 99–571
Government Securities Act of 1986

H.R. 2205 / Public Law 99–572
To authorize the erection of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor members of the Armed Forces of the United States who served in the Korean war

H.R. 3578 / Public Law 99–573
District of Columbia Judicial Efficiency and Improvement Act of 1986

H.R. 4354 / Public Law 99–574
National Bureau of Standards Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

H.R. 4873 / Public Law 99–575
To authorize certain transfers affecting the Pueblo of Santa Ana in New Mexico, and for other purposes

H.R. 5299 / Public Law 99–576
Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act of 1986

H.R. 5598 / Public Law 99–577
To provide for the transfer of the Coast Guard cutter "Taney" to the city of Baltimore, Maryland, for use as a maritime museum and display

Approved October 28—Continued

S. 209 / Public Law 99–578
To amend section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, to authorize contracts retaining private counsel to furnish legal services in the case of indebtedness owed the United States

S. 475 / Public Law 99–579
Truth in Mileage Act of 1986

S.J. Res. 367 / Public Law 99–580
To designate October 28, 1986, as "National Kidney Program Day"

Approved October 29

H.R. 2776 / Public Law 99–581
To amend the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957 to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium to the District of Columbia

H.R. 3415 / Public Law 99–582
Bicentennial of the Constitution Coins Act

H.R. 4037 / Public Law 99–583
Relating to the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes

H.R. 4685 / Public Law 99–584
Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986

H.R. 5181 / Public Law 99–585
To designate the United States Courthouse at 68 Court Street, Buffalo, New York, as the "Michael J. Dillon Memorial United States Courthouse"

H.R. 5218 / Public Law 99–586
To amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that certain individuals be accorded competitive status for purposes of transferring to the competitive service

H.R. 5459 / Public Law 99–587
To direct the release, on behalf of the United States, of certain conditions and reservations contained in a conveyance of land to the State of Utah, and for other purposes

H.R. 5470 / Public Law 99–588
To designate the United States Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, Virginia, as the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse"

H.J. Res. 620 / Public Law 99–589
Designating the week beginning January 4, 1987, as "National Bowling Week"

H.R. 1010 / Private Law 99–22
For the relief of Audrey O. Lewis and Emerson B. Vereen

Approved October 30

H.R. 4350 / Public Law 99–590
To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and for other purposes

H.J. Res. 738 / Public Law 99–591
Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1987, and for other purposes

Approved October 31

H.R. 4154 / Public Law 99–592
Age Discrimination in Employment Amendments of 1986

H.R. 4576 / Public Law 99–593
To designate the United States Attorney's Building for the Southern District of New York as the "Silvio James Mollo Federal Building"

H.R. 5215 / Public Law 99–594
To authorize the construction by the Secretary of Agriculture of a salinity laboratory at Riverside, California

H.R. 5679 / Public Law 99–595
To extend the exclusion from Federal unemployment tax of wages paid to certain alien farmworkers

Approved November 3

H.R. 5682 / Public Law 99–596
To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to make a certain conveyance of real property

S. 2948 / Public Law 99–597
To authorize the President to promote posthumously the late Lieutenant Colonel Ellison S. Onizuka to the grade of Colonel

H.R. 2574 / Private Law 99–23
For the relief of the survivors of Christopher Eney

Approved November 4

H.R. 2484 / Public Law 99–598
To amend title 28, United States Code, relating to quiet title actions against the United States, with respect to actions brought by States

Approved November 5

H.R. 4118 / Public Law 99–599
To designate the building commonly known as the Old Post Office in Worcester, Massachusetts, as the "Harold D. Donohue Federal Building"

H.R. 5167 / Public Law 99–600
To declare that the United States holds certain public domain lands in trust for the Pueblo of Zia

Approved November 5—Continued

H.R. 5564 / Public Law 99–601
To amend the National Housing Act to provide for the eligibility of certain property for single family mortgage insurance

H.J. Res. 645 / Public Law 99–602
To designate 1988 as the "National Year of Friendship with Finland"

Approved November 6

S. 1200 / Public Law 99–603
Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

H.R. 897 / Public Law 99–604
To recognize the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America

H.R. 1452 / Public Law 99–605
Refugee Assistance Extension Act of 1986

H.R. 1790 / Public Law 99–606
To withdraw certain public lands for military purposes, and for other purposes

H.R. 2434 / Public Law 99–607
To authorize appropriations for the Patent and Trademark Office in the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes

H.R. 4244 / Public Law 99–608
To authorize funds to preserve the official papers of Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

H.R. 5554 / Public Law 99–609
Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund Transfer Act

H.J. Res. 36 / Public Law 99–610
To authorize the establishment of a memorial on Federal land in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor women who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States

H.J. Res. 594 / Public Law 99–611
To designate the week beginning May 3, 1987 as "National Correctional Officers Week"

H.J. Res. 684 / Public Law 99–612
Calling for recognition of United Way's one hundredth anniversary

H.J. Res. 755 / Public Law 99–613
Providing for the convening of the first session of the One hundredth Congress

S. 386 / Public Law 99–614
To confirm a conveyance of certain real property by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company to Ernest Pritchett and his wife, Dianna Pritchett, and for other purposes

Approved November 6—Continued

S. 511 / Public Law 99–615
To change the name of the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Florida, to the Arthur R. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge

S. 1230 / Public Law 99–616
To amend the patent laws implementing the Patent Cooperation Treaty

S. 1311 / Public Law 99–617
To authorize the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to construct the Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. Laboratory for Environmental Research in Edgewater, Maryland, and to designate the United States Courthouse and Customhouse in Louisville, Kentucky, as the "Gene Snyder United States Courthouse and Customhouse"

S. 2852 / Public Law 99–618
To authorize the Secretary of Transportation to release restrictions on the use of certain property conveyed to the Peninsula Airport Commission, Virginia, for airport purposes

S. 2864 / Public Law 99–619
Department of Labor Executive Level Conforming Amendments of 1986

S.J. Res. 43 / Public Law 99–620
Authorizing establishment of a memorial to honor the American Armored Force

S.J. Res. 268 / Public Law 99–621
Providing for reappointment of Murray Gell-Mann as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

S.J. Res. 336 / Public Law 99–622
To express the sense of Congress on recognition of the contributions of the seven Challenger astronauts by supporting establishment of a Children's Challenge Center for Space Science

S.J. Res. 427 / Public Law 99–623
Reaffirming our friendship and sympathy with the people of El Salvador following the devastating earthquake of October 10, 1986

Approved November 7

H.R. 4302 / Public Law 99–624
To establish a commission for the purpose of encouraging and providing for the commemoration of the centennial of the birth of President Dwight David Eisenhower

H.R. 4531 / Public Law 99–625
To improve the operation of certain fish and wildlife programs

Approved November 7—Continued
H.R. 4731 / Public Law 99–626
Recreational Boating Safety Act of 1986

H.R. 5420 / Public Law 99–627
To amend section 3726 of title 31, United States Code, relating to payment for transportation, to permit prepayment audits for selected transportation bills, to permanently authorize payment of transportation audit contractors from carrier overpayments collected, to authorize net overpayments collected to be transferred to the Treasury, and for other purposes

H.R. 5560 / Public Law 99–628
Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act of 1986

H.J. Res. 10 / Public Law 99–629
To designate the week beginning January 19, 1987, as "Shay's Rebellion Week" and Sunday, January 25, 1987, as "Shay's Rebellion Day"

H.J. Res. 67 / Public Law 99–630
Calling for a wildlife sanctuary for humpback whales in the West Indies

H.J. Res. 756 / Public Law 99–631
To make corrections in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986

S. 565 / Public Law 99–632
To provide for the transfer of certain lands in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes

S. 2245 / Public Law 99–633
To authorize appropriations to carry out the Export Administration Act of 1979 and export promotion activities

S. 2250 / Public Law 99–634
Anti-Kickback Enforcement Act of 1986

S. 2351 / Public Law 99–635
To revise the boundaries of Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest in the State of Washington, and for other purposes

S. 2452 / Public Law 99–636
To provide for the naming or renaming of certain buildings of the United States Postal Service

S. 2534 / Public Law 99–637
To authorize the acquisition and development of a mainland tour boat facility for the Fort Sumter National Monument, South Carolina, and for other purposes

S. 332 / Private Law 99–24
For the relief of Ramzi Sallomy and Marie Sallomy

Approved November 10

H.R. 2663 / Public Law 99–638
To amend title 5, United States Code, to credit time spent in the Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II as creditable service for civil service retirement; and to provide civil service retirement credit for certain employees and former employees of nonappropriated fund instrumentalities under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces

H.R. 3737 / Public Law 99–639
Immigration Marriage Fraud Amendments of 1986

H.R. 4208 / Public Law 99–640
Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1986

H.R. 4613 / Public Law 99–641
Futures Trading Act of 1986

H.R. 5180 / Public Law 99–642
To designate the Federal Building at 111 W. Huron Street, Buffalo, New York, as the "Thaddeus J. Dulski Federal Building"

H.R. 5595 / Public Law 99–643
Employment Opportunities for Disabled Americans Act

S. 485 / Public Law 99–644
To amend the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 to clarify the treatment of submerged lands and ownership by the Alaskan Native Corporation

S. 740 / Public Law 99–645
Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986

S. 1236 / Public Law 99–646
Criminal Law and Procedure Technical Amendments Act of 1986

S. 1374 / Public Law 99–647
To establish the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor in Massachusetts and Rhode Island

S. 2000 / Public Law 99–648
To clarify the exemptive authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission

S. 2648 / Public Law 99–649
Injury Prevention Act of 1986

Approved November 14

H.R. 2946 / Public Law 99–650
District of Columbia Jury System Act

Approved November 14—Continued
H.R. 3004 / Public Law 99–651
To amend section 3006A of title 18, United States Code, to improve the delivery of legal services in the criminal justice system to those persons financially unable to obtain adequate representation, and for other purposes

H.R. 4378 / Public Law 99–652
To provide standards for placement of commemorative works on certain Federal lands in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes

H.R. 4444 / Public Law 99–653
Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1986

H.R. 4745 / Public Law 99–654
Sexual Abuse Act of 1986

H.R. 5028 / Public Law 99–655
Entitled the "Lower Colorado Water Supply Act"

H.R. 5363 / Public Law 99–656
To amend the interest provisions of the Declaration of Taking Act

H.R. 5674 / Public Law 99–657
Judicial Housekeeping Act of 1986

Approved November 14—Continued
H.J. Res. 626 / Public Law 99–658
To approve the "Compact of Free Association" between the United States and the Government of Palau, and for other purposes

S. 991 / Public Law 99–659
To amend certain provisions of the law regarding the fisheries of the United States, and for other purposes

S. 1744 / Public Law 99–660
To require States to develop, establish, and implement State comprehensive mental health plans

S. 2638 / Public Law 99–661
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1987

Approved November 17

H.R. 6 / Public Law 99–662
Water Resources Development Act of 1986

H.R. 5705 / Public Law 99–663
Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act

H.R. 5730 / Public Law 99–664
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